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HISTORY

OF THE

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

IN THE

WAR FOR THE UNION

CAPTAIN LYMAN JACKMAN,
HISTORIAN

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EDITOR



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PREFACE.

The historian of the Sixth Regiment, to whom was assigned by his comrades the duty of bringing out the regimental history in book form, now lays the work before them and the reading public. The history, the main text of which has been derived from the historian's diary, from the statements of comrades, and from other trustworthy sources of information, has been compiled with care, and with the hope that it may be found not devoid of value as a contribution to the story of the heroic doing, suffering, and dying of New Hampshire's sons in the war for the Union. The historian heartily thanks those comrades who have contributed facts to the compilation, while he regrets that many others, notwithstanding earnest and repeated solicitation, have not supplied such information lying within their own individual knowledge as was requisite to the most satisfactory completeness of the narrative. As it is, all the material for special mention—in brief, or in detail—of the individual experience of officers and men, living or dead, that could be reached, has been faithfully used, as most gladly more would have been could it have been obtained. Some deficiencies, however, are made up in the tabular record furnished by the adjutant-general of the state, and to obtain which the publication of the book has been somewhat delayed.

The historian has employed the editorial services of Amos Hadley, Ph. D., to assist in putting the work into becoming literary form. By revision, by the addition of biographic sketches, and by annotation intended to connect in true relation and to due extent the special history of the regiment—so early and so long in the service, and so prominent in important movements and great battles—with the general history of the war, the editor has sought to give the work historic wholeness and consistency.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE.

Enlistment and Organization—Rendezvous at Keene 1

CHAPTER II.

Breaking Camp—Away to Washington—In Burnside's Expedition 10

CHAPTER III.

From Annapolis to Hatteras—In Camp on the Island 20

CHAPTER IV.

On Roanoke Island—Expedition to Elizabeth City 32

CHAPTER V.

Battle of Camden—At New Berne—To Virginia 42

CHAPTER VI.

In the Ninth Army Corps—With the Army of Virginia . . . 59

CHAPTER VII.

Second Battle of Bull Run—Chantilly—Retreat to the Defences of Washington 77

CHAPTER VIII.

The Maryland Campaign—South Mountain—Antietam . . . 98

CHAPTER IX.

In Pleasant Valley—The Southward March—Battle of Fredericksburg 113

CHAPTER X.

Detached from the Army of the Potomac—Campaigning in Kentucky 131

CHAPTER XI.

To Vicksburg—The Mississippi Campaign 158

CHAPTER XII.

Second Campaign in Kentucky—Veteran Reënlistment and Furlough 195

CHAPTER XIII.

Return to the Front—Battle of the Wilderness 210

CHAPTER XIV.

First Movement by the Left Flank—Spottsylvania Court House . 233

CHAPTER XV.

Still Moving by the Left Flank—North Anna River—Tolopotomoy Creek—Bethesda Church—Cold Harbor 266

CHAPTER XVI.

Across the Chickahominy and the James—Three Days' Fighting before Petersburg 288

CHAPTER XVII.

The Siege of Petersburg—Battle of the Mine 300

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Siege of Petersburg—Battles of Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, and Hatcher's Run 330

CHAPTER XIX.

Fall of Petersburg and Richmond 352

CHAPTER XX.

End of the War—Discharge from Service—Return Home . . 366

CHAPTER XXI.

Biographic Sketches—First Reunion 375

Roster 403

Regimental Register and Record 408

PORTRAITS.

General Ambrose E. Burnside Frontispiece.
Lieutenant Charles L. Fuller Facing Page 96
Quartermaster Alonzo Nute " 110
Captain Thomas H. Dearborn " 193
Lieutenant Charles F. Winch " 230
General Simon G. Griffin " 257
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Pearson " 283
Captain Thomas J. Carlton " 299
Captain Lyman Jackman " 325
Captain Robert H. Potter " 346
Lieutenant Alvah Heald " 363
Sergeant Osgood T. Hadley " 378



HISTORY

OF THE

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

CHAPTER I.

ENLISTMENT AND ORGANIZATION—RENDEZVOUS AT KEENE.

The Sixth New Hampshire Regiment was enlisted and organized in the autumn of the year 1861. Its men answered their country's call to arms, sharing the earnest purpose with which the disaster of the "First Bull Run" had filled the heart of the North, to put down rebellion in the South at whatever cost. They had not the stimulus of high bounties: only that of ten dollars was then offered. Theirs was unselfish patriotism, to be further attested by a large reënlistment after three years' service, by a noble record on many a battle-field, and by a steadfast endurance, through great hardships and perils, to the end of the war.

They came from all parts of the state, Company A being enlisted in Plymouth and Holderness; B, in Haverhill, Enfield, and Littleton; C, in Exeter, Hampton, and vicinity; D, in Ossipee, Sandwich, Rochester, Wakefield, and adjoining towns; E, in Keene, Peterborough, and neighboring towns; F, mainly in Swanzey and Chesterfield; G, in Croydon, Cornish, and adjoining towns; H, mainly in Dover and Portsmouth; I, in

Concord, Canterbury, and vicinity; K, in Rindge, New Ipswich, Peterborough, and towns adjoining. Among them the "farmer boy" predominated. The regiment was raised in a very short time, most of the men having been enlisted in the months of October and November. It had rendezvous at Keene, and was mustered into the service on the 27th, 28th, and 30th of November, 1861. The writer well remembers the first blazing poster that met his eye at Haverhill, signed by Governor Berry and Adjutant-General Colby, calling for volunteers for the Sixth Regiment, and promising that each recruit should receive "$13 per month with rations," and a state bounty of $10. He also recalls the fact that two years afterward some of the towns were giving $1,000 bounty, with a cow thrown in for the "widow and children." The regiment was also promised Springfield rifled muskets with sabre bayonets.

The companies, as fast as filled, were ordered to report at Camp Brooks, Keene. Company B was the first on the ground, reporting on the 9th day of November. On arriving at Keene, about four o'clock in the afternoon, over the Cheshire Railroad, we were met at the station by Colonel Nelson Converse, who marched us to Cheshire hall, where we stopped for the night, taking our rations at the Cheshire House, adjoining. The night spent in that hall is one to be remembered. Colonel Converse sent in a ton of straw, which the boys spread on the floor for beds. We had no blankets with us, as we expected to find everything ready for us. As the floor was pretty hard and the straw was very thin, the boys were quite noisy, not being able to adapt their bones to that kind of a bed, and they got scarcely any sleep till two o'clock in the morning. About four o'clock,

a big six-footer by the name of Buzzell, who could not stand such hardship any longer, mounted a chair, and imitated a Shanghai to perfection. Of course, after this call of chanticleer, there was no more sleep. Captain Adams would fain have brained him on the spot, but the boys all took it in such good part that they laughed the captain out of the notion of beginning a battle so soon. We waked the hotel folks, and told them we wanted our breakfast immediately, so that we could go out to camp; and the worthy landlord gave us our morning meal as soon as possible, for he was as anxious to get rid of us as we were to go.

Colonel Converse came in soon after breakfast, and informed us that a squad of recruits—afterwards Company E—from Peterborough, then rendezvoused at Keene under command of Lieutenant John A. Cummings, would escort us out to Camp Brooks, about a mile and a half distant, on what was known as the Cheshire Fair Ground. We were one hundred strong, and as we marched out of the hall and through the streets, in two ranks, we made quite a show. On arriving at camp, we gave "three cheers and a tiger" for our escort, who returned to town, leaving Company B alone in Camp Brooks. In the afternoon Colonel Converse sent us three Sibley tents, which were soon pitched and supplied with straw, and we began to feel like old soldiers.

The writer cannot describe his feelings during the first night under a tent—the beginning of his real soldier life. There was so much to look forward to, so much to look back upon! Thoughts of separation from home and loved ones, never, perhaps, to be seen again, occupied the mind. All the hopes and ambitions of the young soldier were crowding through the brain, and ending in

the one dearest wish to go speedily to the front. "To the front" was the recruit's Mecca. There was to be his school in his new duties. At the front, there was danger; there were opportunities for the display of courage and for brave deeds; there the foe to the old flag was to be met and overcome.

Company A was the second on the ground, arriving November 12. Others continued to arrive, until, by November 27, all had appeared, and the camp presented a very lively appearance. Major Eastman, of the United States army, came on the 27th of November, and commenced mustering in. Companies A, B, and C were mustered in on that day, and all the others by the 30th. Each company, when mustered, was marched to the quartermaster's barracks, and clothed with the "army blue." This made us look more military, and was one step towards making us real soldiers.

On Thanksgiving Day a sumptuous dinner was given us by the good people of Keene, to whom we were indebted for many other kind attentions during our stay in that fine old Cheshire town. On the 1st of December leave of absence for one week was granted, that we might see home and friends once more before leaving for the seat of war. It was a permission of which all gladly availed themselves; but to many the adieus then said to father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, were their last. That one week was soon over, and the boys were back again in Camp Brooks, where company and regimental drills were the order of the day.

Our camp-ground was altogether too small for manœuvering in battalion drill to any great extent. Our officers, with a few exceptions, had little military knowl-

edge, and under them, with their "Scott's Tactics," the inexperienced men made some ridiculous movements and evolutions. Probably the Sixth had more old militia officers in it than any other regiment that went out from New Hampshire. These officers, who had held commissions in the militia, thought that what they did not know about military matters was not worth knowing, and therefore they did not try to post themselves in the new tactics. This was a great disadvantage to the regiment, as it received no thorough drill or discipline until it arrived at Hatteras and Roanoke islands, and Lieutenant-Colonel Simon G. Griffin became its drill-master. It was principally through his efforts, aided by those of Captain Henry H. Pearson and a few other officers, that the regiment became one of the best drilled and disciplined in the service.

Among other things that somewhat annoyed the men was the fact that they had not received the promised "Springfield rifles with sabre bayonets." While at Keene, they thought it boyish to march, wheel, and countermarch, without a musket in their hands; but when they came afterwards to drill half a day at a time with heavy muskets, they failed to see the fun. The boys thought, too, that they did not get rations enough, and that the quality was poor. A ration then consisted of one loaf of baker's white bread, brown bread, stewed beans or pease, fresh boiled beef, potatoes, beets, cabbage, tea, and coffee. The coffee had milk in it, but there was grumbling because there was no white sugar for sweetening. But the boys were going to realize how unjust it was to complain of such rations. How gladly, while in Virginia, at Roanoke, or at Vicksburg, would they have exchanged their hard-tack and salt junk for

such "poor rations" as they received at Keene! But thinking the rations scant and poor, they must needs vent their spite on some one, and the poor sutler seemed to be the only man they could reach. So one dark night a plot was formed to clean out his shanty, and the cry was raised in camp, "Rally on the sutler! Rally on the sutler!" and it was done with a will. In a few minutes the air was full of articles in the eating line. At this juncture Colonel Converse put in an appearance, saying, "What is all this noise about?" Some one replied, "Bread or blood!" At this remark, the colonel seized a barrel of cornballs and began throwing them into the crowd, to the great satisfaction of the raw recruits. This was our first glorious charge. No requisition was made for surgeons, ambulances, or stretcher-bearers. The result of the battle was a new stock of goods for the sutler the next day.

The boys occasionally played sharp tricks to get their toddy. Officers of the guard were instructed to search all soldiers coming into camp from the town, and to seize all contraband goods. By these orders quite a number of the boys lost their grog. One of the sharp ones said one day, "I have a pass down town: let us patch up, and I will get two gallons of Medford rum." They laughed at him, and asked him how he would get past the guard. Said he, "Leave that to me." They "patched up," and he went to town with a pail, which he got filled with rum. Starting for camp, he filled a pint bottle with water, and put it down his boot-leg. When he arrived at the guard-house gate, he was met by the officer of the guard, who said, "I shall have to search you." The soldier, having his chum Bill there, by appointment, said, "Bill, take this pail of water to

the cook, while I am searched," and then quietly submitted. Of course, the officer found the bottle in his boot, and while removing it said, "You are very sharp, but not enough so for me." Comment is unnecessary.

The last week spent in Keene was very disagreeable, as the ground was frozen hard and the snow was about one foot deep. It was a severe experience for the boys—most of whom had come from good homes and warm beds—to take up their quarters in tents in the snow, and with but little fire. They will remember the underground furnaces which they made; and how often they were called out in the still hours of night by the cry of fire when the straw ignited from the subterranean stoves, and how the call ofttimes elicited expressions more emphatic than pious. Another chapter might be filled with scenes and incidents of camp-life at Keene. It might be told how the officers wrangled as to who should have the right of the regiment, and who should have the colors, and whose company was drilled the best; but our space will not allow further recital of these and other facts in this connection.

In justice to the orderly sergeants—Winch, Sanborn, Dustin, Clay, Brown, Jackman, Greenleaf, Prescott, Crossfield, and Storer—it should be said that what little drill was received at Keene came mostly from these subordinates. The school afterwards established by Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin was of the greatest advantage, for the sergeants soon became well versed in company and regimental movements, so that when they were promoted the regiment did not lack good disciplinarians.

Incidents.—Biographic Sketch.

Of the Right Stuff. Daniel H. Reed writes,—"Our Company F being full, Sylvanus C. Waters and John H. Streeter, who had enlisted, would go in no other, as fifty of their intimate friends were in that company. They went with us, however, but were not mustered until some time in February, 1862, and remained in citizen's dress till we got to Roanoke. Waters had the measles at Hatteras, and could have gone home then, as he was not yet mustered; but he was so full of patriotism that he would not do so, and served faithfully until he was killed at Antietam. I buried him alone, in the night, by the light of a candle, on a little hill, a few rods in front of the Keedy house. Streeter served three years; was wounded in the Wilderness, returned home, and is still [in 1889] hale and hearty."

Clark's Battery. Daniel H. Reed contributes the following item: "Clark's Battery E, 4th U. S. Artillery, was attached to our brigade from August, 1862, through Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Mud March, till the Cavalry Corps was organized in March, 1863. More than twenty men were detached from the Sixth Regiment, and put with this battery,—myself, for one, serving the remaining twenty-six months of my three years under Kilpatrick, Custer, Merritt, and Sheridan. In the Cavalry Corps, the organization was 'Battery E, Horse Artillery.'"

COLONEL NELSON CONVERSE.

When, in the autumn of 1861, the Sixth Regiment was to be raised, Captain Mack, of the regular army, a native of Cheshire county, was appointed colonel, and Nelson Converse, of Marlborough, lieutenant-colonel—the latter to have charge of raising the regiment, and getting it ready for the field. But the War Department refusing to relieve Captain Mack from his position in the regular army, Lieutenant-Colonel Converse was promoted to colonel on the 26th of October. He was forty-four years of age, and had known long service in the state militia, and upon the military reorganization in 1860, had been appointed Major-General of the Third Division. In raising the new regiment, Colonel Converse showed efficient activity, and success crowned his well directed efforts. He accompanied his regiment to North Carolina, remaining in its command until March 8, 1862, when, in ill health, he resigned, and returned home.

CHAPTER II.

BREAKING CAMP—AWAY TO WASHINGTON—IN BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

About the 20th of December the regiment received orders to break camp, and proceed, by the way of Worcester, Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to Washington. Now all was bustle and commotion. Colonel Peter Sanborn, state treasurer, came over to pay the boys for one month's service. We now received the $13 per month and $10 bounty promised in the glittering poster calling for volunteers. The colonel remarked, while making payment, "It will ruin the state if they keep on paying such bounties!" Little was it then realized what the expense of the war was going to be. Within a short time the state and towns were glad to pay $1000 for men, and even for dead-beats. But it was not for a bounty that the loyal sons of New Hampshire went out in 1861: they would have gone just as readily if they had not received one cent in that name. In their loyalty to their country and the old flag, most of them would have gone without receiving any pay whatever, had it been necessary; and it is sad to note the disreputable means resorted to, in 1863 and '64, to obtain recruits for filling up the thinned ranks of the old regiments. Then it was that sharpers went to work buying or stealing any and everything in the shape of men, and putting them in as recruits, while the state and towns paid very high bounties for the generally worthless

specimens of mankind; which bounties, however, went largely into the pockets of the heartless sharpers. But in justice it should be said that a few of these high-bounty recruits made good soldiers: one tenth, perhaps, of the whole number proved to be such. But the fact that some three or four hundred deserted from our regiment in one week's time is alone sufficient to condemn the "bounty-bummer" system of recruiting that brought them in.

After "Colonel Peter" had paid us off, orders were given to pack up, and this, at that time, meant a good deal, for every fellow had about a wagon-load of trumpery to pack into his knapsack. What knapsacks we had! They were each as big as a small bee-hive; and one New York regiment characterized us as "those New Hampshire boys with bee-hives on their backs." When we began to pack, it became evident that we could not take over one half of our "calamities" along, and a good deal of scolding was done because the knapsacks were not big enough (though we found them sufficiently large, long before the war closed), and one would throw out this thing, and another that, till the down-flap could be strapped. As one fellow was trying to close his sack, a sweet-cake was seen inside, large enough to have been baked in a milk-pan. Possibly it was the last of the goodies cooked for him by a kind mother or a loving sister, that the poor fellow ever tasted; for he may have been one of the first to fall in death. Then the boys had to write letters home. Their faces were thoughtful, and in some eyes were tears, as words to the dear ones were hastily penned, for now all felt that real soldiering had commenced, and that they had left their homes perhaps forever. However, in the noise

and bustle of breaking camp there was little time for sad pondering.

When the regiment was ready to start, the sight of us would have made an old soldier laugh. Every man had about three blankets besides his other trappings, and looked very like a Jew peddler. Fortunately we had but a short distance to march, or we should have been obliged to call for the ambulance corps to pick up stragglers. And now we were marching for the railroad station at sound of drum; but it was drumming, the like of which had probably never been heard before, nor, it is safe to say, has been since. Each drummer tried to make more noise than his mate; and so it was all noise and no time, or, at best, such time as the boys could not keep step to at all. As we neared the town, how the officers strutted, in their new uniforms with bright buttons, swinging their new swords, and shouting, "Keep step there!"—while they themselves were out of step all the time! When we reached town, all the people turned out, and cheered and waved handkerchiefs and said good words to us. Others came to the station, and made us small presents to remember them by; while members of the Christian Commission were there to give a Testament to such as had none. It may be remarked, in passing, that one of those very books saved the life of a member of Company A in the battle of Bull Run. It was in his breast pocket, and a ball passed almost through it, striking with such force as to prostrate the soldier, but without doing him serious hurt.

At last the regiment was "all aboard" the waiting cars, the two engines puffed and snorted, and we started upon our three years journey through Dixie. It was the

25th of December—Christmas Day. As we rolled out of the station, the people gave us a parting cheer of encouragement. Soon we began to see new sights, as we sped on among the Cheshire hills. The people of every manufacturing town through which we passed left their homes and workshops, and, lining the railroad, cheered us with a good will. As we passed through such places as Fitzwilliam, Fitchburg, and Worcester, we were greeted with hearty cheers, and the shout was heard, "We will be out there soon!" We saw many Massachusetts recruits drilling at different points, and all were eager to know who we were and where we were going, while we were ready to let them know all about ourselves. We were happy now, and found this pleasant soldiering.

We arrived at Norwich, or Allyn's Point, about 7 P. M. It was dark and cold, and snow was on the ground. The boys began to shiver as they came out of the cars and stood in line waiting for orders. After some delay we moved, following our file leaders down to the steamer *Connecticut*. The boat was well packed, with 1,024 men and camp equipage. About 10 P. M. she steamed out of the harbor, which was full of ice, into the broad sound. This boat-ride was a novelty to many of our farmer boys, who had scarcely been outside of their own counties among the granite hills. As we got up speed, it was amusing to hear the remarks of some of them when a large wave would strike the boat and make her tip a little. It being a still night, we got along well. Had the weather been rough, we should have had a very unpleasant trip, crowded as we were. All were good-natured and jovial, so that it was a late hour before any of us slept,—and many did not get an

hour's sleep all night. We arrived in New York harbor about 10:30 A. M., December 26, and many of the boys then got their first sight of New York city.

Our boat carried us to Amboy, N. J., where we disembarked, and taking cars for Camden arrived at Philadelphia about 11 P. M. We were marched to the Soldiers' Home for supper prepared by the kind ladies of that city; and a good supper it was, too. Many a time afterwards, while we were at the front, was heard the remark, "How I wish I could step into that Soldiers' Home at Philadelphia, and have one of those good suppers!" Yes, all the New York and New England soldiers who passed through Philadelphia were royally fed by those kind people. Ladies of wealth and rank came to the "Cooper shop" to wait upon the soldier boys and give them encouragement. Not half enough has been said, nor can be, in praise of their noble efforts in the good cause. A full history of that Soldiers' Home should be written, giving the number of men fed there, and the names of the noble men and women who founded it, and supported it till the last regiment that finally returned home that way was there hospitably entertained. Cooper, the patriotic originator of that "Retreat," should have been pensioned by the government.

At one o'clock P. M. on the 27th, we took cars for Baltimore. While we stopped thirty minutes at some station about 6 P. M., one Fowler (every veteran will remember him, the company forager) and several chums started on a voyage of discovery, and came to a house near by where the family were about sitting down to supper. By order of Fowler, the boys sat down at the table and helped themselves. After they got through, Fowler said to the head of the family, "If you prove

loyal, we will pay for these rations some time." It had been intimated to the boys that this family had rebel sympathies. But "sympathies" did not have much weight with such rovers, a few of whom almost every regiment had, to the disadvantage, somewhat, of its discipline. We arrived at Baltimore at midnight, and took refreshment at the "Soldiers' Rest." Here we had our first experience with the real rebel element. It being very dark as we marched from the "Rest" to the station, a few sticks and some mud were thrown at us, while remarks were heard about the "cussed Yanks," but as we had no guns, we thought it best to take no notice of the insult; and so we moved quietly along to the station, where we took the train at 5 A. M. for Washington. We did not arrive there till 4 P. M. We saw many soldiers along the railroad all the way from Baltimore, and it began to look like business.

We were glad that we had reached our journey's end for the present. We stayed at the Soldiers' Rest that night, and slept on the hard floors. The boys thought it hard indeed not to have so much as "one straw to cling to." Well, it was so for fellows just out of their mothers' soft feather beds, but in later days, when they had to lie down in the soft mud of Virginia, they would gladly have accepted in exchange a hard board, or even a fence rail. The next day the regiment marched out to Bladensburg, about two miles and a half on the Baltimore turnpike, and went into camp, reporting to Gen. Silas Casey, commanding unassigned troops around Washington. The ground was frozen hard, and here again the boys had no straw, nor anything else but rubber blankets, to put under them. When they awoke in the morning, they found little beds of mud under their

blankets, as the heat of their bodies had melted the frozen ground, and thus many took cold. The second day the sick squad was pretty large, and some were quite ill. Dr. Tracy said that some had the measles, and in a few days there were about two hundred under the surgeon's care. It made it worse for the poor fellows who were sick, as well as for everybody else, that we had no convenient hospital quarters. It seems strange that the officers in command at Washington did not make better provision for the new regiments arriving there without any experience of camp life. Without doubt we lost one hundred of our best men from undue exposure at that inclement season of the year, with the measles prevalent, and without proper hospital accommodations. Besides, as regular army regulations were in full sway there, it was impossible to get anything for camp except through miles of red tape, even though the delay might, as it did, involve the loss of many precious lives.

On Sunday, the last day of the year, some of us gladly availed ourselves of the permission to visit the city and see the sights. The brief respite from camp duty was enjoyable, the ten-mile tramp included. We found troops everywhere—at the Capitol, the Treasury Department, and other localities, as well as in the streets. We went to the White House, or to a position in the street in front of it, and were in luck, for we had been there but a few minutes when a beautiful carriage drove up, and soon President Lincoln, accompanied by two ladies, came out of the house and rode away. He did not have the care-worn look that he wore in 1864–'65. We saw many sights that day, but the sight of Abraham Lincoln was worth more to us than all the rest.

The next day, January 1, 1862, we received our first

mail from home. How our hearts burned as we read those letters, full of "Happy New Year" greetings and cheerful words to encourage our hearts in the good cause! Some members of the Second Regiment and of Berdan's Sharpshooters came over to see us, they being in camp about a mile west of us. The Sharpshooters showed us how effectively they could use their telescope rifles. One of them shot a rebel hen (supposed to be) on an adjoining farm, about half a mile away, and one of the Sixth boys (Chesley of Company I) went over and brought in the bird, and had a chicken stew for a rarity.

We practised company drill for a few days, till the Sixth was ordered to Annapolis to join Burnside's expedition,[1] when we broke camp and marched to the city, stopping at the Soldiers' Rest. While there we received the long looked-for rifles. They were not, however,

[1] In August, 1861, as the result of operations conducted by General Butler and Flag-Officer Stringham, Hatteras Island on the coast of North Carolina had been captured and occupied by Union forces. Possession of "the best sea entrance to the inland waters of North Carolina" was thus gained, while an important channel through which Confederate supplies could come was stopped. The Confederates held and fortified Roanoke Island, but their plan to recapture Hatteras Island was not carried out. In October, General Burnside proposed to the military authorities at Washington a plan for the formation of a coast division of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and for fitting out a fleet of miscellaneous composition, whereby the division could be rapidly thrown at points on the Southern coast, to effect lodgments there, to penetrate into the interior, and to hold possession of the inland waters. The plan was adopted. The divison was formed, and had rendezvous at Annapolis. With some difficulty and consequent delay, the vessels for the division fleet were procured. The division, placed in command of General Burnside, was organized in three brigades, commanded by Generals John G. Foster, Jesse L. Reno, and John G. Parke. The whole

"Springfield rifles," but Austrian. They were very light and pretty, with a bayonet as sharp as a needle. The boys were as pleased with them as a child is with a new toy. By the way, the attachment of a soldier to his rifle is sometimes surprisingly strong. One has been known to get "red-hot mad" at a comrade who had accidentally knocked down or spit upon his gun.

Incidents.

A Stolen "Smile." A soldier writes,—"Many will remember the journey from New York to Baltimore, and the many stops we made the first night on the Camden & Amboy Railroad. During one of these stops, Captain Ela, of Company I, told two of the men, of whom one was myself, to go and see what we could find. We found a place where they had 'something to take,' namely, apple-whiskey and rum. It was my first taste of 'apple-jack,' and I didn't fancy it, so the bar-tender passed along other drinks till I found one that suited me. While the bar-tender's back was turned, I slipped one of the bottles under my old coat, and left my comrade drinking. When settlement came, the bar-tender told comrade that he had stolen one of the bottles. Comrade replied that it was the rascal who had gone out that had done it. But I was in the car giving the boys 'a smile,' while 'all hands' were laughing at the comrade who was paying the bill."

command numbered 12,000 strong. The second Brigade, commanded by General Reno, was composed of the Sixth New Hampshire, Ninth New Jersey, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New York, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiments of infantry. The destination of Burnside's expedition was "Hatteras Inlet, with a view to operations in the waters of North Carolina." Commodore Goldsborough accompanied the expedition with a fleet of twenty vessels.—EDITOR.

An Unceremonious Drink—[Contributed by Azroe A. Harriman]. "In going from Washington to Annapolis, we were side-tracked at Annapolis Junction for a train to pass. The doors were locked, and we were left with not an officer in sight. On the depot platform stood a solitary barrel on end. Some of the boys surmised *whiskey*, and, finally, one of them jumped from a window to investigate, and said it *was* whiskey. Then the boys poured out of the windows the whole length of the train, stove in the head of the barrel, and put their canteens and dippers to fast and furious use, till an officer came in sight and with drawn sword rushed forward, but too late to save more than half of that barrel of whiskey. Many of the boys will remember what the result was till we got to Annapolis, and some time after."

Taking in Supplies. A soldier tells the following story: "At Annapolis Junction, where we made a stop, a barrel of ginger-snaps was opened for sale. Being hungry, and wanting a change of food, but not having a cent of money, I thought of a plan by which to get some snaps, which worked well. I put my hat in for a dozen while trying to find my empty pocket-book, which came at last, as also did the snaps, which they passed out, and I, putting the empty pocket-book in my pocket, bid them good day. Now, on the platform stood a barrel of whiskey which the boys had knocked in the head. They were helping themselves, and it was my chance with the few to get a canteen full. Just then Captain Quarles, officer of the day, coming along, drew his sword, and, swinging it over our heads, told us to get into the cars, which we did. But the most of us had a good supply of the 'world's goods' for that time, and as the cars moved on we were all singing 'John Brown's *body* is marching on!'"

CHAPTER III.

FROM ANNAPOLIS TO HATTERAS—IN CAMP ON THE ISLAND.

The regiment arrived at Annapolis on the evening of January 7, 1862, and slept in the Naval School building that night. The next morning, Major Folsom, Paymaster U. S. A., gave us a call, and paid us for December. We were glad to see him, for we were getting short of money. He paid us partly in gold and partly in greenbacks, it being the last time we were paid any gold while we were in the service. As soon as the paymaster came, the "hucksters," old women and young, flocked into camp as thick as flies in June bringing with them such stuff as they had to sell, including sweet-potato pies and other eatables. We noticed that they were very eager to get all the gold we had, but we did not then know that it was at twenty-five per cent. premium, though we soon learned the fact to our sorrow.

We were soon off for Fortress Monroe. We were obliged, however, to leave at Annapolis a large number of our sick, including some of our best men. Many of these we never saw again, for some died and others were discharged. We went (January 8) on board the steamer *Louisiana* and the ship *Martha Greenwood*. The latter was laden with coal and other supplies, and, being lashed to the steamer, moved alongside. The fleet set sail on the 9th. It was foggy, and our progress was slow. While we were moving quietly along, about nine o'clock

in the evening, a shout was heard in the darkness, followed at once by a crash, then by other shouts with oaths intermingled, and by the sound of broken timbers falling. We had run spank into a schooner's broadside. She was beating up the bay in the darkness, and did not see our vessel. The schooner was considerably damaged, and the weather was so thick that the captain of the boat decided to anchor till the fog rose. We lay to till about 3 A. M. (January 10), when we started again, and arriving at Fortress Monroe in the evening, dropped anchor in the bay opposite the fort.

So many vessels of all descriptions, with their lading of troops and supplies, and with lights streaming out over the water, made a stirring and beautiful sight. The noisy little tug and dispatch boats were busy all night, carrying orders, getting this and that vessel into place, and putting the fleet all in readiness to move onward, but whither we did not know, for we were sailing under sealed orders.[1] The morning of January 11 was bright and beautiful. The sun came out warm. The bands upon the boat decks vied with one another in strains of stirring music. Moreover, our hearts were made glad by receiving our second instalment of letters from home. We thought it pretty pleasant soldiering, little dreaming what was in store for us within the next forty-eight hours. It was a very busy day in the bay, with steamers coaling or otherwise loading with supplies, and with troops changing from one boat to another.

[1] Not a man in the fleet knew his destination, except myself, the brigade commanders, and two or three staff officers, yet there was no complaint or inquisitiveness, but all seemed ready for whatever duty was before them.—GENERAL BURNSIDE, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. I, p. 662.

That part of the Sixth which came down on the *Martha Greenwood* was transferred to the steamer *Louisiana*, which became so crowded that it was almost impossible for one to move about. It seems strange that the commanding officers of the fleet should have allowed so many men to be crowded upon such a slim craft.

Towards evening, the flag-ships, with other vessels, got up steam, and started out to sea. Soon a dispatch boat came alongside, and gave orders for ours to follow. During the day we had a good chance to see General Burnside, as he steamed around the bay on his little propeller,[1] giving orders to this boat and that, and we all liked his looks very much. We followed the other boats, as ordered, and by 9 P. M. were well out from the bay, and, looking back, could just see the lights at Fortress Monroe. As the darkness came on, hundreds of lights shone out from the vessels, as far as the eye could reach, in front and rear, and on the left toward the sea. The writer sat upon the hurricane deck till a late hour, thinking of home and speculating on our destination, while the soft south breezes swept over the water. It was late when the men lay down to sleep, though many did not sleep at all, the noise of the machinery and the novelty of the situation keeping them awake all night.

At the first streak of dawn the writer was again on deck, to get the earliest glimpse of the sun as it came up out of the briny deep. That sunrise was a grand sight, as was also the ocean, dotted as far as the eye could reach with all kinds of sailing craft. The waves, however, began to show their white caps, and some of the boys who had been reared on the coast said it looked as

[1] The propeller *Picket*, the smallest vessel in the fleet.—EDITOR.

if we were going to have a stiff breeze before night. A few of "Mother Carey's chickens," together with sea-gulls, passed us, giving indication of a storm. The signs did not fail, for by noon the storm was stiffening, and we could see that many of the smaller boats—some of which were only pilot-boats from New York harbor,—were laboring hard through the big waves. About 2 P. M. (January 12), while we were off Hatteras Light, the storm struck us in all its fury, and the land-lubbers began to look white. In a few minutes one half of the men seemed vying with one another to see who would empty his stomach the quickest of the pies and things he had taken in from Annapolis down. They were sick fellows indeed! The boat was pitching and ploughing through the waves as fast as she could. The captain and pilot were alarmed, and said that if we did not reach Hatteras Inlet before dark, they feared we should never get in; so they put on all the steam they could, and made for the inlet.

As we went down into those awful troughs and our bow struck the incoming wave, the boat was flooded even to the hurricane deck. Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin was in the wheel-house with the captain and pilot, who had all they could do to keep the boat on her course and prevent the waves from striking her on the broadside, and thus swamping her in a moment. The strain on the big braces that passed from stem to stern of the boat, up past the wheel-house, was fearful. The braces, with joints open half an inch or more, creaked and groaned as the boat rode the huge waves, and it was the opinion of the officers that if we had been out half an hour longer we should all have gone to the bottom together in the old river craft not intended for use out of smooth water. The

ships were so sick that they kept quiet and the captain said it was a fortunate thing for us being so many. They had been up and running around it would have been hard to manage the boat at all.

We entered Hatteras Inlet and dropped anchor at 5 P. M. It was quite dark, and if any men ever felt thankful to get into harbor, it was those on the old *Louisiana* that night. The vessels kept coming in until a late hour, that is, those that were not outside, or did not run upon the bar. We could hear guns and see signal lights thrown up outside, in the direction whence we had come, and knew that some had not been so fortunate as we. Several vessels were wrecked, four in sight of us. One of these was the fine large store-ship *City of New York*, which, laden with ammunition and other stores, ran upon the bar; another was the steamer *Pocahontas*, carrying horses, hay, and grain, which went ashore at Cape Hatteras, becoming a total wreck within twenty-four hours, with lading all lost save a few horses that swam to land.

The next morning was clear, and the inlet was full of all kinds of floating débris, showing how fearful the storm had been. The sea was yet so rough that it was not practicable to land, and the wind began to blow again. As the tide went out, we found our boat tipping over as it rested on the sandy bottom. One of the boys remarked that he "felt safe so long as the old boat rested on the sand." When the tide came in, the boat would float again, bumping on sand fortunately, not rocks, since in the latter case we should soon have been compelled to swim ashore.

The night after our arrival the storm was still so severe that there was great danger of collision with other vessels, and of the wrecking of the weaker ones by the

violence of the waves. It was feared that the *Louisiana*, in particular, being only a river boat, would not be able to outride the storm. Accordingly Colonel Converse sent Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin to General Burnside's head-quarters to ask that some strong vessel might be ordered to lie near the *Louisiana* during the night, to render aid, if possible, in case of disaster. Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin, having been given a boat with two sailors and a coxswain, made the trip, delivered the message, and returned safely; but it was a hazardous undertaking. Two officers of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, in attempting to perform a similar duty, lost their lives by the swamping of the boat.[1]

Many of the men got so drenched in the storm that they became sick. A member of Company F died in the night of the 14th, being one of the sick who would not be left behind at Annapolis. The next day another died, and it began to look serious. Orders came on the 17th to land on the sandy shores of Hatteras. The prospect was not inviting, but we were glad to go anywhere to get out of that old boat and stretch our legs a little. But it was no fool of a job to land all our camp equipage, so that it was late in the afternoon when we were all fairly ashore, with orders to move up the island to Camp Wool, about five miles distant.

Just as we were ready to start, an officer of Colonel Hawkins's[2] Zouaves rode up, and told Colonel Converse

[1] These two men were the only ones lost from the whole military force during the "entire voyage and entrance into the inlet," though the storm was one of the worst ever known on that perilous coast.—ED.

[2] Besides the Sixth New Hampshire, the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment and the Rhode Island Battery were landed on that day. These troops went into camp with the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, the Eighty-

that we had better hurry, otherwise, as a cold storm was coming from the north, we should get badly wet. We could see a big black cloud rising in the north-west, and looking wet enough; so we were ordered to move as fast as possible. But for us, with our loads of baggage, to make very rapid speed was impossible. It is safe to say that every man carried from fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds of traps, which included, it is likely enough in some cases, selections from the furnishings of the *Louisiana*, for it did not take long for some soldiers to learn to appropriate anything within reach to their own use. It was tedious trudging with our loads through sand ankle-deep. The boys did not feel strong, having fasted somewhat on the boat, and soon they began to straggle, to the great annoyance of the officers. It was the longest five miles they ever marched, and when they arrived at camp they were so tired that they could hardly move. The shower had struck us just before reaching camp, and we were wet through. It was quite late, and our fuel was green live-oak and willow, which would burn just as well as ice, so, without fire, we lay down wet and cold. Many a brave boy never saw a well day after that. Many took cold, and the malarial fever setting in, we lost sixty men in as many days. Much of sickness and death might have been avoided had better arrangements been made at the outset by General Williams, the officer in command. One company might have been sent ahead to pitch tents and make other prepara-

ninth New York, and the New York Ninth (Hawkins's Zouaves) already in occupation. Brigadier-General Thomas Williams was commander of the post. Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, of the Zouaves, had taken part in the capture of Hatteras the previous autumn, and had since been prominent in affairs there.—EDITOR.

tions, instead of moving the regiment by night in the rain, with neither fuel nor anything else provided. Then, again, the camp should not have been located in a swamp with marshes all around—a spot where even the water, which could be found anywhere by digging a foot in the sand, was unfit for man or mule to drink. The surgeons, too, should have protested at once against camping there, instead of higher up the island, where it was dry and sandy.

After we had become better acquainted with General Williams, we did not wonder that he had shown so little care for the soldiers in this instance. He was a tyrant in every sense of the word, and all the troops on the island hated him. They would shoot at him as he rode through the bushes; and when he was in his tent, they put the balls into his bedpost. But he escaped being shot at Hatteras, to be killed by his own troops in battle at Port Hudson or at Baton Rouge. This fact was learned from a surgeon of a Michigan regiment once stationed near New Orleans. This surgeon said that Williams would compel the sick men at the hospital to carry their wood a mile or more, when there were mule teams lying idle; and that, when all the surgeons called on him and remonstrated against such cruelty, he told them he was "commander" and knew his business; his treatment would "toughen the men and make them fit for hard service!"[1]

The boys were coming down so fast with fever, that it was decided, on the 24th of January, to move about two miles farther up the island to Camp Winfield Scott,

[1] General Rush C. Hawkins, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. I, p. 639, characterizes General Williams as "a man of many idiosyncrasies," who "outside of his staff was cordially disliked for his severe treatment of the men."—EDITOR.

where the ground was not quite so low. But here, every time it rained, some of the tents were flooded, and the sickness continued. Some of the boys cut poles, and made beds raised from the ground; others lay on the damp sand. We did not have much time to "fix up," for Williams kept us drilling both forenoon and afternoon, and many a time compelled us, loaded down with all our equipments, and with knapsacks filled, to march at double-quick through the sand. This process of toughening us for service sent many a good soldier to an early grave. Had such unjust hardships been imposed upon the boys two years later, the man who imposed them would not have lived long. But enough of this sad story, for the present.

Hatteras Island is, as the reader may already know, a low, narrow strip of sand, thirty or forty miles long, and not over a mile wide in any place below Cape Hatteras. Formerly, it was connected with what is now a separate island south of it. But years ago a heavy storm severed the connection, and cut, from the sea into Pamlico Sound, the narrow channel which is called Hatteras Inlet. About three miles of the lower part of the island is submerged at every storm, and many vessels are wrecked there every year; not so many now, however, as formerly, when the coast was not so well known and the lighthouses were fewer. The natives said they had known as many as thirty vessels to come ashore in one storm. The few inhabitants of the island get most of their living from the wrecks.

It will be remembered how the sand would fly when it had been dried by two or three days of sunshine. Being very fine, and largely composed of light sea-shells, it not only blew easily, but drifted like snow. When the

Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment once undertook to build a sod fort on the beach, the sand would drift in at night as fast as the boys could shovel it out by day. A hat or a knapsack, laid upon the beach, would in half a day be completely covered, and turned into a little sand cone or pyramid. Some of these cone-shaped drifts, piled upon a bunch of bushes or a heap of rubbish, were twenty feet high. As a natural result, sand-hills line the coast. At one point, the beach was seen strewn with wrecks of all descriptions. There were tons of cable and other old iron. One quartermaster of a New York regiment loaded a vessel with the material, and probably made a handsome thing of it. At another place was seen a large, long windrow of white bones lying high and dry on the beach. These were the skeletons of sharks, porpoises, and other large fish, washed ashore, with sea-shells intermingled in abundance.

Such was the locality in which we were stationed. It was drill, drill, all the time, when it did not rain. The boys did not feel like doing much work, as they were weak from a severe diarrhœa, with which nearly all were troubled. But General Williams said they must drill. It was midwinter, but no snow came there, though we had cold north winds and much rain. We had, however, no fires in our tents, and it was pretty cold at night.

By the 4th of February, Burnside's fleet had all got over the bar into Pamlico Sound, and the next day it steered with most of the troops for Roanoke Island. It had not been known till within a few days whether New Berne, or Roanoke, was to be the first point of attack.[1]

[1] When General Burnside arrived at Hatteras, he had issued an order assuming command of the newly constituted Department of North Caro-

Most of the troops that had been stationed on Hatteras accompanied the expedition; but the Sixth New Hampshire and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiments had so many sick, that they were held on the island as a reserve. On the 6th and 7th we could hear heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke, and knew that the battle had commenced. On the 9th was received the glad news of the capture of that island.[1] The next day, official intelligence of the victory was read to us on parade, and a salute of ten guns was fired.

Incidents.

Rude Burial. Writing of the sickness at Hatteras, a soldier says,—"The first comrade of Company I we buried was Ambrose D. Haynes, whose coffin we made out of hard-tack boxes, and whose grave was so shallow that a man got upon the coffin to sink it in the water so that it might be covered up. Charles Comstock and Charles Wallace died next. These three were all good boys, and were the first we lost, but not the last."

lina. His instructions were to make Roanoke Island his first point of attack. Subsequent operations were to be directed upon New Berne, Beaufort, and Fort Macon. It had taken many days to get the naval vessels over the shallow "swash" between the inlet and Pamlico Sound; but at last they were over, and General Burnside hastened to advance upon Roanoke.—EDITOR.

[1] The result was "the capture of 2,675 officers and men of the Confederate army, and 5 forts, mounting 32 heavy guns." The Union loss was 37 killed, 214 wounded, 13 missing. The Confederates had 23 killed, 58 wounded. Brigadier-General Henry A. Wise was in command of the Confederate garrison, with Colonel H. M. Shaw as second. At the time of the action, General Wise not being on the island, Colonel Shaw had command.—EDITOR.

The Rooster was Left. "The evening before the regiment was to leave Hatteras for Roanoke," writes a soldier, "two men of Company I, anxious as to what fresh meat they were going to have in their haversacks to eat on the voyage, bethought themselves of a flock of fowls which they had seen at a house where Captain Ela had been lying sick. Proceeding to forage in that direction, they succeeded in pulling down nine hens and an old rooster from a tree so close to the house, that from it they could see the inmates seated around the stove. Just as they were completing operations, the owner and the captain came to the door; but all was quiet, and the captain was heard to remark, 'It will rain to-morrow, and the boys will have a wet time.' But the foragers were off for camp, having left the old rooster, which was poor, on the graveyard fence. With plenty of good help, the fowls were duly stripped of feathers and cooked. The next morning, on the way to Roanoke, the captain, being on board, and knowing who were the foragers and what they had been about, signified his desire to eat of the captured fowls, and the desire was gratified. He reported that the owner, when he found his poultry gone, said he should have thought 'one old hen might have been left him;' adding that he 'found the old rooster on the graveyard fence, *feeling bad.*'"

CHAPTER IV.

ON ROANOKE ISLAND—EXPEDITION TO ELIZABETH CITY.

On the 20th of February, camp rumor said that we were to move soon; and on the 24th, orders came to pack up and march to the landing. We arrived there in the afternoon, and made ready to go aboard the steamer *Transport;* but just as we reached the wharf, at 4 P. M., the weather being rough we were ordered not to embark, but to march back half a mile and camp down in the sand for the night. The next morning we embarked on the steamer *Northerner*, and passing into and along Pamlico Sound, anchored at night. On the following day we made our way slowly up the Sound, keeping a sharp lookout for sand-bars. It was quite rough sailing, and we anchored near Pamlico Light. The next day we reached Croatan Inlet, and got stuck in the mud. On the following day we passed into Croatan Sound, opposite Roanoke Island.

We could see the marks of recent battle,—trees in splinters, gun-boats with shot-holes through their smoke-stacks, and steamers with their wheel-houses partly carried away by shot and shell. We also saw many of the wounded being conveyed on transports to Baltimore and Washington. The battle of Roanoke was a hard fought one, and its result, a grand Union victory. The rebels had at one point a masked battery, covering a bridge across a swamp, and the only way to get at it was over this bridge or through the swamp. The Eighth

Connecticut and Twenty-first Massachusetts advanced through the water and mud up to their waists, under a hot fire; while, at the right moment, the Ninth New York (Hawkins's Zouaves) charged across the bridge, and with heavy loss captured the battery.

Having on the 1st of March been mustered for pay for the months of January and February—an agreeable event, foretelling the paymaster's speedy arrival—the regiment landed on the island the following day (March 2), and bivouacked near the landing for the night. The next day we marched up the island about a mile, and went into camp in a pine grove on the shore of the Sound. The camp-ground was about twenty feet above the water, and very dry compared with that on Hatteras. It was a very pleasant location, with plenty of water for the boys to sport in. The natives used to bring in fresh shad and other fish, which were readily purchased. We were now informed that we were to remain here for some time, and perfect ourselves in drill. Though we had a beautiful camp and quite a healthful locality, yet sickness followed us from Hatteras, and our hospital had many fever and diarrhœa patients. None of the other regiments were so afflicted as was ours with these diseases.

When we were fully located and our camp was fitted up in good shape, we resumed batallion drill. About this time Colonel Converse resigned, and Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin (soon promoted to be colonel) took command of the regiment.[1] He at once gave us to understand, in a very few words, that he intended to perfect us in batallion drill, so that we should not be ashamed to

[1] Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin was commissioned as colonel on the 22d of April, 1862.

appear beside any other regiment in the service. To this end he established a school for the commissioned officers at ten o'clock A. M., and for the first sergeants at 11 A. M., of each day. The sergeants were very much pleased with this, but some of the old militia officers kicked against it, and said they would not go to school; they had been colonels or brigadier-generals, and they guessed they knew as much as some others who had been out only three months. So they would not attend the school; and the result was, that when they came out with their companies on batallion drill, they were as green as the greenest of their men, and were obliged to inquire of their orderly sergeants how the different movements were to be made. They were in a bad plight in being thus dependent on their sergeants for instruction. In a very short time (thanks to Colonel Griffin's excellent school) the sergeants could drill the companies as well as the captains, and in some cases better, so that some of these officers began to see that to have been a colonel, or even a general, in the militia, did not, of itself, amount to much in active service. Accordingly they thought it best to resign, and return to peaceful life in New Hampshire. Their departure gave the lieutenants and sergeants a chance for promotion, which Colonel Griffin was not long in accomplishing; for he held that all vacancies should be filled by worthy enlisted men from the companies. In this way he encouraged the men to try to excel in all the duties of the soldier; and in less than a month after he took command, the regiment began to show great improvement in drill and in general appearance. Each man would boast that he had the best looking gun and equipments in the regiment; and some would spend all their time, when off

duty, in "shining up." We had a fine level parade-ground a short distance from the camp, where we improved most of the beautiful weather in drill and in the practice of company firing. This latter, the Zouaves (of the Ninth New York Regiment) used to say, we could do to perfection. But it was no easy work to drill two or three hours in the hot sun, with the thermometer standing at from seventy-five to ninety degrees. However, we found considerable enjoyment in our camp life.

On the 8th of March, six companies of the Sixth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin, joined General John G. Foster's expedition to Columbia in search of a regiment of rebels said to be recruiting at that place. No enemy was found, but the public whipping-post was: this the boys demolished, to the delight of the colored people, and then returned to camp. On the 9th and 11th of March, the fleet sailed with the force detailed for the attack of New Berne, leaving the Sixth New Hampshire and the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York regiments on the island, with Colonel Rush C. Hawkins in command of the post.[1] The warm breezes and the genial

[1] A new brigade had been formed, designated the Fourth, and composed of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampshire regiments, which was to be left for duty and protection on Roanoke Island, under the command of Colonel Hawkins during the expedition to New Berne. That expedition was a brilliant success. On the 14th of March, after a severe contest, the strongly fortified position, with its 9 forts mounting 41 heavy guns, and with its 2 miles of entrenchments having 19 field-pieces in position, was taken. The captures also comprised over 300 prisoners, 1,000 stand of small arms, tents and barracks for 10,000 men, and a large amount of army supplies and naval stores. The Union loss was 90 killed, 380 wounded, 1 missing. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, was 578; of which number, 64 were killed and 101 wounded. Brigadier-General L. O'B. Branch was the Confederate commander.—EDITOR.

sunshine had a good effect on the sick boys, and the "morning sick call" began to be slimly attended. Nature began to smile, and put on her green mantle. Peach and plum trees came into full bloom, filling the air with fragrance, while the "healing breath of the pines" gladdened the heart of many a sick one, and did more to bring him back to health than the medicine-chest of the hospital steward, or the services of the doctors. Boxes of "goodies" from dear New Hampshire homes began to arrive in abundance, including good old tea, white sugar, and other delicacies, with sometimes a little brandy, too, to "keep the water from hurting you," as said the kind letter which was tucked away in the box. How eager the boys were to have the mail or express boat come in! They were on the lookout, and as soon as the smoke-stack of a boat coming through Croatan Inlet became visible, the shores would be lined with them, straining their eyes to discern whether the vessel was white or black. If white, it was pretty likely to be a mail or express boat; but if black, a gunboat without letters, packages, or boxes from home.

The boys of Company B will remember the night when one of their number, hailing from Grafton county, received a box from home (or somewhere else), mostly filled by a stone jug, sealed. It was at once hidden away, but Lieutenant Samuel G. Goodwin, whose smellers were keen for good drinks and other good things, soon smelled something, and started upon a tour of inspection through the tents. He soon found "Drew" and his jug, but the boy was up to the emergency, and asked him "to take something." The lieutenant pronounced it "good old Medford," and took two canteens full of it to his tent. Soon the officers of different companies were

seen making for his tent, he having sent word to them that he had "important dispatches from the governor of New Hampshire." Judging from the laughter and the lateness of the hour when they broke up, we came to the conclusion that they had as good a time in their quarters as the boys in theirs.

Lieutenants Goodwin, Sides, Fuller, Muchmore, and Dudley were the life of the regiment, and if any fun was on the docket, they were always ready to take a hand in it. They used to play their jokes upon a certain lieutenant, who was of the kid-glove kind, and very nice and particular in his words and ways. One night Lieutenants Fuller and Muchmore got him to watch Lieutenant Goodwin, who was going (as was alleged) to escort a "colored lady" to her home near the hospital. Accordingly, in the bushes by the roadside our lieutenant watched the couple, and heard Goodwin's cooing words. He was disgusted, and could not refrain the next morning from reporting such behavior to the colonel, declaring it a shame for an officer to be "doing such things with a colored girl." The colonel smiled, and suggested that the watchful lieutenant might have found, upon a little closer inspection, that the colored lady was none other than Lieutenant Dudley, rigged for the occasion, to fool the watcher.[1]

[1] Many other anecdotes of the fun which the boys had while on Roanoke might be related did space permit. I remember the jokes played on the first day of April, and especially the one of which I was the victim. Lieutenant Goodwin came to my tent early, all in a rush, while I was making my toilet, saying,—"You are wanted at head-quarters at once. Don't stop for anything: something is up." So I fixed up a little, and reported at head-quarters in due form. The colonel thought a moment, and then, laughing, said he had not sent for me, and he guessed it was one of Lieutenant Goodwin's jokes, it being the first day

On the 6th of April orders were given for Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin to take four companies of his own regiment, and two companies of the Ninth New York (Major Jardine commanding), numbering in all about six hundred men, and move up the sound on the gunboats *Virginia*, *Ceres*, *General Putnam*, *Commodore Perry*, and *Stars and Stripes* to Elizabeth City, where it was reported a Confederate camp was located for recruiting purposes. The expedition left Roanoke at night on the 7th, and reached its destination early the next morning. The two companies of the Ninth New York were disembarked near Elizabeth City, while the four companies of the Sixth New Hampshire proceeded up the river about three miles, to cut off the retreat of the enemy. The camp was surprised; one man was killed, two were wounded, and seventy-four taken prisoners. The remainder escaped to the woods, leaving three hundred and fifty stands of arms and a quantity of ammunition and other public property in the hands of the victors. Having accomplished their purpose, the troops returned to Roanoke Island.

Company I, as usual, did some foraging while on this expedition, and, among other things, secured a yellow puppy three months old, which grew to a large size, and became known as "the Sixth Regiment dog." He accompanied the regiment in all its marches and battles for more than two years, but on the morning after the battle of Poplar Springs Church he failed to put in an appearance at roll-call, and it was always supposed that he was killed the day before, as he was seen in the hottest of the fight. Dogs generally fear firearms when discharged in volleys, but this one went fearlessly into bat-

of April. On my return, as I passed Goodwin's tent, he put out his smiling face and inquired, "Did you find the colonel in?"—L. J.

tle, and stuck by to the end. The boys were much attached to him, because he showed so much courage and such true loyalty to the regiment, notwithstanding his "Southern birth."

Incidents.

Stores Swamped—[Contributed by Azroe A. Harriman]. "When we landed on Roanoke Island, all of the quartermaster's goods were piled on the low, sandy beach, to remain there till the next day, when we were to get teams and remove them to camp, somewhat more than a mile away and across a small creek. I was detailed as corporal, with three men, to go down and guard the goods. We pitched a small tent on the beach, and proceeded to enjoy life. A heavy wind sprang up from the sea, and the water began to rise. A wave soon struck the tent and nearly capsized it, but we thrust our bayonets through on the water side, and hustled to get our equipments. In the hurry the candle was put out, and it was as dark as tar. It now began to rain hard; —the water rose fast, and we tried to save some of the goods by piling them up; but the water drove us away, and we had to fall back, so that the next morning we were about two miles from there, and all the goods were some twenty feet under water. We could not get to camp, for the creek was now a river. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Quartermaster-Sergeant G. L. Houston swam his horse across the creek and brought us some grub, and it was very acceptable. When the water went down, the goods were a sight to behold—barrels of beans burst open, boxes of crackers soaked, and great quantities of ammunition spoiled. Taken altogether, it was a

sorry mess, and we were on short rations for some time in consequence."

"*Skeete's*" *Exploded Goose.* Captain Theodore Hanscom supplies the following incident: "While the regiment was at Roanoke, Company C was detached and sent to another part of the island to occupy an earthwork mounted with two guns, and also a portion of a battery taken from the rebels. The natives used to bring wild geese to the boys for twelve and a half cents each, so that there was plenty of goose in camp. One man, nicknamed 'Skeete,' bought a bird, and carried it to the cook-house, but so many were waiting to be cooked that he concluded to 'cook his own goose.' He made a fire outside, and commenced operations. 'Mose' Knowles watched him, and, a good opportunity offering, he filled the body with powder, while the boys stood around at safe distance awaiting the result. 'Skeete' patiently turned the bird, his mouth watering at the feast in prospect, when suddenly the powder ignited, and the goose was never seen again! 'Skeete's' face was a study. For some time he stared in utter astonishment at the place where his goose had been. Coming at last to his senses, he uttered with emphasis, 'D—n "Mose" Knowles!'"

The Cleanest Man. "Lucius Whitcomb was a very neat man. Once, on Roanoke, the 'cleanest man and traps' could have a pass. Whitcomb brushed up and went on inspection, and, being designated as the neatest one in the regiment that day, was asked to come to Colonel Griffin's tent. Going there, he said, 'Colonel, you don't want to see the cleanest man in such shoes, I know,' for his shoes were full of holes, though well blacked. The colonel opened his trunk and gave him a

better pair. He was afterwards killed in the battle of Bull Run."—D. H. R.

Capturing a Stove and Turkey. A soldier of Company I, writing of the expedition to Elizabeth City, says,—"The captain and myself went into the city to see what we could find. We found in a good house a large stove, which was forthwith loaded upon a cart, which happened to be passing just then with an ox harnessed to it and a negro driving, and was thus taken to the landing. The captain then told me to see what I could find to go with it. Hearing a turkey gobbling back of a house, I made for him, and having caught him, I tied his head under his wings with my old bandanna handkerchief. As I was leaving the premises, the owner came out and begged me not to take that turkey, as it was the only one he had. I replied that it was the only one I had, and hurrying away to the boat, went aboard, and put the turkey in the stove. Just then the captain coming along, and finding out what I had got and where it was, told me to get out of sight, as the man was at that time talking with the colonel about the turkey. I got out of the way, and kept so till the boat was ready to go and they were pulling in the gangway plank, when I stepped on board, safe and sound for that time."

The First to Take a Rebel Prisoner. A soldier, writing of the expedition to Elizabeth City, claims that Joseph Pope, Thomas Wilder, and James Hook were the first to take a prisoner. A rebel having ventured to show himself after a portion of the troops had passed along, these three men, who were foraging somewhat in the rear, "came upon him, took him in, and landed him down on the gunboat."

CHAPTER V.

BATTLE OF CAMDEN—AT NEW BERNE—TO VIRGINIA.

About April 14, camp rumor said we were soon to go upon another expedition "that would amount to something." Extra provisions were ordered to be cooked, and thirty rounds of ammunition were given to each man. Orders came to get ready for a march, with blankets and overcoats, and on the 18th we went on board the transports and gunboats. The expedition was escorted by the gunboats *Commodore Perry*, *Delaware*, *Picket*, *Underwriter*, *Lockwood*, *General Putnam*, *Southfield*, *Whitehead*, and *Stars and Stripes*. The troops detailed for the expedition comprised the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark; the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Major Schall; the Ninth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball; the Eighty-ninth New York, Colonel H. S. Fairchild; and the Sixth New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin. The Ninth New York had two howitzers. There were also two small pieces of artillery, manned by marines under command of Colonel Howard, who, with the first two regiments mentioned, came from New Berne to assist in the movement, and constituted a brigade in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, while Colonel Hawkins commanded the brigade from Roanoke Island. General Reno was chief commander of the expedition.

We were bound for Camden, near the Albemarle & Chesapeake canal, and close to the Dismal Swamp, where

it was learned there were rebel troops stationed. We arrived at a point some four miles below Elizabeth City about midnight, and began to disembark. The water being shallow, the boats could not get within ten rods of the shore, so that the boys had to wade, which was not a good preparation for marching, as they soon found out.[1] As soon as we were all ashore, we started in the dark, and dark indeed it was. We soon lost our way, and seemed to be marching in a circle. Colonel Hawkins's instructions were to march his brigade to South Mills, where there was a bridge which the enemy would be obliged to cross in retreating. But his guide led him on a long, circuitous march through the country, but not into the enemy's rear.[2] At noon we came out upon the road on which General Reno was leading the remainder of his command, about twelve miles from the landing place, and the two columns united. This was not precisely according to General Reno's instructions, and somewhat disturbed his arrangements. The only thing to be done, however, was to push forward as rapidly as possible. The march had told very severely upon all the troops,

[1] The writer remembers seeing one of the officers going ashore "high and dry" on the shoulders of Sergeant L. N. Gordon. The boys joked the sergeant as to his fees for carrying such packages, and he remarked that on this occasion he did not get so much as a "thank you," and the next time the officer would have to wade as the rest did.

[2] General Hawkins, in his account of this march, published in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. I, p. 655, says,—"A light mulatto man for a guide came to me from one of the gunboats, and by a circuitous route took us far out of the way. . . . When it was discovered that the guide had led my brigade ten miles out of the way, he was quietly taken to a wood out of sight of the troops and shot. A few days after, we heard that he had been sent to us by the enemy, for the purpose of leading our troops astray."—EDITOR.

but particularly upon Colonel Hawkins's brigade, which had marched most of the time on the double-quick. The day was very hot, and the roads were dry and dusty. The men had had little or no experience in marching, and no sleep the night previous, and felt more the debilitating influence of the weather from being loaded down as they were with overcoats, blankets, ammunition, and rations. Many suffered from slight sunstrokes, and fell out of the line of march exhausted by the unaccustomed hardships. To relieve the weary soldiers, the surgeons and chaplains in the rear were obliged to impress wagons and other vehicles, with mules and horses, that were found in the barns along the road.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, at a point near Camden, some twenty miles distant from the landing, the enemy's infantry and artillery, with a few cavalry, were discovered occupying a strong position behind earthworks, rail fences, and two or three old buildings. In front was a plain crossed by ditches and high rail fences, and having woods on the right and left. Our howitzers, which were in advance, first received the enemy's fire from his field-pieces. Colonel Howard returned the fire with spirit. The men were exhausted by the heat and their forced march; but General Reno thought it best to fight at once, and proceeded to put his troops in position. He sent the Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania through the woods on the enemy's left to attack his flank, deployed the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York in the centre, and held the Sixth New Hampshire upon the left of our line.

When the Sixth arrived in front of the enemy, there were but few men in the ranks. So rapid had been the long march on that hot day, that it was impossible for

many of them, inexperienced as they were, to keep their places. The regiment was directed into a field on the left of the road, where it was to hold the ground and await further orders. This gave the men present a chance to lie down and rest, and for those behind to come up and join them. It took the other regiments two hours to move around by the right, get into position, and make their assault. The leading brigade slowly made its way by the right through the woods, while the troops in front, with the battery, occupied the attention of the enemy. The engagement became sharp and bloody. Our troops, though weary, stood well up to the work. General Reno rode over to the right to hasten the movement on that part of the line. Meanwhile, Colonel Hawkins ordered the New York regiments to charge the enemy's line. The charge was gallant but ineffectual. With enthusiasm the men went across the broken plain, but the ditches and high rail fences, with the enemy's fire, seriously hindered their advance. Men fell, officers were unhorsed, Colonel Hawkins was wounded, and several were killed. The troops were broken and compelled to retire, but the regiments on the right had now entered vigorously into the action, and the Sixth New Hampshire, which formed the left wing of our little army, was ordered to advance. Moving forward now with full ranks against the enemy's right, with a well formed line and colors flying, the regiment made a formidable appearance, and soon drew the fire of the rebels. A cannon shot came tearing through the line near the colors, killing Curtis Flanders of Company I, wounding another, and throwing the regiment for a moment into some confusion. The line swung back in the centre, until it left Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin standing as far in

the front as his place was in the rear. Watching an opportunity when he could be heard, he waved his sword and shouted, "Forward, Sixth New Hampshire!" Every man turned to the front, and the line came back to its place as coolly as if nothing had happened. The regiment having advanced until within easy musket range, the lieutenant-colonel halted the line, and gave the command, "Ready, aim, fire!" and the regiment poured in a volley with all the coolness and precision of the parade-ground, every musket discharging at the same instant. The enemy broke and fled without firing another shot. Colonel Hawkins, commanding our brigade, who was wounded and lying in the field hospital, roused up and exclaimed, "My God! who fired that volley? If that was the enemy, we are beaten." When told that it was the Sixth New Hampshire, he replied, "Good! we are all right then. Bully for the Sixth New Hampshire!" "That volley" was often spoken of afterwards by the men who heard it as something wonderful, both in precision and effect.[1] Our surgeons who attended the wounded on the field reported that wounded prisoners from the Third Georgia Regiment, which was directly within range of our fire, declared that "their men did n't care much for those red-legged Zouaves; but when the regulars poured in that volley they thought it best to get out of that place."[2]

[1] Even at a reunion of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, held at Ashburnham, in 1889, one of the regular toasts was, "The volley of the Sixth New Hampshire at Camden, North Carolina, April 19th, 1862, put to flight the Third Georgia, one of the most gallant regiments in the Confederate service," to which response was made by General Griffin, who was present by invitation.—EDITOR.

[2] Statement of Dr. Marshall Brown, who was at that time Hospital Steward of the Sixth New Hampshire.

As our troops, however, had two high rail fences to tear down or climb over, it was impossible to capture the flying enemy; while, with our men so completely fatigued as they were, to pursue was impracticable, even had it been consistent with the plan of operations. After the battle, some criticism was indulged in, and many believed that had our left and centre been held back until the right had advanced farther on the enemy's left, the whole opposing force might have been captured and less loss sustained. But however this may be, the main object of the expedition seems to have been accomplished. Certainly all the troops did their duty nobly, and the Sixth New Hampshire won proud distinction as a "fighting regiment," and received the hearty praise of the general in command for its fine behavior in this its first important battle.[1]

Our total loss in the battle of Camden was fourteen killed, ninety-six wounded, and two missing. The loss of the Sixth was one killed and two wounded. It was afterwards learned that the enemy had suffered more than we at first supposed.[2] Had General Reno's men been fresher, and had the design of the movement been to go farther towards Norfolk, the road was doubtless laid open by the enemy's hasty retreat. "He had even abandoned a formidable battery a few miles beyond the scene of the engagement, and had made the best of his way to the neighborhood of the defences of Norfolk."

[1] The congratulatory orders of General Burnside and Governor Berry, with some other matter pertaining to the battle of Camden, are printed at the end of the chapter.—EDITOR.

[2] The Confederate forces were the Third Georgia Regiment of infantry, some drafted militia, McComas's battery, and Gillet's company of cavalry, all in command of General Huger. The loss was six killed, nineteen wounded, and three captured.—EDITOR.

It is believed that our expeditions to Elizabeth City and beyond caused the evacuation of Norfolk, for one of the captured rebels said it was thought at the Camden battle that the whole of Burnside's Expedition was coming.

A storm that had been gathering during the fight burst forth just at its close, with flashes of lightning, peals of thunder, and torrents of rain which soaked us through and through. Soon after the fight numerous pigs were seen running across the battle-field with the boys in full chase, and for a time we were in about as much danger from the shots of our own men as we had been from those of the enemy. One of the pursuers forgot, in his haste and excitement, to take the tampion or stopper out of the muzzle of his gun, with the result of being laid out most beautifully in the dust, while the pig escaped unhurt.

While the surgeons, chaplains, and a detail from each regiment were burying the dead and caring for the wounded, the boys were partaking of "roast pig" and coffee. We rested till night, when General Reno decided to return to the landing. The slightly wounded were put into extemporized ambulances, and the severely wounded were left in charge of Dr. Warren, assistant-surgeon of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and under a flag of truce. About nine o'clock in the evening we took up our line of march, leaving the camp-fires burning brightly. It was a dark and dismal night, with a little rain, which, with the late shower, made the roads very muddy. As we picked our way along in the dark we were not in a very cheerful mood, being both tired and wet, while the thought of the dead and wounded we had left behind did not tend to cheer our drooping spirits.

A part of our way was through a swamp and over corduroy roads, and there was much splashing in mudholes and stumbling over logs and other unseen obstacles. Many of the troops in front became so tired that they threw away their blankets and overcoats. That night's march in the mud and rain was one not to be forgotten. We arrived at the landing about four o'clock in the morning, having marched about forty miles in a little over twenty-four hours, and fought a battle in the time—all without any sleep. Wearier men than we there never were, and as soon as we were aboard the boats every man dropped down upon the first place he found and went to sleep at once. We were so sore and stiff the next morning, that we could hardly crawl up to camp after the boats left us at Roanoke Landing. But these hardships helped fit us for the severe duties upon which we were about to enter, and so they were endured not altogether in vain.

The regiment now rested a few days. Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin received his commission as colonel, Major Scott was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and Obed G. Dort, of Company E, selected by vote of the officers of the regiment, became major. Soon again it was drill, drill, all the time. Colonel Griffin said we never should have so good a chance again to perfect ourselves in the battalion movements; and he was right, for we had only a few days at a time for drill after we left Roanoke Island.

The warm sunshine, the beautiful weather, and other favorable conditions soon brought the boys out of the hospital, to which many had been driven by prevalent disease, so that when we received orders, June 18, to break camp and go aboard the transports for New Berne,

we left only three sick men behind.[1] We had a pleasant trip across Croatan and Pamlico sounds, and arrived at New Berne late in the afternoon of the 19th in a heavy rain.[2] Marching to an old brick building which had been used for a depot, we stopped for the night. That evening an "extra ration" in the shape of a gill of whiskey was dealt to each man to keep the rain-water all on the outside. It was a good thing for some of the boys, but bad for others who could not take a little and be satisfied. So to some the whiskey ration was always an injury. As we had no way to dry our clothes, we were obliged to lie down with them wet and in wet blankets. When we

[1] The "black dysentery," which attacked the regiment upon its arrival at Roanoke, left for a time not more than three hundred men out of nine hundred and seventy fit for duty. Comparatively few cases, however, proved fatal. By judicious treatment and careful though constant exercise, health was restored, and a high degree of excellence in military drill and other soldierly accomplishments was acquired.—ED.

[2] General Burnside, after adding to his successes at Roanoke and New Berne the capture of Beaufort and Fort Macon, was in April reinforced by four regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery. The force thus augmented was formed into three divisions, commanded by Generals Foster, Reno, and Parke. General Foster's division comprised two brigades, the second of which was under the command of Colonel Thomas J. C. Amory, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts. General Burnside was impatient to follow up the advantages gained upon the coast by an advance into the interior, and for this the cavalry and means of transportation furnished in May had completed his ample preparation. He had, however, to await the result of McClellan's operations in Virginia. At last, having faith that though the Peninsular campaign had dragged heavily it was about to terminate in triumphant success, he determined to march inland and strike at Goldsboro'. With this view he concentrated his forces at New Berne. In this concentration the Sixth New Hampshire was ordered from Roanoke to New Berne, and was assigned to Colonel Amory's brigade of General Foster's division.—EDITOR.

turned out in the morning, we were completely "par-boiled," and one of the boys expressed the general feeling when he remarked that he "felt like a stewed chicken."

After "coffee and hard tack," we marched out through the city, to the east of it about a quarter of a mile, and selected a camp-ground. The city looked old and forsaken, with few handsome residences to be seen, and we were disappointed at its appearance. The rebels in their retreat had burned the bridges over the Trent river, and also some of their warehouses on the wharves, filled with army stores and merchandise, but our troops followed them so closely that all their stores could not be destroyed, and a large amount was captured. The buildings were somewhat damaged by shot and shell, but not so badly as they would have been had not General Burnside given orders not to throw shell into the city, as he did not desire to destroy it. He wanted to convince the "Union" element in North Carolina that we had come "to restore order, and not to destroy," but there were so few Union men in the state that they did not dare to come out and take a bold stand.

As our camp equipage had not come up, we could not cook very well, so one of the Massachusetts regiments, encamped near by, invited us to partake of its coffee and hard-tack—an invitation which we gladly accepted. The first evening we appeared on dress parade there, a crowd of other troops, with the general officers, gathered around to see the New Hampshire regiment go through the "manual of arms" and other exercises. Now we did not regret our persistent drill on Roanoke Island. We heard many exclamations in praise of our full ranks, fine appearance, and proficient skill in the manual of arms and in company movements.

June 30 was a lively day in camp. Rumor had it that we were going to leave New Berne on some expedition. On July 1 we went on board a gunboat, which, with others, moved out into the stream and anchored. We remained there till the 3d, and then steamed down the river. About 4 P. M. a dispatch boat was met, which gave some intelligence that caused a halt, and we anchored for the night. The next morning we turned, and steamed for New Berne again. It was reported that news of the capture of Richmond by McClellan had been received, and as we neared the city we heard the bells ringing and all the forts firing a salute. It seems that Colonel Hawkins had received at Roanoke the false news from Norfolk, by way of the Dismal Swamp canal, and dispatched a boat at once to New Berne to inform General Burnside. We landed, and went back to our recent camp-ground. On the 6th of July orders came to embark again, and we did so in company with the Second Maryland. This time it was understood that we were bound for Fortress Monroe, and that we were going to help McClellan, who had not taken Richmond, as reported, but was falling back.[1] On the 7th we passed

[1] On the 30th of June orders were issued to be ready to move at once. The objective point of this movement was Goldsboro', but on the morning of July 1 General Burnside received an order to reinforce General McClellan without delay. The troops were accordingly embarked for that purpose, and by the 3d of July were on their way. Upon receiving, however, the false intelligence that McClellan had taken Richmond, General Burnside countermanded the order to sail for Virginia, expecting to resume his inland movement. Forthwith came discouraging reports of the retreat and the "seven days' fight," and, "much to his sorrow," he was ordered "to go to the Peninsula to consult with General McClellan." Whereupon, on the 5th and 6th of July eight thousand troops sailed from New Berne for the James river.—ED.

Hatteras Island, where we had spent so many days of misery, and we rejoiced that we were not to land there again. Arriving at Fortress Monroe on the 8th, we lay just off the fort all the next day in the hot sun. About 11 A. M. General Burnside came through the fleet in his dispatch boat, and wanted to know why the larger sails were not spread just above the deck to keep the hot sun off the men. The suggestion was at once complied with, much to the relief of all. One of the boys (Hiram Drowns) remarked, "General Burnside is a gentleman, and if I can ever do as much for him, I will gladly do it." Indeed, we all gratefully appreciated this evidence of the characteristic thoughtfulness of our commander for the comfort of his men. On the 10th we landed at Newport News. As we had neared the landing, we passed the gunboats *Cumberland* and *Congress*—what was left of them—with the tops of their masts and spars standing out of the water, just as the rebel ram *Merrimack* had left them six months before.

Incidents.—Congratulatory Orders.

The Sixth at Camden. A war correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gave the following description of the closing scene of the battle of Camden: "The Sixth New Hampshire was ordered by General Reno to the woods on the left, to keep possession of the road that led to the west, and thus prevent the enemy's escape in that direction. To secure this position, it would be obliged to come within musket range of the enemy's right wing, and also face his batteries but a few hundred yards in front of them. It was asking almost too much of little New Hampshire, and I must confess I had some mis-

givings in regard to their ability to carry out an undertaking so perilous. The brave sons of New Hampshire reported themselves in readiness for the work, and said they would go wherever they were led. Off they started, with fixed bayonets, on a double-quick, up the road commanded by the rebel batteries, which opened a rapid fire on them as they wheeled to the left to execute the order. Everything was in readiness, the signal given, and on sprang all of the regiments simultaneously to the charge, with deafening yells. The rebels now sprang up from their hiding-places with the intention of giving the Eighty-ninth New York, who were right in front, the same reception they gave the Zouaves. The Sixth New Hampshire, now close on the enemy's right, discovering this movement, suddenly halted, taking a deadly aim right oblique, and at the command, 'Fire,' sent a thousand well directed bullets into the rebel ranks, cutting them up in a most shocking manner, sending terror and consternation among the foe, who broke and fled in the wildest confusion from their intrenchments as our five regiments sprang in upon them. The day was ours. The victory was complete. The struggle was the most fearful and the best contested of the Burnside expedition."

Before, at, and after "Camden." A soldier of Company I relates the following incidents: "It was on the march to the battle-ground of Camden that I got the puppy which grew to be a large blood-hound. We stopped at a farm-house to rest and get water, and there I saw under the house the mother and three pups. One of the latter I caught, but how to carry him was a puzzle. I had on a pair of boots which I wore from home; these I took off, and tying the straps at the top put the puppy

into one boot, and throwing the pair over my shoulders went thus into battle, and came out safe, puppy and all. There we lost our first man in battle. It was Curtis Flanders, of Penacook. He was No. 2, front rank, and I was No. 2, rear rank. I saw the ball strike in the sand ahead of us and fell flat on the ground, but he stood and took the ball, and as he fell, came down over me. After the battle, the captain and myself struck out in search of fresh meat. We soon came upon a large hog running at large, and as it was our business to help the owner catch him, we soon had him down, with his throat cut and a ham sliced out all ready to cook. But there was no frying-pan at hand, so I went to a house not far off, and asked the lady for one. She said she had n't any, but as I looked behind the stove I saw what I wanted, took it, and called it mine; and after helping myself to salt from the buttery, I returned. We went to a corn-crib which the rebels had set on fire, and cooked our meat. It was good, for we were hungry. We were soon upon our return march. It rained hard, and it was very dark. The mud was over the tops of our shoes, and it was hard to keep up after marching awhile. Finally Andrew Simonds, of Penacook, and myself fell out of the ranks, and went rambling to see what we could find. We went into a house where were men of the Ninth New York (Hawkins's) Regiment, lying upon a bed with their muddy boots on, while the man and woman of the house stood dumbfounded at the scene. Passing on, we came to another house, and meeting an old darkey at the gate, we asked him to hitch up his master's horse and buggy, which he did with our help, and then went along with us. The negro, on being asked if he knew he was a

freeman, replied, 'No, massa, shure I did n't.' After riding awhile, we began to think of chickens. Pulling up at a house, we found in an out-building some hoe-cake and candles, to which we helped ourselves, and lighting a candle went to the hen-coop. Securing a number of fowls, we stowed them away under the buggy-seat with the puppy. By and by, as we hastened along, it was daybreak, and it had stopped raining. We now came upon a Massachusetts boy who was 'played out,' and was glad to hire a ride for eighty-seven cents and a revolver. We had not gone much farther when we overtook Lieutenant Cheney, of our regiment, who was also 'played out,' and must ride; so that by this time we were pretty heavily loaded. But we brought up the rear in a top-buggy—four men, puppy, and live fowls—with nothing to mar our happiness till we neared the gunboats. Then we came to a ditch which the horse had to jump. He jumped it, and drew out safely the forward wheels, but the hind wheels did not come out so well, for they settled with their load into the ditch. The horse gave another pull, but the harness broke, and the animal was running free and wild, leaving the buggy and its contents in the ditch. With a big laugh, we picked up ourselves, our guns, and live stock, and tramped on. At last we reached the gunboat, having to wade in the water up to our necks to get on board. I crawled in on top of the sails in the sail-pen, all wet as I was, and soon fell asleep, to wake and find the boat moored at the wharf on Roanoke Island."

A Muddy Mishap. Captain Alvah Heald writes,—"During the Camden expedition, I met with a laughable mishap. We were returning to our boats in the night, splashing along in the mud half way to our knees.

Espying what I supposed to be a path alongside the road, and thinking it would be better walking there, I tried to step into it. Down I went about five feet, into about two feet of Virginia mud and water, mixed in about equal parts. I was helped out by some of my comrades, who will remember how I looked at daylight the next morning, with pockets and musket loaded with mud."

Didn't go off. "Just after the battle of Camden," writes Azroe A. Harriman, "a member of my company, talking of the fight, said he knew he had shot three rebs, because he had fired three times at them, and taken good aim every time. When, however, after getting back to Roanoke, he came to clean his gun, he found all three of the loads in it, they having failed to explode, quite unknown to him till he cleaned his gun."

"CAMDEN" CONGRATULATORY ORDERS.

General Burnside's Congratulatory Order.

Head-Quarters, Department of North Carolina,
New Berne, April 26, 1862.

The general commanding desires to express high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under the command of Brigadier General Reno, in the demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue on a forced march of forty miles in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they attacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in their own chosen position, achieving a complete victory.

It is therefore ordered, as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, discipline, and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the

Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York, Sixth New Hampshire, and Marine Battery under Colonel Howard, on the 19th of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors, "Camden, April 19, 1862."

The general commanding desires especially to express his approbation of General Reno's strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major-General BURNSIDE:

[Signed] LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GOVERNOR BERRY.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
[L. S.] EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, May 15, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Sixth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers:

The account of your noble conduct, your courage and energy, displayed in the recent struggle at Camden, North Carolina, has been received by your fellow-citizens in New Hampshire with great satisfaction.

The noble Sixth has won for herself, her state, and the country imperishable honors. We lament the loss of those noble soldiers who left New Hampshire with you, who have fallen by disease and in battle, and deeply sympathize with their bereaved friends. May this unholy rebellion soon come to an end, and you be permitted to return to your homes, enjoying the consciousness of having nobly aided in restoring peace, union, and prosperity to our common country. We will insure to you on such return the heartfelt greetings of a grateful people.

NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor.

CHAPTER VI.

IN THE NINTH ARMY CORPS—WITH THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Sixth landed at Newport News, with the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania and Second Maryland regiments and other troops, and went into camp on a beautiful grassy plain. The three regiments were soon organized as the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps.[1] The brigade was commanded by Colonel James Nagle, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the division by Major-General Jesse L. Reno.

[1] Under a recent act of congress, General Burnside, having received the requisite authority from the president, organized his command on the 22d of July, 1862, as the Ninth Army Corps. The corps consisted of three divisions, with Generals Jesse L. Reno, John G. Parke, and Isaac I. Stevens in command. General Stevens had been connected with the Port Royal expedition, and had recently arrived with reinforcements for the Army of the Potomac. General John G. Foster, who had held command of one of the divisions in the Burnside expedition, succeeded General Burnside as commander of the Department of North Carolina. General Reno's division was the second, and comprised two brigades, the first consisting of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Second Maryland, and Sixth New Hampshire regiments; the second, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New York, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiments. General Stevens's division was the first; General Parke's, the third. In the subsequent operations of Pope's campaign the first and second divisions took active part, but the third remained at Fredericksburg with General Burnside, corps commander, who was employed in forwarding McClellan's troops, returning from the Peninsula, to their respective destinations.—EDITOR.

Here was a good opportunity to practise brigade and division drill, which was duly improved. Colonel Nagle once ordered his brigade to be ready to move at daylight, with one day's rations. We marched up the Peninsula as far as Warwick Court House, about twelve miles, where we encamped for the night. The next day we came back. Both days were intensely hot, and the hurried march under the burning sun sent many of our boys to the hospital, from which several never returned to the regiment. We afterwards learned that that foolish march was intended "to stretch the boys' legs," as Colonel Nagle expressed it, and it did stretch them to the death of some of the victims and to the permanent disability of others.

Paymaster Folsom came July 30 to pay us for four months' service, and we forgot our hardships for a short time, greenbacks and sutlers' supplies taking our attention. Forthwith orders came to pack up all surplus baggage, and get ready to start in light marching order. This we very well knew meant business.[1] We packed

[1] In June, General John Pope, a successful commander in the West, was, much against his inclination, appointed to the command of the united corps of Generals McDowell, Fremont, and Banks, which were scattered over the northern parts of Virginia. The consolidated force was called the Army of Virginia. The purpose at that time was, by demonstrations towards Gordonsville and Charlotteville, to distract the attention and reduce the force of the enemy in front of General McClellan in the Peninsula. General Pope assumed command on the 27th of June. On the night of that day began McClellan's march to the James river, the first step in his retreat, or "change of base." With McClellan at Harrison's Landing, the enemy, feeling that Richmond was safe for the present, began northward movements, threatening the discomfiture of Pope's army and the capture of Washington. Stonewall Jackson's corps was by the 19th of July in Pope's front at Gor-

our overcoats and other equipage that could not be carried in our hands or on our backs, and sent the sick to the hospital. Some, it must be said, were sent there, too, that were not sick, for it was easy for some fellows in each company to imagine themselves sick when there was a prospect of any severe work. How ludicrous some of them would look, when they came up in response to the sick-call, with woe-begone faces that could not but melt the stony heart of the surgeon! And, what was worse, these "hospital bummers" kept many an honest soldier away from the hospital who ought to have been there, but who would rather suffer in his tent than seek hospital relief in such company. The surgeons, as a rule, were pretty sharp on these "bummers," but occasionally they were gulled by them. One rather extraordinary case of "gulling" is here recalled: A fellow in our state enlisted four or five times, and got a good bounty each time. He would not be in the service more than two months before getting discharged on account of "fits." As he never had "fits" after the war closed, he was once asked why he was not now troubled with

donsville, and Stuart's division of cavalry was about that time on the lookout at or near Fredericksburg. The course of events rendered it necessary to bring the Union forces together. Those forces, when united, were to be under the command of General Pope. It was determined by the authorities at Washington to move Burnside's force to Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg, and McClellan's Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula to points within striking distance. On the 31st of July, General Burnside returned from Washington—where he had been in consultation—to Newport News, "prepared to carry out his part of the contemplated movements with all needful promptitude." Accordingly, his thirteen thousand men were at once put in readiness to sail for the destined point whence they were to coöperate with the Army of Virginia.—EDITOR.

them. He replied that his "fits" were what might be called "will fits," since they came and went at will, with a little piece of hard soap in the mouth. Some one expressing a desire to witness an attack of that kind of "fits," the fellow proceeded "to have one," and thus show how to fool the doctors. Putting a small piece of hard soap into his mouth, he rolled up his eyes, staggered, fell, and went into terrible convulsions, frothing at the mouth all the time, till the spectators became frightened. Just then a country doctor came driving along, and seeing the crowd, reined up. Some one said to him, "We have a sick man here." Jumping out, he looked at the fellow a moment, and said, "He is in a fit; get him into the house as soon as you can." But, before he could be lifted and removed, a "veteran," who had seen it all, hastily bringing a pail of cold water, dashed it into the fellow's face, frothy with soap suds, and never did one come out of a fit quicker than he. The physician, having heard the bummer's cool explanation,—"Doctor, that was one of those 'will fits' we chaps used to have in the army,"—rode away amid the laughing shouts of the crowd. As has been said, this fellow had played this four or five times on the examining surgeons, and got a good bounty on each trick.

On the 2d of August we went aboard transports, and dropping down to Fortress Monroe, anchored for the night. Some said we were going up the James river; others, that we were going up the Potomac. The next morning we steered northward, and proceeded up the Potomac as far as Washington's birthplace, where we anchored over night. On the next day (August 4), late in the afternoon, we landed at Acquia Creek, and taking freight and platform cars for Falmouth, arrived there late

at night, and bivouacked beside the railroad, near a very large spring. It is said that Washington with his army bivouacked here, and drank of the sweet waters of the spring.

Our division went into camp on a rise of ground opposite Fredericksburg, and near the railroad. It was a beautiful location for a camp. We remained here several days, enjoying the change very much. We could get all kinds of fruit and vegetables, chickens, eggs, etc., at moderate prices. Our pockets were well filled with bogus "Confederate currency," printed in Philadelphia, new and crisp, and which was more readily taken by the natives (who were all Southern sympathizers) than gold and silver. They believed it to be genuine Confederate money, and, in fact, none but experts could detect the difference. With a plenty of this cheap money in their pockets, the boys could live high while the farm produce held out. One of the boys bought a span of mules and an old wagon with this bogus currency, but before we left, the seller got wind that the money was not "all right," and demanded his mules. He went to the general about them, and it is probable that he got them back, for our authorities at that time were not inclined to take anything from the Southern people without paying in full. A year later they changed their minds somewhat in that respect.[1]

[1] While in camp, the writer visited the city of Fredericksburg, and went upon the heights beyond it and into the cemetery where the mother of Washington was buried. The monument at her grave was considerably defaced, which vandalism was attributed to rebel cavalry that had encamped near there the winter before. Little did the writer then think that those heights and that cemetery would the next winter become one of the bloodiest battle-fields of the war, and the last resting-place of so many of the brave sons of the North.

It may be added, that while we were in this camp, Rev. John A. Hamilton, of Keene, N. H., who had recently been appointed chaplain upon the recommendation of Colonel Griffin, joined the regiment. He proved to be an excellent man for the place, and one of the most judicious and efficient chaplains in the army, always plucky, and present for duty on the battle-field caring for the wounded, and in the hospitals looking after the interests of the suffering ones.

On the afternoon of August 12 we started,[1] in light marching order, for Bealeton Station, on the Alexandria & Gordonsville Railroad.[2] We marched till late at night,

[1] The next day (August 13), late in the evening, the steamer *West Point*, carrying some two hundred and fifty of the sick and convalescent of the Ninth Army Corps from Newport News to Alexandria and Washington, collided and sank, with the loss of nearly half of those on board. Among the passengers were some belonging to the Sixth New Hampshire, with their wives and children. The account of this disaster, given by Sergeant C. L. Parker, will be found at the end of this chapter.—EDITOR.

[2] General Reno's division was now on its way to join the Army of Virginia, which was attempting to hold the line of the Rappahannock against the Confederates feeling their way northward. On the 9th of August, a strong force under Stonewall Jackson had struck a portion of Pope's army, under the immediate command of General Banks, at Cedar Mountain, eight miles south of Culpeper. After that engagement, Jackson had withdrawn to a position south of the Rapidan, near Gordonsville, where he was joined on the 13th of August by General Lee, with other forces. Soon the northward movement was resumed, which compelled Pope to fall back from Culpeper over the Rappahannock. The "distant boom of cannon" and the "firing in the distance," mentioned in the text further on as having been heard by Reno's Division on its way to Culpeper, may have come from skirmishes that followed the battle of Cedar Mountain, or from Buford's pursuit, with cavalry and artillery, when Jackson, about the 12th of August, withdrew over the Rapidan.—EDITOR.

and bivouacked beside the road. We posted pickets, and had just got nicely settled for a nap when bang went one of the pickets' muskets. Every man was on his feet in an instant, and orders to fall in were heard on all sides. The officers of the day went forward to learn the cause of the shot, and found that one of the pickets had accidentally discharged his rifle while fooling with it, and thus disturbed the whole division. Some of the boys said naughty words instead of their prayers, when they lay down again for a short nap.

At early dawn of the 13th, after partaking of coffee and hard-tack, we were on the march again. We arrived at Bealeton Station about noon, and in the afternoon started south for Culpeper. It was reported that General Pope was pushing the enemy hard just beyond Culpeper, and we made a forced march that night to reinforce him. We could hear the distant boom of cannon as we moved southward at a lively pace. As night drew near, the clouds thickened; and by the time darkness had shut in, the rain came steadily down, and the clay roads of Virginia were soon like a mortar bed. Nothing will take the fun and vim out of a soldier quicker than rain and mud. The boys had been full of jokes, story-telling, and laughter before the rain came on, but within an hour or two afterwards their words were few and not altogether of the merry sort. About midnight our guides lost their way, and we halted in the woods, while the rain poured down and the mud was almost over our shoes. As we could not lie down in the deep mud, many of us leaned against the trees. The writer, however, took from a fence near by three of the straightest rails he could find, and, laying them side by side, used them for a bed. Captain Goodwin, who was

always on hand when anything good was to be had, coming along, planted his three hundred pounds on one end of the rail bed, with the result that it sank to a level with the mud. After all, however, it was somewhat better than a bed in the mud without rails. The boys soon started little fires; then the fence-rails began to come in faster, and the fires increased till it looked more cheerful. Pipes and tobacco were plenty, and many a soldier found solace therein. About 3 A. M. (August 14) our guides found their bearings, and the rain held up. Orders to fall in and move forward were given, and we marched on without stopping for breakfast, for it was reported that General Pope wanted our assistance just beyond Culpeper, where he was engaged with the enemy. We could hear firing in the distance in the clear air of the morning.

We arrived at Culpeper about seven o'clock A. M., and having halted and taken a hasty breakfast, moved on. Rumor said that Pope had been defeated at Cedar Mountain. Jackson's "Iron Brigade" had been encountered there. We met some of the wounded coming back on stretchers and in ambulances. We made a rapid march to Cedar Hollow that day, and the next morning (August 15) we moved to the left and east of Cedar Mountain, toward Kelly's Ford.[1] At night we could see in the south a rebel signal station on a high hill about two miles distant. Signalling with colored lights was going on. Early in the morning a few men were detailed to capture the station. On reaching it, they found only two men. These they brought in with the signal flag and lights.

As the enemy began to crowd hard upon General Pope, he deemed it advisable to fall back behind the Rappahannock, north of Culpeper, and sent our brig-

[1] On the Rappahannock, and the enemy's most available crossing place.

ade[1] east, to hinder the rebels from crossing at Kelly's Ford, and thus getting in the rear of our forces.[2] It soon became evident that the whole of General Lee's army was moving northward. Stationed on high ground, we could see, far to the south-west, clouds of dust rising all along every road, indicating the northward movement of large bodies of troops. We had some skirmishing with the enemy across the river, and some of our brigade while out on the front were captured, and several were killed or wounded. Our orders forbade all foraging while we were doing picket duty along the river. We were not allowed even to pick the green apples as we passed through the orchards. Some, however, had green-apple sauce, orders or no orders, and one of the boys of Company B (H. Moody) also captured a quarter of fresh beef from some remote corner, and sent a piece of it up to the colonel's tent, to be eaten, it is presumed, without superfluous questions as to whence it came.

[1] The subsequent marchings, prior to the battle of the 29th of August, as recorded in the text, are especially those of the first brigade of Reno's division, to which the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment belonged. The division operated in detachments.—EDITOR.

[2] This movement disconcerted Lee's plan, which was to cross the Rapidan so as to flank Pope's left, and thus get between him and the Potomac, while also striking him at Culpeper before he could be reinforced by McClellan's army, now returning from the Peninsula. But when Lee, on the 20th of August, crossed the Rapidan in force, he found Pope strongly posted beyond the Rappahannock, with Beverly's and Kelly's fords, where he and Jackson would fain have crossed, amply guarded. The attempt to turn Pope's left was given up for the more successful one of turning his right, by sending Jackson off northward, far to the right and rear of the Union army, and letting Longstreet remain in front with thirty thousand men to occupy Pope's attention and to engage him on occasion. Jackson's "raid around Pope" commenced August 25.—EDITOR.

On the 23d[1] we were ordered to move up the river to Rappahannock Station, other troops having come from Falmouth to take our place at the ford. The enemy was pressing hard at the point to which we were ordered, and on the morning of the 24th he tried to cross the river, but our troops made a stubborn fight, held the ford, and burned the bridge. The enemy's loss was heavy for so short a fight, and as he could not effect a crossing there, he moved up the west bank of the river, while we marched along the east bank. The opposing forces often came in sight of each other, when straightway a fire of artillery and musketry would be opened. At every ford the enemy would try to cross, but he always found the Yankee there to dispute the passage.

On the afternoon of the 25th we were struck in our northward march by a fearful thunder-storm. We halted for the shower to pass over, with the ambulances and the baggage and ammunition wagons all around us. The drivers, as usual, were sitting on the mules. Just as the

[1] At this time Pope's effective force, weakened as his army had been by fighting and forced marching, did not exceed 40,000 men. Reno's corps, including his own division and that of Stevens, of both of which he now had the chief command, had shrunk from 8,000 to 7,000. McClellan's troops returning from the Peninsula were discouragingly slow in coming to the help of Pope. The whole Confederate army was confronting him, and, overlapping him to the northward, was attempting to cross the river beyond his right, while he, in obedience to the orders of General Halleck, commander-in-chief, felt compelled to hold the line of the Rappahannock. On the 23d of August he massed his army in the neighborhood of Rappahannock Station, and, among other movements, ordered General Sigel to march his corps, supported by Banks and Reno, upon Sulphur Springs and beyond. Of the supporting force was the first brigade of Reno's division containing the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment.—EDITOR.

rain began to hold up a little, there came a fearful flash of lightning, striking a negro who drove an ammunition wagon and knocking him and his mules all in a heap. The mules soon got upon their feet, shook themselves, and were all right again, but not so was it with the colored driver: he was found stone dead. Ever after that it was a saying with the boys, that "lightning could not kill a mule, for they had seen it tried." But had the bolt struck the ammunition wagon itself, few of us nearest that vehicle would have lived to joke about the mules. After the shower we moved on, and that night got lost. It was so dark that we could not see our file leaders, and we had to halt. The country was new to all the general officers and their aides, and it was late in the night before we got started again. We had been kept all the time in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and so we got no rest. It was learned the next morning that we had come very near running spank into the enemy. We moved on to White Sulphur Springs, and there encamped on the side of a hill overlooking the large hotel and its grounds. That evening the hotel from some unknown cause took fire, and afforded us a brilliant light by which to eat our supper.

Early the next morning (August 27) we were again on our way, and marched through Warrenton city. About 11 A. M., a staff officer came riding after us at full speed, with orders to face about and march toward Warrenton Junction, for the enemy had made a raid in the night upon the railroad in that vicinity, capturing trains and doing other mischief.[1] While we were push-

[1] This was the work of Stonewall Jackson, who, on the 25th of August, had started upon his raid around the right of Pope's army as it faced westward. He had crossed the Rappahannock, passed the Bull

ing on in obedience to orders, the Second New Hampshire Regiment, with other troops of General Hooker's command, had a brush with the raiders in the afternoon. We were tired fellows when we reached the railroad that night, having marched double-quick most of the way, and under a very hot sun.

The next day (August 28) we proceeded up the railroad towards Manassas Junction and Centreville, and encamped at night in a field just west of the railroad.

Run mountains, hastened to Gainesville, and thence to Bristoe station on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, where he arrived at evening twilight of August 26. Without delay, Stuart, who had joined him with cavalry, was dispatched to Manassas Junction, which he captured at midnight, while Jackson remained to do what mischief he could at Bristoe and in the vicinity. So unexpected was this formidable appearance of the enemy in the rear of Pope's army and between it and Washington, that two trains came up the railroad to Bristoe all unconscious of danger, and were captured. But Jackson was aware of his own perilous position in being so far away from the remainder of the Confederate army, the van of which, under Longstreet, was still beyond the Bull Run mountains. The wary raider did not remain long in one place. He was soon off for Manassas Junction, leaving Ewell at or near Bristoe. The latter, repulsed in the afternoon of the 27th in a sharp engagement at Kettle Run with General Hooker's division—recently arrived from the Peninsula, and containing the Second New Hampshire Regiment—hastily retired to Manassas to join Jackson. Early on the morning of the 28th, Jackson's forces left Manassas, hastening by three northward routes, one of which was through Centreville, to reach a position favorable for junction with the remainder of the army, advancing with Longstreet and Lee by way of Thoroughfare Gap. That position was found near the old battlefield of Bull Run. This unexpected raid rendered necessary a sudden change in Pope's plan of operations. He acted promptly in attempting to meet the emergency, rapidly moving his forces eastward to close about the enemy, from Gainesville on the south-west to Centreville on the north-east, and wheeling them till they faced westward, confronting the foe in his chosen position.—ED.

We had met the Second New Hampshire Regiment that day for the first time since we had come to the front, and had a pleasant chat with those we knew. That evening Colonel Griffin called the officers to his headquarters, and informed them that it was expected we should have a general battle on the morrow, for the opposing armies were so situated that it was almost impossible for Lee to move without bringing on an engagement, and the indications were that there would be a hard fight, and we must govern ourselves accordingly.

Thus told the night before that we were on the morrow to go into a hard battle, some of us talked it over with our "tent mates," and we speculated together about the result of the coming encounter. When we had lain down for the night, thoughts and feelings of tender solemnity came to us. We remembered the dear ones left at home, whom we, perhaps, were never to see again. The mind recurred to boyhood days, when we played with brothers and sisters, or went with them to school. In the frowning present, how smiling seemed the past! But from that past, the sharp crack of the picket's rifle rudely brought us back to the present,—even to this our last night, for all we knew, of earthly life, since many a brave boy must fall to-morrow in his country's holy cause.

It should, however, be said that all men were not affected alike in the prospect of an impending battle. While some became thoughtful and silent, others became jovial, and sometimes rough and boisterous, as if boiling over with animal spirits. But these peculiarities were not a sure indication of conduct in battle, for the silent boys, who might at the first shot, or in anticipation of it, turn pale and even tremble, were found, when the order

"Forward" came, quite as readily stepping forth toward the enemy, as were their more cheerful and noisily defiant comrades, and, when fairly in the fight, proved themselves as brave as the bravest. Then, again, estimates of bravery, made when a company or regiment was formed, were often corrected by the test of the battle-field. Here, for instance, would be a big, boisterous six-footer, carrying a long dirk-knife, and bragging how he would like to go into a fight and "string the d—d rebels on his arm," who, at the very first shot from the enemy, would be found skulking behind a log or tree, or deserting in his first battle if not closely watched by his officers. There, again, would be a pale, slender, unassuming youth, whom the boys called "Mother's apron-strings," and of whom but little was expected, but who, when he got to the front, did not play sick or shirk in any other way, was always ready for picket-duty, and on the battle-field was steadfast in the thickest of the fight, and among the most reluctant to retreat. The writer will add in this connection, that he never, while in the service, saw more than one or two men who did not manifest more or less fear when in battle; but this fear was not cowardice. The boys of Company B will remember one George Smith, whom they nicknamed "Satan." He did not fear "God, man, or the devil," and seemed to be in his element when in a fight. In the battle of Bull Run, while the Minié bullets were showering upon us like hail, he stopped firing, and shouted, "Say, you d—d rebels, can't you stop firing long enough for a fellow to take a chew of tobacco?" At the same time, thrusting his hand into his pocket, he drew forth a plug, and, taking a big quid, went on firing as coolly as though he were hoeing corn.

Loss of the West Point.

When the Ninth Army Corps left Newport News to go to the help of the Army of Virginia, all its sick were sent to the hospitals. It was soon decided to send them by boat up the Potomac to Alexandria and Washington. So on the 13th of August, all the sick and convalescent, about two hundred and fifty, were put upon the steamer *West Point*. Some members of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment were of the number, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and Sergeant C. L. Parker. The wives of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major O. G. Dort, and Captain John A. Cummings, with the Major's little son, four or five years old, were also of the party. Sergeant (afterwards Lieutenant) Parker gives the following account of the disaster which befell the *West Point:*

"We left Newport News on that beautiful morning of August 13, 1862, and had a fine passage down the bay past Fortress Monroe and up into the Potomac, and were all anticipating a safe and pleasant trip. Many of the sick had retired early, and nearly all were in their state-rooms, when, all of a sudden, about nine o'clock in the evening we were startled by a fearful crash and shock. The men rushed from their state-rooms, and all was confusion. We had collided with the steamer *George Peabody*, a larger boat than ours, which was coming down the river with scarcely any lading, having been up with troops and supplies. Our boat had struck her just in front of her wheel-house, damaging her wheel so that she could not move; she therefore floated helplessly down the river, with a large hole in her side, but above the water-line, thanks to the light lading.

"The scene which followed cannot be described. We found that our boat was fast filling with water, as the bow had been split quite open by the force of the collision. We supposed at first that the *West Point* was not so badly damaged as the *George Peabody;* but it proved otherwise, and we expected the captain of our boat would run her ashore, which was about half a mile distant, or at least ground her as near the shore as possible. But our feelings can hardly be imagined when we saw the captain, pilot, and crew pulling from the steamer, safely seated in one of her two small boats,— the other being left for the rest of us, numbering more than two hundred! Had this happened a little later in the war, there would have been a dead captain and pilot in that boat before they had got far from the steamer.

"As we were now left wholly to our fate, we got the ladies and children upon the upper deck, and then tried to lower the remaining boat, in which to put them; but in the haste and confusion the boat was lost, and escape seemed hopeless. Mrs. Dort, in great distress, had called me from the lower cabin to her berth, to help dress her little boy. I rendered the requested aid, and helped her and the child upon the hurricane deck. We were all the time floating down the river, and as the forward part of the boat was now under water, we all tried to get upon the hurricane deck. This broke down under such a weight, and nearly all were plunged into the water. Many floated off and sank; others secured broken boards and pieces of the wreck, and floated as long as they could hold on. Some, however, drifted ashore, or were picked up by passing boats. When the deck broke down, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott was separated from the ladies, but before morning he was taken

from the wreck, having held to the iron rods connecting with the tops of the smoke-stack, which remained out of water after the boat sank. A surgeon of a Michigan regiment and myself got the ladies to the highest point of the broken deck, which was fast sinking. I heard the surgeon tell the ladies he would do his best to save them, and I think he did, for as he was drowned and was found two days later far down the river with one of the ladies holding fast to him, it is evident that he kept his promise. While trying to reach a higher point and assist the ladies to it, I was seized by a drowning comrade, and went down into the deep water. When I got clear of him, I was at some distance from the boat and never saw the ladies or children again. I commenced swimming for the nearest shore, but as I was very weak from recent sickness, my strength soon failed, and I turned back in hopes of finding something to cling to, as the boat had made its last plunge and gone to the bottom. The water was full of struggling humanity, and such cries for help may I never hear again! Those who could not swim, or who did not get something on which to float, soon disappeared beneath the water.

"When I came up to the wreck, I found a few clinging to the smoke-stack and connecting rods. Having succeeded in grasping one of the rods with one hand, I held on with the rest till late in the night, when a schooner came along and took us all off. We were afterwards transferred to the *George Peabody*. Some escaped by the simplest means. One soldier, and a colored woman belonging to the boat, were saved by a water-pail turned bottom up, which they held to between them, thus keeping their heads above water. George Smith and Hiram Pool, of the Sixth, escaped by clinging to a door.

Others found like desperate chances fortunate ones. One hundred and twenty were drowned, including all the ladies and the major's little boy. And it is sad to be compelled to say that all this loss of life might have been saved, had the captain and pilot stayed by the boat and run her ashore, as they had ample time to do before she went down on that calm, clear night. It was the opinion of the boys that the captain and pilot were full-fledged rebels and that they ran against the other boat on purpose, for it was a perfectly clear evening, and any one on deck could not have failed to see the other boat approaching, even if it had had no lights out; while the fact that they deserted at once the sinking boat not only proves criminal delinquency, but strongly tends to prove the basest disloyalty. A court of inquiry was held, but it was managed like most of such courts, and I am sorry to say that both the captain and pilot escaped punishment. Had Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, or somebody else, shot them on the instant they were seen deserting the disabled steamer, he would have served them right, and his country well."

CHAPTER VII.

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN—CHANTILLY—RETREAT TO THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

On the 29th of August, Pope's retreating army found itself confronted by the whole rebel force.[1] In the morning the order came to "fall in," and we moved on toward the "Old Bull Run" battle-field. The hot sun and dusty roads made disagreeable marching. About nine o'clock we noticed that the firing increased, and some two miles to the west we could see the smoke of battle. All the roads leading to the battle-field were full of troops, artillery, ammunition wagons, and ambulances.

[1] Stonewall Jackson had arranged his forces facing eastward, along and near the cut of an unfinished railroad, with thick woods at hand, affording shelter for the troops. His line of battle extended along this excavation, from the Warrenton turnpike northward nearly to Sudley Ford, the right resting near the former, the left near the latter. The first division of Jackson's corps, under the immediate command of General Starke, held the right; the third (Ewell's), the centre; the second (A. P. Hill's), the left. Longstreet's corps arrived in course of the day, and supported the right. The Union line, as it was formed by forces coming in from various points at different times, confronted the Confederate position. Sigel's corps was on its left and left-centre; Kearney's division of Heintzelman's corps, on its right; Hooker's division of the same corps, with a portion of Reno's command—including the first and second brigades of the second division of the Ninth corps—on its right centre. The left was supported, during a part of the day, by Reynold's division and McDowell's corps. Sigel's corps, early in the morning, began the battle, which continued all day, and in which the other troops engaged as they came upon the field.—EDITOR.

As we neared the battle-field the contest seemed to increase in fury, with only an occasional lull of a few minutes. Soon the wounded began to be brought back in large numbers. This sight is one of the saddest in war experience. It is not inspiriting to the soldier going into battle, to meet his fellows being carried to the rear, with forms torn by shot and shell, and often mangled in hideous and ghastly disfigurement. But this we were obliged to see as we moved on, knowing that soon some of us would be borne to the rear in a like condition. Such sights were enough to make the stoutest and bravest man look pale.

We arrived on the field under the fire of the enemy about 11 A. M., and filed up into a position at the right of the road, north-easterly of the "stone house,"[1] and lay down on the grass to rest. The shot and shell came over and beyond us, and we could see a portion of the battle. The heaviest fighting seemed to be in the woods, over the hill, in our front. We expected to be called upon to go in at any moment; and they were no pleasant thoughts that occupied our minds while we lay there nibbling hard-tack, watching the progress of the battle, and seeing the wounded carried to the rear. Regiment after regiment came up, and moved off to the south of us. Among the other troops were seen the New York Zouaves with their red, bag-like pantaloons, the Pennsylvania Bucktails, and the Philadelphia Grays. From our position we could see all the movements of the troops till they went over the hill into the battle.

[1] A prominent landmark in both battles of Bull Run, standing at the crossing of the Warrenton turnpike and the Sudley road. General Pope's head-quarters were not far from it, in a north-easterly direction. —EDITOR.

While we lay there, Colonel Griffin came along, and said, "This is where we had our first Bull Run battle." He and Captain Goodwin pointed out the position of some of our troops in that battle, and where the Blackhorse Cavalry charged the New York Zouaves, with which latter command the captain was then connected.

About 1:30 P. M., we received orders to fall in and move up nearer the front. We marched over the hill, or rise of ground, down towards the woods to the west, in which quarter had been most of the hard fighting. Here we were ordered to take off our knapsacks and to put them in piles by companies, leaving a few men to guard them. We knew this meant that our time was at hand to "go in," as the boys called it. We never saw our "trunks" again, for when our forces were defeated and driven back, the "Johnnies" occupied the ground and captured our valuables. Most of the boys had things of value packed away in their "beehives," and while they did not care a fig for the knapsacks, they did miss the contents very much. When we had "unslung knapsacks" and were in fighting trim, about 2:30 o'clock, our brigade was formed in line, some fifteen or twenty rods from the woods, facing the west, with the Second Maryland Regiment on the right, the Forty-Eighth Pennsylvania on the left, and our regiment in the centre.

The order was given by Colonel Nagle (after the battle promoted to general), commanding the brigade, to "move forward and clear the woods of the rebels." It was not a very definite order; but we moved at the word, sending in advance a few skirmishers, upon whom, as they entered the woods, the rebels opened

fire. They fell back into the ranks, and the firing became brisk. The enemy had wisely chosen their fighting ground. The bushes were thick, and as we were facing the west the rays of the afternoon sun, coming through the trees, shone directly into our faces, so that we could see but a short distance ahead, while the rebels had a good view of us and all our movements. But they fell back as we pressed forward, firing as fast as we could and as often as we could get a sight at the "gray-backs." We felt that we were driving them; but perhaps we hurried too much, and therefore did less execution than we should have done had we moved more slowly. Suddenly we received a terrific volley, which seemed to come from the ground just in front of us. The colonel ordered us to charge, which we did with a will, and came out upon the brink of a railroad cut, with a clearing and bushes beyond, in which the rebels had taken position, the embankment making a good breastwork for them. We poured into them such a volley that they got out of their hiding-place on the double-quick, and retreated to the clearing and woods beyond.[1] From the course of the railroad cut and that of our march the left of our regiment had struck the cut first. We moved into and across it, supposing that the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania was on our left all the time, but, to our surprise, that regiment was not to be seen. Soon the shots came thick from the bushes to the left, and some of the boys thought at first that the Forty-

[1] As the writer was at this moment wounded and helped to the rear by one of his men (I. E. Woodward), the further description of the fight will be given from facts furnished by those who remained in it to the close. What has thus far been described took place at the left of the regiment, where the writer's company was.

eighth was firing into us by mistake. Straightway, however, they saw the "gray-backs" running through the bushes on the bank, and fell back across the track. As they could see a whole line of rebels coming down upon them from still further to the left, those of them who could moved northward along the cut through the bushes towards the right of the regiment. Adjutant Bixby and Lieutenant Emerson were captured here on the left, and Lieutenant Thomas Moore of Company I, and J. Prescott of Company D, were killed.

It seems that as we advanced through the woods and got fully into the fight, and about the time our left went down into the railroad cut, the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania fell back, and moving to the right and rear of our regiment, exposed our left to the enemy that was following up the Forty-eighth. This is one reason why our left suffered so much. Had that regiment held its ground with the Sixth New Hampshire, we should have lost no men as prisoners, and comparatively few in killed and wounded. As it was, however, before our left companies were aware of it, the rebels were in their rear pouring in a destructive fire, and they could do nothing better than to run or surrender. Few, however, were captured, but many were killed between the two fires. The dead and wounded lay thickest at this point, for the enemy had a fair, raking fire on us from the front and left.

While our left was thus being doubled up and broken, the right and centre were having a desperate fight, and were pushing the enemy over the railroad track. At last the shots began to come so fast from the left that Colonel Griffin supposed they came from the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, the bushes and smoke being so thick that one

could see but a few rods. So he took the flag, and, mounting the embankment, waved it. But he received a murderous volley that convinced him that the stars and stripes had no friends in that quarter. Knowing now that by some means the rebels were getting into his rear, he ordered the regiment to retreat to the right; whereupon every man not killed or wounded took to the woods and to the rear as fast as his legs would carry him. The enemy, quick to see the change, redoubled fire, and, closing in, would, but for the underbrush, have killed or captured the whole regiment. Our largest loss was on and near the brink of the railroad cut, and all our dead and wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. As the regiment, or what was left of it, retreated through the woods, it came out into the field to the north of the point whence it had gone in. As it came out and gathered around the flag, it was a sorry-looking handful of men. Eagerly they looked toward the woods, hoping that others had escaped and would join them, but only a few stragglers who had gone farther north came in.[1]

On calling the roll, it was found that of the four hundred and fifty who went into the fight two hundred and ten were to be counted as our loss—nearly one half our number! The loss, in detail, was,—killed, fifty; wounded, one hundred and thirty; missing, thirty.[2] Most of the missing were killed, or died of their wounds on the battle-field. But few of them ever reached the rebel prison-pens. Of the twenty officers who went into the fight, five were killed, six wounded, and two cap-

[1] Incidents of the battle, with other interesting matter, will be found at the end of the chapter.

[2] The brigade's loss, as given in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (p. 499), was,—killed, 76; wounded, 259; missing, 183;—total, 518.

tured. Those killed were Lieutenants Ames, Moore, Prescott, and Muchmore; the wounded were Captains Pearson and Ela, and Lieutenants Fuller (mortally), Hayes, Adams, Jackman, and Titcomb. Adjutant Bixby and Lieutenant Emerson were, as has already been mentioned, taken prisoners. Lieutenant Adams was so severely wounded that he never returned to the regiment, and now sleeps in an honored grave among the Cheshire hills.[1]

That night what was left of the regiment moved back to a position very near that occupied at noon, and a little to the north and east of the place whence it had gone into the fight. There the Sixth lay, with orders to hold itself in readiness to move at call, and no sadder night

[1] The Second brigade of Reno's command was, during the bloody encounter, supporting a battery not far away, and saw the First march into and out of "the jaws of death." An officer in that brigade thus describes the scene: "For about an hour nothing more was attempted; then our brigade took position in support of twenty pieces of artillery on the ridge close by, and our first brigade (the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Second Maryland, and Sixth New Hampshire regiments) was taken to enter the shades of the woods in our front, now quiet as death. General Pope's staff officers were encouraging the men with,—'Porter is in their rear; you'll hear his guns in a minute! Fight sharp, boys, and you've got 'em sure!' The brigade soon disappeared in the woods, under the command of General Reno, to assault in connection with some of General Hooker's men. Long minutes of anxious expectation followed, then a few scattered shots, and then a long, rolling volley, in which every man seemed to have taken his own time to aim after the order to fire was given. We knew by the sound that it came from the heavily charged rebel smooth-bores; then our rifles came in, and confused shouts, yells, and musketry followed. Our noble boys are coming back broken and shattered, and, good God, how few of them are left!" (History of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, p. 143.)—EDITOR.

did it ever pass than that of August 29, 1862.[1] This battle was the most disastrous to the regiment of any in which it ever participated. That participation was measured by minutes, but the very brevity of the encounter attests its terrific and deadly intensity. Indeed, our regiment never fully recovered from the terrible loss suffered here. Although our ranks were afterwards partially filled, yet we had lost many of our best men, and their places could not easily be filled. We had, however, the proud consciousness of having done our duty well. We received, too, the gratifying commendation of Generals Reno and Burnside, both of whom made particular mention of the Sixth in this battle.[2]

[1] That night, too, the Second New Hampshire Regiment rested on the very spot where its line had been formed more than a year before, in the first battle of Bull Run. In this, its second battle on the ill-omened field, it suffered heavily. Upon the arrival of Hooker's division in the forenoon, Grover's brigade, to which the regiment belonged, was temporarily assigned to Sigel's command. Later in the day the brigade, numbering 1,500, made a vigorous charge upon Jackson's centre over the railroad embankment, and lost in twenty minutes of gallant but finally ineffectual fighting 486 men. Its loss was more than one third of its number, and included among the killed or wounded ten of its twenty-one commissioned officers.—EDITOR.

[2] To illustrate the esteem in which the Sixth was held, it may here be added that the writer was told by a staff officer of General Reno that the latter declared he felt perfectly safe when the Sixth New Hampshire was in the front, for it would never retreat till it had done some smart fighting. When the writer was on General Nagle's staff, and we were in front of the enemy one night, the general was heard to ask, "What regiment is doing picket duty to-night?" and received from his adjutant-general the reply,—"The Sixth New Hampshire: we are all right, general." On another occasion, when we were going into battle with our brigade, an officer of another regiment, that had not been in the service so long as ours, was heard to say to his men,—"Do n't you run

On the 30th of August[1] our regiment and brigade did not do much fighting, but acted as a support to the second

till you see the Sixth New Hampshire run; but when you see that regiment retreating, you may do likewise."

[1] On the afternoon of August 29 the combined efforts of the forces of Kearny, Hooker, and Reno had driven back the enemy's left nearly a mile, doubling it upon the centre, and had those operations been seconded by Fitz-John Porter's corps against the enemy's right, as General Pope had ordered and expected, it seems probable that the result would have been a Confederate defeat. Whatever may have been the cause or motive of Porter's conduct, his inaction stands in striking contrast with the activity of Longstreet, who, arriving with reinforcements for Jackson, effectively helped to hinder Union success. As it was, however,—as General Pope has said (in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," p. 485),—"when the battle ceased on the 29th of August, we were in possession of the field on our right, and occupied on our left the position held early in the day." During the night the Confederates were reinforced, and, in making preparations to attack the Union left, withdrew from positions formerly occupied, thus creating the impression in the Union lines that they were retreating. General Pope says (*Ibid.* pp. 485, 486),—"On the morning of the 30th, our troops, who had been marching and fighting almost continuously for many days, were greatly exhausted. They had had little to eat for two days, and the artillery and cavalry horses had been in harness and under the saddle for ten days, and had been almost out of forage for the last two days. On the 28th I had telegraphed General Halleck our condition . . . ; but about daylight on the 30th I received a note from General Franklin, written by direction of General McClellan, informing me that rations and forage would be loaded into the available wagons and cars at Alexandria as soon as I should send back a cavalry escort to guard the trains. Such a letter, when we were fighting the enemy and when Alexandria was full of troops, needs no comment. . . . It was not until I received this letter that I began to be hopeless of any successful issue to our operations; but I felt it to be my duty, notwithstanding the broken-down condition of the forces under my command, to hold my position. . . . I determined again to give battle to the enemy, and delay as long as possible his farther advance toward Washington."

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The writer well remembers that afternoon, for, with hundreds of other wounded, he was lying on the ground, under some wide-spreading oaks, near Bull Run creek, where we had been brought the day before, and could now hear the battle as it raged in all its fury. About 3 P. M., a general's aide came riding up, and told the surgeons to get the wounded farther back, if possible, for they were within reach of the enemy's shells. No sooner, indeed, had he said this than the

The Confederates carried out their plan of concentrating their efforts against the Union left, and there a fierce and bloody struggle went on during the day, with variations of fortune, but with the final result of Union repulse. During the ensuing night, General Pope withdrew his army "across Bull Run to the heights of Centreville."—EDITOR.

[1] Reno's second brigade, comprising the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and Fifty-first New York regiments, had been during the day upon the Union right, against which occasional Confederate demonstrations were made. But just before sunset it moved half a mile at double-quick to the rear of the left, and took position with Graham's Battery on Henry House hill, south of Warrenton turnpike, leading to Centreville. This position covered the turnpike crossing over Young's branch of the Bull Run, and the stubborn, successful defence of it against the massed forces of the enemy effectually checked the Confederate advance at that important point, and greatly facilitated the retreat of the Union army.—EDITOR.

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The Ninth Corps covered the retreat of Pope's army to Centreville on the night of August 30. To make our march the more gloomy, a pouring rain came down before we reached Centreville, and, thoroughly drenched, tired, and hungry, we lay down on the wet ground, with sad thoughts and gloomy forebodings. Their last few days' experience had been such as to take much of the soldierly vim out of the men, but when the sun came out in the morning and they got a good cup of coffee with their hard-tack, new life was put into them. We remained here most of the day (Sunday, August 31) guarding the trains and helping protect the rear of the army. The next day (September 1) the rebels were found to be moving with a heavy force towards Fairfax Court House, hoping to get between our forces and Washington. General Pope had his army extended all along from Centreville to Fairfax Court House, and as our troops moved out on the different roads, the Ninth Corps encountered the enemy near Chantilly.[1] About 6 P. M. a vigorous attack was made upon the corps, more particularly upon the first division commanded by

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The writer well remembers that afternoon, for, with hundreds of other wounded, he was lying on the ground, under some wide-spreading oaks, near Bull Run creek, where we had been brought the day before, and could now hear the battle as it raged in all its fury. About 3 P. M., a general's aide came riding up, and told the surgeons to get the wounded farther back, if possible, for they were within reach of the enemy's shells. No sooner, indeed, had he said this than the

The Confederates carried out their plan of concentrating their efforts against the Union left, and there a fierce and bloody struggle went on during the day, with variations of fortune, but with the final result of Union repulse. During the ensuing night, General Pope withdrew his army "across Bull Run to the heights of Centreville."—EDITOR.

[1] Reno's second brigade, comprising the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and Fifty-first New York regiments, had been during the day upon the Union right, against which occasional Confederate demonstrations were made. But just before sunset it moved half a mile at double-quick to the rear of the left, and took position with Graham's Battery on Henry House hill, south of Warrenton turnpike, leading to Centreville. This position covered the turnpike crossing over Young's branch of the Bull Run, and the stubborn, successful defence of it against the massed forces of the enemy effectually checked the Confederate advance at that important point, and greatly facilitated the retreat of the Union army.—EDITOR.

shells came screeching over our heads, and ploughing the ground just in our rear, so that every one who could crawl began to retire. There were not half ambulances enough for the most severely wounded, so that any one who had two whole legs was obliged to get along as best he could.

The Ninth Corps covered the retreat of Pope's army to Centreville on the night of August 30. To make our march the more gloomy, a pouring rain came down before we reached Centreville, and, thoroughly drenched, tired, and hungry, we lay down on the wet ground, with sad thoughts and gloomy forebodings. Their last few days' experience had been such as to take much of the soldierly vim out of the men, but when the sun came out in the morning and they got a good cup of coffee with their hard-tack, new life was put into them. We remained here most of the day (Sunday, August 31) guarding the trains and helping protect the rear of the army. The next day (September 1) the rebels were found to be moving with a heavy force towards Fairfax Court House, hoping to get between our forces and Washington. General Pope had his army extended all along from Centreville to Fairfax Court House, and as our troops moved out on the different roads, the Ninth Corps encountered the enemy near Chantilly.[1] About 6 P. M. a vigorous attack was made upon the corps, more particularly upon the first division commanded by

[1] When the Union army had retreated upon Centreville, Lee dispatched Jackson upon another flanking march, with the purpose of getting between the Union right and the defences of Washington. It was in consequence of this movement that the opposing forces came in contact near Chantilly, a post-office on the Little River turnpike, northeast of Centreville.—EDITOR.

General Isaac I. Stevens. A heavy thunder-storm was raging at the same time, and the artillery of the skies, chiming with that of the contending lines, contributed to the terrors of the strife.

The brigade which was first struck by the enemy was slowly driven back by a much larger force, and General Stevens sent back a request for more troops. As the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment was advancing over a ridge to support the troops already engaged, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania was met, just breaking for the rear; but on seeing the Sixth advancing with flying colors, it reformed on the right of us and went bravely forward to the attack. We repulsed the enemy, and held him in check at the edge of a large corn-field surrounded by a high rail fence. The corn-field was full of rebels, who kept up a steady fire through the shower, to which we replied as fast as we could. One of the boys (C. Showell) fired one hundred and sixty rounds of cartridges during this fight. When his rifle got so foul that he could use it no more, he took one belonging to a wounded comrade, and kept at his work.[1] When darkness came on the firing ceased, and the enemy withdrew.

As already mentioned, General Stevens, finding his division hard pressed, had sent for more troops; but before they reached him, his line began to waver. He seized the colors of his old regiment, the Seventy-ninth New York, and, as he led the charge upon the enemy, was shot through the head, and immediately fell and died without a groan. His son, adjutant-general of the division, who was with him, fell wounded about the same time. The whole corps mourned the loss of the brave

[1] He was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, a few months later, by a rebel bullet that broke his back.

and faithful Stevens. All who knew him loved him. When he sent for help, General Philip Kearny said at once, "I will go and help Stevens;" and he did. Near the close of the fight, he went out to make reconnoisance, and, coming within range of the enemy's picket, was shot dead. His body was recovered the next day.

The writer, while lying wounded near Bull Run creek, on the 29th of August, saw General Kearny for the last time, as he came down among the wounded to look for several men; and it is remembered how pleased the one-armed veteran was at finding one man who belonged to the Pennsylvania Bucktails, whom, as he tenderly remarked, he had feared he should never see alive again. When, two days later, the general himself fell at Chantilly, he was robbed of a diamond pin, gold watch, and other valuables; and the body thus despoiled was brought to our lines. And in this connection, it may be said that many of the rebel officers would stoop so low as to rob a Union officer in ten minutes after he had fallen into their hands as a prisoner. Yes, "Southern chivalry" would pick the prisoner's pocket of a knife, or strip his finger of a ring. Such an act of meanness was never done, it is believed, within the Union lines.[1]

After the battle of Chantilly, our army, during the night and the next day, fell back to the defences of

[1] In a careful computation given in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," the following approximate results are reached as to the numbers of the effective forces on both sides in the Battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, with the respective losses,—the latter, in the case of the Union army, embracing the casualties of the entire campaign from the Rappahannock to the Potomac: Union force, 63,000; Confederate, 54,000. Union loss,—1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, 4,263 captured or missing—total, 14,462. Confederate loss,—1,553 killed, 7,812 wounded. 109 missing—total, 9,474.—EDITOR.

Washington. This campaign of four weeks under General Pope was one of peculiar hardship and severity, and developed the pluck and endurance of the men. The troops were kept constantly on the alert, often spending the night in marching and countermarching and the day in skirmishing; or if not actually engaged with the enemy, they were constantly expecting a fight —all causing a fearful strain on our physical systems.

Incidents of the Second Battle of Bull Run.

Brave John Stevens. Sergeant G. W. Craig, color-bearer, was killed early in the fight, and as he fell, one of the corporals of the color-guard seized the colors and carried them a few minutes, when he, too, was shot down. Then John Stevens, another corporal of the color-guard, took them, and having carried them a short distance, fell wounded. He was, however, up again in a moment, bearing them bravely forward till another shot laid him low. Even then he continued to hold up the "old flag," and would not let it go down, although he knew he had received his death-wound, and felt his young life to be fast ebbing away. Sergeant J. A. George then took the colors, and as we pressed on, Colonel Griffin, on looking back, saw Corporal Stevens braced against a tree painfully loading his musket, and bound to give the rebels one more shot before he died. That was the last we ever saw of the brave and noble John Stevens. He belonged to Company E, and enlisted from Nelson. Like hundreds of other noble sons of New Hampshire, he sleeps in an unknown grave. At the close of the fight Colonel Griffin brought off the colors, or what was left of them, for they were badly riddled by shot.—L. J.

Spitting out a Minié. As we were advancing in the woods under a heavy fire, I saw one of the men of Company A fall a little in front and to the left of me, and heard the shot as it struck him. He fell forward upon his hands and knees, and, as he fell, I saw him spit out a Minié ball, and noticed that he was bleeding badly. I think his name was Beckwith, and that afterwards he was captured at the battle of Poplar Spring Church, and died in prison at Salisbury, North Carolina.—L. J.

Firing to the End. Corporal M. W. Preston, of Company B, was wounded in the thigh, the ball cutting an artery. He knew that he must die, but he kept on loading and firing. Corporal Talbot tied a handkerchief about the limb so as to stop the flow of blood somewhat, but as the enemy had flanked our left, Talbot was obliged to leave the wounded man, as he was requested by him to do, and the last the boys saw of the plucky Preston, he was firing his last charge at the advancing foe. His comrade, Talbot, received his death-wound a few minutes afterwards.—L. J.

Firing on his Knees. Another good soldier, Thomas Burns, of Company F, met his death with bravery equal to that exhibited by Preston. His captain, J. N. Jones, says he was shot through the leg in the hottest of the fight near the railroad, but instead of going to the rear he dropped on his knees, and continued to load and fire as though nothing had happened to him, till he was shot through the head and died with his rifle in his hands. He was one of the best specimens of the "Irish soldier," who did such good service in the war for the Union. —L. J.

Carlton's Escape. About the time the enemy turned our left and the boys were obliged to fall back towards

the centre, Sergeant Thomas J. Carlton (afterwards captain of Company F) was making double-quick time down the railroad cut, and as he jumped upon the bank a wounded rebel asked him for a drink. He gave him a sip out of his canteen, and they both started along the bank; for they were in great danger where they stood, since the shots came from all directions. Carlton saw Adjutant Bixby captured. A rebel was also making for himself, and his rebel companion was saying "He's all right," when Carlton saw a chance to get away which he improved as fast as his legs would carry him, the "Johnnies" giving him many shots to quicken his steps. He came out of the woods at a point near where Colonel Nagle, brigade commander, and his staff had hitched their horses on going into the fight. Seeing a man trying to unhitch the horses, he made for them, but was somewhat surprised to find the man a rebel. Carlton did not halt there long, but struck across the field toward our batteries. The rebels ordered him to halt, but he did not take orders from them, and so reached our lines in safety though somewhat out of wind.—L. J.

A Bullet's Freak—Closely Pursued. When near the railroad cut, Sergeant G. W. Currier was shot through the side, the ball cutting away a part of his leather belt and lodging in the right groin of the writer, who was standing just in the rear. Thus, by a singular freak, this one bullet disabled two men for the remainder of the battle. To show how closely the enemy followed us up, it may be added, that, as the writer was making his way to the rear as fast as he could with the assistance of comrade Woodward, the two were repeatedly shot at, and saw several of the wounded shot and killed while trying also to make their escape. Comrade Woodward

had a dipper which was strapped to him cut away by a shot, and a part of his boot heel taken off in the same way. The enemy followed us through the woods and out into the field, but our batteries slaughtered many of them before they got back into shelter.—L. J.

The Wounded left on the Battle-Field. The writer noticed, on coming out of the woods closely followed by the "Johnnies," that a regiment was stationed near a clump of bushes and a rail fence just to the left of where we went in, and that as the rebels came out in sight it opened on them and did good execution. It is thought the regiment was the Second New Hampshire, of Hooker's command. Our batteries shelled the woods so thoroughly that the enemy was glad to retreat, and some of our men ventured in to look after the dead and wounded. Sergeant J. A. George found Lieutenant Ames where he fell, shot through the body, as he was retreating. The large clasp on his sword-belt had stopped the ball after passing through his body, and had received a deep dent. Some of the wounded that had crawled back near the field were found; those farther in towards the railroad cut could not be reached, as the enemy held the ground there. As the rebels had all they could do to attend to their own wounded, they did not give much attention, if any, to ours; and the sufferings of these must have been terrible through that night and the next day. But how much they suffered we can never know, for most of them died. A few, however, were found and brought off on the third and fourth days after the battle. It is the one thing a soldier dreads most, thus to be left wounded on the battle-field, to linger perhaps for days, and then to die, with the pangs of hunger and thirst added to those of his neglected wounds. But

many a brave soldier has thus died, the sole record of him being "missed in battle."—L. J.

The Camp of the Dead and Wounded. While the writer was lying under the oak trees near Bull Run creek on the night of August 29, with the wounded and the dead scattered all around, sights were seen and sounds were heard, the remembrance of which makes him shudder even to this day. Such terrible wounds! Though there was not so much shrieking or groaning among the hundreds of wounded men as might, perhaps, have been expected, yet there was enough to disturb fearfully the nerves of the hearer. The brave ones would shut their teeth, and try hard to smother their groans; but some of the poor fellows were so terribly mutilated that they could not help crying out occasionally in their awful pain. Scarcely a wink of sleep was obtained that night by any one in or near the place where the wounded were lying. The surgeons and waiters labored diligently, trying to alleviate suffering. Towards morning the camp of the dead and wounded became more quiet, for many of the latter had been removed. The living sufferers were astonished in the morning to find what a large number had died during the night. Many whom the writer supposed to be asleep were dead. The two comrades lying nearest him, on his right and left, had died.—L. J.

Remarkable Recovery. Captain Ela was lying near the writer, with his arm shattered below the elbow. Early in the evening he called attention to a man near by, who was acting strangely—getting up and lying down every few minutes, and behaving like one intoxicated. It was soon found out that he belonged to the Sixth Regiment. His head was swollen to a size one

third larger than the natural, while his eyes were completely closed, and he could hardly open his mouth. He kept mumbling something that could not be understood. One of the largest of Minié balls had made a fearful hole through his head just in rear of the eyes, and had passed so near the brain as to craze him. The surgeon was asked if something could not be done to relieve the poor fellow. "No," he replied, "he will not live more than three or four hours; he has got his death wound." But when darkness settled down he was still alive. He was not noticed again till the afternoon of the next day, when the shell began to come over and around us. Captain Ela then called the writer's attention to a man who was trying to put on his knapsack; and, sure enough, it was the same man that the doctor had said the day before could live only three or four hours. As there was a great stir among the wounded, with ambulance drivers shouting to their teams and shell screeching and bursting in the air, he seemed to know there was some movement afoot, and he was evidently trying to get ready to "fall in." Some of the attendants were called and told to get him into an ambulance, for a man with his pluck was worth saving. They did so, and that was the last the writer ever saw of him; but he learned from his captain that he was taken to a hospital in Washington, and in a few months was discharged from the service, with the loss of one eye. He was a veteran, having three red stripes on his coat sleeves denoting that he had served out three full enlistments. Many surgeons have declared this to be a remarkable case of recovery, considering how near the brain the ball had passed, and that the wound had not been dressed till the lapse of at least four days.—L. J.



A Mule Story. Here is a big, but true, mule story: As we came to the rear on the afternoon of August 29, we saw a mule by the side of the road nibbling grass, and with about all the top of his head shot away by a shell. He was unharnessed and turned out to die, but he had no notion of dying. The loss of his ears and the top of his head seemed to be of no account to him, except that it made him look a little less mulish. Possibly some one visiting the neighborhood of Bull Run, years afterward, might have found a good old darkey ploughing his garden with that same earless mule.—L. J.

Good Luck in No Dinner. Captain J. N. Jones relates the following incident: "After we were out of the woods, I saw a small, thin, boyish soldier of the regiment examining his wound, which was a red streak across the bowels. He was scrutinizing it in a somewhat comical way, so that even amid the terrible carnage I could not help smiling. I said to him, 'That was a close shave!' 'Yes,' he replied, 'it was lucky that I had no dinner to-day.' The poor fellow was afterwards killed in battle, the only son of a widowed mother."

Biographic Sketches.

CHARLES L. FULLER.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Lieutenant Charles L. Fuller was born in Manchester, N. H., September 23, 1832, and was the son of Charles L. and Mary (Scott) Fuller, and grandson of Isaac and Huldah Fuller. He married Eliza S. Whittemore, of West Boylston, Mass., and removed to Peterborough, N. H., where he was engaged in business as a painter until the 13th of November, 1861. He then enlisted into



LIEUTENANT CHARLES L. FULLER.

the military service of his country, becoming second lieutenant of Company K of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, and in this capacity he served until his death. He was mortally wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, and died on the 14th of the following September, at the age of 30 years, 11 months, 22 days. Besides a widow, he left two children,—a son, Charles C., living now (1891) in Worcester, Mass., and a daughter, Sophia S., who died at Providence, R. I., in 1880.

TIMOTHY K. AMES.

Lieutenant Timothy K. Ames was, on the eve of the Bull Run campaign, promoted from sergeant-major to lieutenant of Company G. His company was next to mine in that severe campaign, and I became well acquainted with him. He was an excellent officer, and a remarkably well read man. Had he lived, he would have risen to high rank. He died in the midst of the terrible conflict of Bull Run, in command of his company.—CAPTAIN J. N. JONES.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN—SOUTH MOUNTAIN—ANTIETAM.

Our regiment rested at Washington and in the vicinity till September 7, when, with the rest of the Ninth Corps, it moved up through Maryland towards Frederick City.[1]

Here, on the 12th, the corps had a smart skirmish with the enemy, who left Frederick on the double-quick. The people all along through Maryland cheered and welcomed our troops. Our forces pushed on as fast as they could, and on September 13 came up with the enemy at South Mountain. Here a stand was made, and on the 14th (Sunday) a sharp battle was fought by our forces

[1]After the retreat to the defences of Washington, General Pope having been relieved at his own request, General McClellan was entrusted with the command of the Union army. The enemy had disappeared from the front, and by the 7th of September had crossed the Potomac into Maryland "at fords in the vicinity of Point of Rocks." But Lee's movements had been known at Washington, and McClellan, having already thrown his army across the river north of that city, hastened on that day to the field. The First and Ninth Corps formed the right wing of his army, and were under the command of General Burnside, who had the advance. General Reno had the immediate command of the Ninth Corps, and General Hooker commanded the First. The second division of the Ninth, to which the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment belonged, was commanded by General Samuel D. Sturgis. The corps, also, as reorganized, consisted of four divisions instead of three, the fourth being known as the Kanawha Division, and commanded by General Jacob D. Cox.—EDITOR.

under General Burnside, and those of the enemy under Generals D. H. Hill and Longstreet; but the latter were pressed steadily back at every point till late in the evening, when they fled, leaving the field in our possession, with about twenty-five hundred dead and wounded and fifteen hundred prisoners. This success, however, was not gained without the loss of about fifteen hundred men on our side.[1] The brave Jesse L. Reno, our corps commander that day, was shot in the forehead just at the close of the battle, and died in a few moments.[2]

The Ninth New Hampshire Regiment joined our brigade near Frederick, and was in the South Mountain fight, where it received its first "baptism of fire."[3] It stood well up to its work, and was gladly welcomed to our brigade. We fought side by side ever after that to the close of the war. It was composed of good and true men.

The veterans of our brigade will remember some sin-

[1] The battle of South Mountain consisted of a series of fights, mainly at various gaps in the South Mountain ridge, west of Frederick. There the enemy undertook to resist the inconvenient pursuit of the Union army; for Stonewall Jackson, with his own and other forces, had been detached to capture Harper's Ferry, a few miles to the southward, and Lee was anxious to keep the South Mountain ridge between himself and his foe, to prevent the thwarting of that and other movements. Harper's Ferry was surrendered on the 15th of September, the day after the battle of South Mountain. In this battle, General Sturgis's Division, being used as a support, was but slightly engaged, and its losses were light. It "slept on its arms that night, occupying the ground won during the fight."—EDITOR.

[2] See brief notice of General Reno at end of chapter.

[3] Of the thirty-four wounded in the first brigade of Sturgis's Division (comprising its entire loss in the battle exclusive of seven missing), twenty-five were of the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment.—EDITOR.

gular sights among the dead and wounded at South Mountain. As our regiment rounded the crest of the hill in the field on the morning after the battle, it came upon a heap of the enemy's dead. Just beyond was a stone wall, and astride it sat a "Johnnie." Sergeant French of Company B thought he would go up and speak to him. Going near, he asked him what he wanted. Getting no reply, French moved up nearer, and Lieutenant Carlton called to him and asked what the "Johnnie" said. By this time, however, French had got near enough to see that his man was dead. He had been killed while getting over the wall, and a stake by his side held him up in the position in which he was found. The boys used to joke French somewhat about his "trying to make a dead rebel talk."

Just over this wall was a lane that led down the mountain. Our men will remember how thick the ground there was covered with the enemy's dead. The bodies were lying in all positions imaginable, and all were as black as a negro. We could never understand why the enemy's dead would turn black in less than twenty-four hours, while ours would not so change till the second or third day. Some of the surgeons found a reason in the scarcity of salt in the rebel army. A few minutes after we came up, a battery tore along the road and down this lane, to take position in front. Orders were urgent, and there was no stopping for dead rebels, so the battery was driven over them. It was a sickening sight after the last caisson had passed along, but less so than it would have been had the ground been covered with the wounded instead of the dead.

On the 15th of September our regiment moved with the Ninth Corps towards Antietam, by the old Sharps-

burg road. The advance guard and cavalry had some skirmishing with the rear of the enemy's forces at Boonsborough, killing and wounding some and taking two hundred and fifty prisoners. We followed the retreating enemy as fast as we could, but without bringing him to a decisive engagement till the 17th of September. Lee did not wish to join battle till he could choose his ground, and when he had crossed Antietam creek and posted himself on the heights beyond, he thought it would do to make a stand and fight. The Ninth Corps on the morning of the 16th occupied the extreme left of the Union army, and stood close to the hills on the south-east side of the valley of the Antietam. This creek is not large, but owing to steep banks and deep water it is almost impossible to ford it at any point. Four bridges spanned it in a distance of six miles. Our corps was posted on the Sharpsburg road, at a short distance from the "stone bridge."[1]

[1] Lee had selected a strong position upon commanding ground between the Potomac and its tributary, Antietam creek. The Antietam has the general course of south-west, and flows into the Potomac three miles south of the village of Sharpsburg. Of the four bridges that spanned the stream, the three upper ones alone have any connection with the story of the battle. The lowest of the three, called in the text the "stone bridge," and so named in some other histories, has more commonly received the name of "Burnside's bridge," which more clearly distinguishes it, for all the bridges were of stone. The road designated in the text as the "Sharpsburg road," branched off south-west from the Keedysville and Sharpsburg turnpike—sometimes called the "Boonsborough and Sharpsburg pike,"—which crosses the Antietam by the "Sharpsburg bridge." This bridge is the middle one of the three, and is more than a mile above "Burnside's bridge."

During the 16th of September the opposing forces were getting into position. The Confederate army, beyond the Antietam and facing eastward, had the general arrangement which it maintained the next

On the morning of Wednesday, September 17, 1862, the troops were under arms at daybreak, and somewhat later the Ninth Corps began to advance.[2] The attempt

day. Its left was held by Stonewall Jackson, who had returned from Harper's Ferry; its centre, by D. H. Hill; and its right, by Longstreet. In the arrangement of the Union line on the other side of the Antietam, General Burnside's command was divided, the First Corps (Hooker's) being placed upon the extreme right of the line, while the Ninth Corps, now and since the death of General Reno under the immediate command of General J. D. Cox, was assigned to the extreme left, and moved forward to a position near Burnside's bridge. The other troops were between these extremes, but upon the right centre, the plan being to mass upon the right. On the afternoon of the 16th, Hooker crossed the stream by the upper bridge and a ford, and there ensued sharp skirmishing and "a brisk cannonade which lasted till dark." The Twelfth Corps (Mansfield's) crossed in the night. Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th of September the Union army, "covering a front of about four miles," was in the following position: On the left stood the Ninth Corps, as already located; on the right, in advanced position across the creek, were the corps of Hooker and Mansfield, with the Second (Sumner's) not yet across, but ready to support; while off the centre, along the Boonsborough and Sharpsburg turnpike on the easterly side of the Antietam, lay the Fifth Corps (Fitz-John Porter's), with other troops, as a reserve. General Sumner commanded the right wing; General Burnside, the left. The cavalry was in reserve, and batteries were stationed upon the heights along the line on the easterly side of the creek. The three corps on the right were to be reinforced in course of the day by troops of the Sixth Corps (Franklin's) arriving from Crampton's Gap, where they had been operating for the relief of Harper's Ferry. The Confederate line, posted as already stated, was also to be reinforced on the 17th by troops returning from Harper's Ferry—some supporting the centre and left, but those of A. P. Hill the right. Batteries were stationed on the left and centre, while Stuart's cavalry and horse-artillery guarded the left.—EDITOR.

[2] Severe fighting began early in the morning on the right, between Hooker and Jackson; a little later Mansfield came upon the field, and afterwards Sumner joined in the bloody encounter. "It was not until

to carry the "stone bridge" having been unsuccessfully made by the Eleventh Connecticut and other regiments,[1] General Sturgis's Division was brought up, and ordered to take the bridge at all hazards and seize the heights beyond. The regiments selected for this desperate undertaking were the Sixth New Hampshire and the Second Maryland. The road occupied by our troops came down to the creek nearly three hundred yards below the bridge; thence, turning at right angles, it ran along the bank, with only the narrow stream between it and the enemy's position, and then turned again at right angles to cross the bridge. The opposite bank was a steep, high bluff, covered on its top and sides with forest trees. Behind these trees, and behind barricades of stone and logs, the rebels were strongly posted, their fire covering every inch of ground over which our troops must march to reach the bridge.[2]

seven o'clock," says General J. D. Cox, commander of the Ninth Corps, "that orders came to advance toward the creek as far as could be done without exposing the men to unnecessary loss. Rodman [commander of the Third Division] was directed to acquaint himself with the situation of the ford in front of him [below the bridge], and Sturgis, to seek the best means of approach to the 'stone bridge.' "—EDITOR.

[1] At ten o'clock A. M. General Burnside received from General McClellan the order to cross the Antietam, and, by attacking the enemy on our left, to create a diversion in favor of our hard-pressed right. General Crook's brigade, of the Kanawha Division, stationed somewhat above the bridge, was the first to try to effect the difficult passage by a dash straight down a hill nearly opposite the south-east end of the bridge. This attempt was covered by the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment deployed as skirmishers, but it failed. What followed this attempt is described in the text.—EDITOR.

[2] General J. D. Cox says,—"The Confederate defence of the passage was intrusted to D. R. Jones's division of four brigades, which was the one Longstreet himself had disciplined and led till he was assigned to

The two regiments were formed in a field below where the road came down to the creek, and some sixty or seventy rods below the bridge. Here they were directly under the fire of the concealed enemy. The remainder of the brigade lay still farther down the stream, under cover of fences and corn-fields, too far away to support promptly the attacking column composed of the two small regiments already mentioned, each numbering only about one hundred and fifty men. The order of General Sturgis was to charge at once, so the regiments formed in line by the flank, side by side. They fixed bayonets, and, moving at the double-quick, passed through a narrow opening in a strong chestnut fence—which there was no time to remove—and charged in the most gallant manner directly up the road toward the bridge. As the attacking party, led by Colonel Griffin, debouched from the field into the road, the rebels, from their intrenched position, redoubled the fury of their fire, sweeping the head of the column with murderous effect. Of the first hundred men who passed through the opening in the fence, at least nine tenths were either killed or wounded. Such sweeping destruction checked, of course, the advancing column, but the men sheltered themselves behind logs, fences, and whatever other cover they could find, and bravely held the ground already gained.

a larger command. Toombs's brigade was placed in advance, occupying the defences of the bridge itself and the wooded slopes above, while the other brigades supported him, covered by the ridges which looked down upon the valley. The division batteries were supplemented by others from the reserve, and the valley, the bridge, and the ford below were under the direct and powerful fire of shot and shell from the Confederate cannon." "Battles and Leaders in the Civil War," Vol. II, p. 649.—EDITOR.

Other troops were now brought up, with artillery, and placed in position behind a bluff, in front of the bridge, whence such a fire of musketry and shot and shell was poured upon the enemy that he began to abandon his position nearest the creek. The regiments specially detailed for the assault and charge, after having helped by sharpshooting, and with fearful exposure and some loss, to quiet and dislodge the enemy near the bridge, rushed forward. The charge was successful, and the fearful passage was accomplished. At once there was a general advance of troops over the bridge, but, when over, they were exposed to the enemy's deadly fire from points a little more remote, and suffered considerable loss. Here the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, was killed by a piece of shell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carruth, commanding the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was wounded. The Union loss incurred in effecting the passage of the bridge was about five hundred killed and wounded.[1]

[1] The accounts of this exploit are somewhat discrepant. As to the regiments directly engaged in the final assault and charge, some of them mention four, namely, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania (Colonel Hartranft), the Fifty-first New York (Colonel Robert B. Potter), the Twenty-first Massachusetts (Colonel Clark), and the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts (Lieutenant-Colonel Carruth). Others name only the first three, while others still mention only the first two. The historian of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, who was himself a participant in the affair, says,— "We did not receive our just share of credit in the official reports of our brigade and corps commanders for our participation in the successful assault upon the bridge. General Ferrero, the brigade commander, with strange ignorance of the movements of the different regiments of his brigade, in his report dilutes our glory by adding the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts to the assaulting regiments; while General Cox, the corps commander, robs us of our dearly bought fame by naming only the two Fifty-firsts as having done the glorious deed." The reports of Gen-

As the regiments crossed the bridge they filed to the right and left, and drove the enemy back over the hills and from behind stone walls and fences. The Sixth advanced up the bluff opposite the bridge, and was the first to form in line on the crest of the ridge, where it received a storm of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries in the distance. All the while, from the time the first attempt was made to take the bridge until two o'clock in the afternoon, a steady fire of artillery and musketry had been kept up, and our forces had been most dangerously exposed while approaching the enemy. And now, after a considerable portion of the corps was over the creek, both at the bridge and the ford below a general forward movement was made. As our columns advanced over

erals Burnside and McClellan follow the corps report in this respect. The same historian, after describing the movements and operations of his own and the two Pennsylvania regiments, in which the Twenty-first Massachusetts had lost more than twenty men, writes,—"Then came the order to charge. The color-bearers started on the run for the bridge (the colors of the Fifty-firsts side by side and a hundred yards nearer the bridge than ours), and the three regiments, with a fierce shout, crowded toward the narrow passage; but before the colors of the two Fifty-firsts had touched the long disputed bridge, the panic-stricken rebels left their cover and fled. The two Fifty-firsts immediately passed over the bridge without further opposition, while the Twenty-first, who had nearly exhausted their ammunition, were halted for a few minutes to allow the men to collect cartridges from the boxes of our dead and wounded, and then we passed over the bridge which several thousand of our corps were now hurrying to cross. When over the bridge, the brigade, now joined by the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, took position in a ravine on the right of the road, which the rebels soon began to enfilade with artillery on high land at our right. A fragment of the first shell that I noticed pass down the ravine struck in the head and instantly killed the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Bell of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania." "History of Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment," pp. 201, 202.—EDITOR."

the hills they were met by a terrible fire from the enemy, who had been getting ready for us, but our troops moved steadily on with cheers, driving the rebels before them. The Ninth New York (Hawkins's Zouaves) here made a brilliant charge, and took one of the enemy's most formidable batteries, but in doing so it lost nearly one half its men. The enemy was finally driven back to the village of Sharpsburg, but about this time the force in front of the Ninth Corps, having received reinforcements from Jackson's and A. P. Hill's commands, made a vigorous attack. Being so hard pressed, General Burnside sent repeatedly to General McClellan for help, but the latter paid no attention to the request, with the result that the corps was gradually forced back to the bluffs nearer the creek. Our regiment had been active all day, and had behaved with a gallantry highly praised by General Burnside, and had lost in killed and wounded nearly one half its number present. When the battle ceased it was put upon picket duty in front, where it remained all night, expecting to fight again next day.

When night came neither army could claim a complete victory. On the whole, probably, the battle of Antietam was the most evenly contested one of the war. Victory, if with either side, was with ours, for the enemy was certainly compelled to retreat across the Potomac, doing so on the night of the 18th of September. It was expected by our troops that the battle would be renewed on that day, as we had received reinforcements during the night. General Burnside rode over to General McClellan's head-quarters and urged him to renew the fight, but McClellan was timid and did not dare risk making an attack. He preferred to wait and let Lee, if he liked, commence the battle. Lee was quite willing to remain



quiet on the 18th, getting ready to retreat into Virginia. History shows that McClellan was urged by the War Department and the President to "fight and destroy Lee," and that he did decide to fight Lee on the morning of the 19th. But when our troops advanced, they found no enemy in front, for he had moved across the Potomac "bag and baggage," leaving only the dead and the most severely wounded for the Union army to capture.[1]

Incidents.—Biographic Sketches.

Exchanging Shots. While our men were exchanging shots with the enemy, both parties being posted behind trees, logs, or anything else to cover their heads, Sergeant Rand of Company K came along to W. W. French of Company B, who was behind a tree, loading and firing as fast as he could, and requested the latter to step back and load both rifles and let him do the firing awhile for both, as he considered himself a "good shot." French consented, and Rand took his stand at the tree. French passed the rifle up to Rand, who stepped to one side to get a better view of his man, but the "reb" was too quick for him, and shot him in the forehead, killing him almost instantly. He fell over upon French, and

[1] The Union army, in the Maryland campaign, numbered, according to McClellan's report, 87,164; that of the Confederates, as reached by comparing various accounts, about 60,000. But at Antietam, probably, only some 60,000 men on the Union side, and 45,000 on the Confederate, bore the brunt of the battle. The Union loss at Antietam was, approximately, 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, 753 captured or missing—total, 12,410: the Confederate, 1,512 killed, 7,816 wounded, 1,844 captured or missing—total, 11,172.—EDITOR.

both rolled partially down the hill. French, laying his dead comrade aside, took his place at the tree again, but was careful not to let the "Johnnies" get the first shot at him. There was something exciting in thus exchanging shots for an hour or so, with an enemy posted three or four hundred yards away, and where you could only now and then get a glimpse of him. This was sometimes carried on by the pickets and sharpshooters for hours, till one or the other was shot, and then the fun was over.—L. J.

Where He Was—[Contributed by Captain Theodore Hanscom]. "It was not deemed derogatory to the bravery of officers or men to protect themselves when under fire, but I shall never forget the information given by one of the boys of Company I, while we were at Antietam, before the charge on the bridge. A staff officer, riding up, inquired for General Nagle, and received the answer, 'He's back there quiled up under a stune.'"

JESSE L. RENO.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Major-General Jesse L. Reno was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, June 20, 1823. He graduated at West Point in 1846, as a cadet from Pennsylvania. He served with honor in the Mexican war. He was engaged in varied military pursuits until the Rebellion. In the preceding pages something has been told of his distinguished services as a commander in the Ninth Army Corps. He was killed on South Mountain, near Fox's Gap, at a spot known as "Wise's field." He was universally beloved. General Pope has voiced the opinion

of all who knew him, in saying, "His superior abilities were unquestioned, and if he lacked one single element that goes to make a perfect soldier, certainly it was not discovered before his death."

ALONZO NUTE.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Quarter-Master Alonzo Nute was born in Milton, N. H., February 12, 1826. His ancestral line has been characterized as "noted for love of liberty, and for bravery in defence of it." His grandfather, Jotham Nute, served throughout the Revolutionary war. His discharge, signed by Washington, and now possessed by a member of the family, is a treasured memorial.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen, with a characteristic self-reliant spirit, set out to make his own way in active life. He went to Natick, Massachusetts, where he remained some six years, employed in the boot and shoe business. During two years of this time, he was in the employ of the late Vice-President Henry Wilson, and was for a while a member of his family.

In 1849 he went to reside in Farmington, N. H., and, in company with his brother, Jeremy O. Nute, commenced the manufacture of shoes. About this time, too, he was married to Mary, a daughter of Joseph Pearl, of Milton, N. H. After four years the brothers dissolved partnership, but Alonzo continued, in his own name, to conduct the business in the following years with eminent success.

In the first year of the late war, Mr. Nute, regardless of his business interests, volunteered his services, and was made quarter-master of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. Soon after his arrival at the front, he was detached



A. Rute

from his regiment, and appointed upon the staff of General Rush C. Hawkins of the Ninth New York Zouaves. Concerning his military service, General Simon G. Griffin, his old commander, bears the following testimony: "He was my quarter-master in the Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, and the promptness, energy, and courtesy with which he performed the duties of his position won for him the respect and admiration of all who knew him. His superior abilities soon caused him to be selected for promotion successively to post, brigade, and division quarter-master. These positions brought him in contact with a large number of men and officers, and his genial manners and correct and efficient methods of transacting business made him one of the most popular officers among us. Had he not broken down from sickness caused by overwork in the malarial swamps of North Carolina, which very nearly cost him his life, he would undoubtedly have risen to the highest staff position in the army. No officer of my acquaintance so completely won the good-will of the 'boys.'"

Since the war Mr. Nute has been engaged, in company with his two sons, Eugene P. and Alonzo I., in the manufacture of shoes. But he has not been permitted to remain exclusively in the prosperous pursuit of private business: public confidence in his general capacity and political integrity has placed him in various official positions. He served as a member of the house in the state legislature of 1866, and of the senate in 1867–'68. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876. He was elected in 1888 to the Fifty-first Congress, and served his term, making an honorable record for himself, despite ill health resulting from service in the war.

It is the unanimous opinion of those who know Mr. Nute well, that "he is not only a business man of ability and the builder of his own fortune, but that he is also one of the most generous, public-spirited, and patriotic citizens of the Granite State. Charity he has always dispensed with an open hand, and his liberal, progressive, energetic spirit has left its impress upon the structures and institutions of his town." As has been seen, he has, as a soldier and legislator, given some of the best years of his life to the public service. His high military merits have been specially noticed in this sketch. Of him in his legislative capacity it remains to be said, that no man, in similar positions, ever labored more zealously for the interests of his constituency, his state, and his country. And it must also be added, that New Hampshire has not within her borders a more devoted friend to his old comrades in arms than Alonzo Nute.

CHAPTER IX.

IN PLEASANT VALLEY—THE SOUTHWARD MARCH—BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The second day after the battle of Antietam the Sixth Regiment advanced with its corps over the battle-field, and moved down to Antietam Iron Works, on the extreme left of the line, and encamped. A few days later the whole corps passed over Maryland Heights, and encamped in Pleasant Valley, where it remained for several weeks.[1] Here the regiment had another opportunity for improvement in drill, while also obtaining supplies of clothing and other necessaries. Officers were dispatched to Washington and other points to bring forward the convalescents and all others belonging to the regiment who were fit for field service. We received also quite

[1] For several weeks the Union and Confederate armies rested on the opposite banks of the Potomac. The Confederate line on the Virginia side reached from Martinsburg to the Shenandoah, and "guarded the entrance of the valley." The Union line on the Maryland side had its right at Williamsport and its left in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, the position of the Ninth Corps in Pleasant Valley being some five miles north-easterly of the latter point. During the stay of the corps here, the Kanawha division was detached for service elsewhere, and with it went General Cox; whereupon General Orlando B. Willcox, who had been in command of the First Division since the death of General Stevens, became corps commander. General W. W. Burns succeeded him in the command of the First Division, and General G. W. Getty took command of the Third Division in place of General Rodman, killed at Antietam. General Sturgis remained in command of the Second Division.—EDITOR.

an acquisition of recruits from New Hampshire, who helped strengthen our regiment a great deal, for they were good men and none of your "high bounty substitutes." Among them was John S. Dore, afterwards chaplain of the regiment.

The veterans will remember our good chaplain, and how he was treated when he first came among us as a private. About the first thing specially known of him, he was teaching the colored boys belonging to the regiment to read; getting them into a covered wagon and trying to do them some good by reading the Bible to them. Some of our boys could not "stand such nonsense," and thought to put a stop to it. As the wagon was on a side-hill, some of the "wicked ones" put their heads together and decided that it would be a good joke to set the wagon, with its occupants, running down hill. The decision was no sooner reached than carried out. It was dark, so that no one knew who started the wagon, but it was started. The covering of the wagon was fastened down, so that the occupants could not get out; the colored boys screamed, but that was all the good it did. Away went the wagon down the hill, and was tipped over with a smash; but fortune smiled on the occupants, and they escaped unhurt. The school was broken up for a while, but before long the boys began to appreciate their comrade Dore, and see in him a noble Christian man. Soon the colonel's request to the governor of New Hampshire for Dore's appointment as chaplain of the regiment was complied with, and in less than six months the appointee was held in the highest esteem by all the regiment. He might teach "niggers," or do almost anything else, and the boys would stand by him. He never seemed to tire of helping the sick and wounded,

and would work night and day for their comfort; in fact, he knew his place as chaplain, and filled it to the letter. He was not like some other chaplains that we knew, who always wanted the best of the "sanitary stores," and thought it to be the duty of the soldiers to wait on them, rather than their own to minister to the wants of the sick and dying. Such chaplains were of no good whatever. The reader must bear in mind that the rudeness of the boys to their comrade occurred in 1862, before the soldiers had learned to respect duly the colored man's rights. A year later they had come to the conclusion that the colored men of the South were true friends to the "boys in blue," as had been proved on many occasions.

On the 4th of October, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, who had been sick and absent since the departure from Newport News, resigned, and Captain Henry C. Pearson was promoted to his place. Major Dort also having resigned, Adjutant Phin P. Bixby, who had been taken prisoner at Bull Run and exchanged, was promoted to major at the same time. While we were lying in camp, Colonel Griffin was called temporarily to the command of the brigade, and was strongly recommended by General Burnside for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. But, like many other true and brave colonels, he had to wait on the back seat till some of our congressmen had got a certain number of their civilian friends and some foreign flunkeys commissioned as brigadiers. The veterans will remember that many noble and deserving men died in the thickest of the fight, with their commissions held back, simply because some civilian, a friend of so-and-so, had put in a claim for a commission.

On the 27th of October the army moved from Pleasant Valley, and crossing the Potomac by pontoon bridges at Berlin, took up its line of march along the valley east of the Blue Ridge, with Richmond for its objective point.[1] We remained at Wheatland two days. As the army was a little short of fresh rations, the boys did some foraging on the sly. Company K boys felt a longing for chickens, eggs, etc., so one night they quietly told Lieutenant Winch that some of them were going out to see if they could get a few chickens and potatoes. The lieutenant said he had better go along with them, as he had some money. So off they started when it was quite dark, and called at several farm-houses; but no butter or potatoes could they find, for others had been there before them on the same mission. As they marched on in quest of game, they heard the clatter of cavalry coming—the provost guards; so they were at once over the fence and into a ditch, where they huddled till the provost had passed, and then they struck across the country to some buildings that could be seen in the distance. As they approached, they heard the charming "squawk" of a hen, and one of the boys remarked, "That sounds good, but I guess somebody is ahead of us." Lieutenant Winch told them to keep quiet, and when they got near enough, they would arrest the plunderers, and get their share of the birds. So they crawled up nearer, and found one fellow up in a tree killing the chickens, while his comrades stood below and bagged them as they came down. The lieutenant gave the order to charge and arrest the thieves. The men under the tree, hearing the order, and seeing the officer and his squad of men, sup-

[1] The divisions of Generals Sturgis and Burns, of the Ninth Corps, were in advance with Pleasonton's cavalry.—EDITOR.

posed them to be the provost guard, so they took to their heels, and making off as fast as they could, dropped the chickens, which the boys of Company K were not long in scooping up. The fellow in the tree saw the trick at a glance, and used some very pointed language about his cowardly comrades who had run away. Now that the birds had been secured, the next thing was to return to camp without getting snagged by the provost guards. The boys started across the country, and as they came to a belt of timber, the unwelcome challenge struck their ears, "Halt! who comes there?" The lieutenant replied, "Friends." "Advance one, and give the countersign," was the order that came back, and as the foragers had not the countersign, theirs was no pleasant position. Knowing it was useless to run, Lieutenant Winch advanced to the picket, and was about to explain why he had not the countersign, when he saw, to his joy, that it was one of his own men. The remainder of his company had, in his absence, been put on picket duty, and so Company K was for once in luck. The boys found on counting up that they had three dozen fat chickens, which, after returning to camp, they proceeded to cook for breakfast. Captain Goodwin soon scented them, and coming round with a smile all over his face, remarked, "Chickens are nice for breakfast!"—a hint which Lieutenant Winch could not but take, and so asked him to join him in picking chicken bones. Of course the captain did not decline the invitation.

In our march up the valley east of the Blue Ridge, nothing of importance occurred till we reached a point near Waterloo bridge, when the enemy appeared on our right flank. Sturgis's division was sent out to hold them in check. At Annisville a skirmish ensued, in which

our regiment was engaged, but suffered no loss. At Warrenton Springs, also, the enemy appeared upon the heights on the opposite bank of the north fork of the Rappahannock, and Colonel Griffin was sent over with his regiment and a part of the Seventh Rhode Island, with one company of cavalry, to occupy the heights and protect the flank of the army. A superior force of the enemy with artillery came up and made some demonstrations, but the heights were held throughout the night, and until our troops were withdrawn for the purpose of resuming the line of march. As soon, however, as the detachment was withdrawn, the enemy occupied the heights, and opened with artillery on the rear of our column, which was mostly composed of wagon trains. It was a lively scene for a while. The army mules, as a rule, did not take to the music of screeching and bursting shells, and when these were dropping among them, it was more than the drivers could do to keep the animals in position. Brake or bit could not hold them. To see the teamsters in a bad fix always made the boys laugh, for they seemed to think the drivers were men who did not wish to go into battle, and so got positions as mule-drivers. Still, the drivers were in nearly as much danger from the heels of their mules as the other boys were from shot and shell. On this occasion, several wagons were damaged, and drivers (one being C. Darling, of Company B) with some of the mules were wounded.

The regiment having moved with the rest of the army to Falmouth in front of Fredericksburg, arrived there November 19, and encamped on high ground north of the Phillips house. On the 11th of December commenced the movement for the attack upon the enemy's position at Fredericksburg, and the regiment marched

out to a place near the Phillips house, but returned to camp that night.[1] The next day a part of the army crossed the river, and occupied the city. The Ninth Corps bivouacked in its streets at night.

[1]At Warrenton, on the 9th of November, General Burnside assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac, General McClellan having been relieved thereof and ordered to report at Trenton, N. J. The new commander reluctantly accepted the difficult trust. General Lee, with Longstreet's Corps, was now in the vicinity of Culpeper, while Stonewall Jackson, with the rest of the Confederate army, was still somewhat remotely detached and located at various points beyond the Blue Ridge. General Burnside adopted the plan of demonstrating towards Culpeper, then rapidly marching upon Fredericksburg, crossing the Rappahannock upon pontoons, seizing the city and the heights, and establishing a base of supplies at Acquia creek. He had it also "in mind," says the historian of the Ninth Army Corps, "to push immediately on towards Richmond upon the roads leading through Spottsylvania Court House, Bowling Green, and the villages beyond; have supplies in waiting at York river, then cross the Peninsula rapidly to the James river, and, with that for a base, march direct upon the city of his destination." This Fredericksburg route had been suggested by President Lincoln himself. But Burnside's plan was disconcerted at the outset by delay in supplying him with the pontoons requisite to put his army across the Rappahannock, a delay that enabled the enemy to concentrate at Fredericksburg and take an almost impregnable position upon the heights in rear of the city. But though thus disappointed, Burnside concluded to attack, and to break at once, if possible, the "Confederate Army of North Virginia," the main-stay of the Rebellion. To this course his own sense of duty to his country's cause, as well as the pressure of public opinion in the North, impelled him. In the preparation for the hazardous movement the army was arranged in three grand divisions,—the right, the left, and the centre. The right was commanded by General Sumner; the left, by General Franklin; the centre, by General Hooker. Sumner's command, with which this history has special connection, comprised the Ninth Corps and the Second, the latter being under the command of General Couch.

—EDITOR.

When, after crossing the river,[1] it was ascertained that there was to be no general battle that day, the boys began to look around for something to eat and for something to sleep on, for the hard sidewalks did not present a very inviting appearance. Captain Goodwin captured a nice feather-bed, and gave it to Sergeant French, telling him not to lose it, for it might be needed the coming night, which was likely to be a bitterly cold one, and adding the remark,—"French, perhaps it will be our last chance to sleep on a feather-bed, for we shall have a hard fight to-morrow." The captain, who had a happy faculty of stumbling upon good things, also found some honey. One of his boys having found some buckwheat, the captain hired a colored woman to make "slap-jacks," putting Corporal George Austin on guard to see that she made them right and to prevent other boys from stealing them. Then the captain had a table set upon the sidewalk, and the supper was eaten to the music of shot and shell, which came screaming down the streets and through the buildings, making the bricks and mortar fly in a manner more lively than agreeable.

We did not get much rest that night, for the troops were crossing the pontoon bridges all the time, and their constant tramp and the heavy rumble of the artillery made it impossible to sleep. The next morning, Satur-

[1] The tardy pontoons had at last been laid, so that the Union troops could cross the river on the 12th of December. The right of the enemy's line was held by forces under the command of Stonewall Jackson, and the left, by those of Longstreet. Confronting these, Franklin's Grand Division took position upon the Union left, and Sumner's, upon the right. The Ninth Corps was near the centre of the line, Hooker's Grand Division being reserved to assist, by detachments, either wing as needed.—EDITOR.

day, December 13, the lines of attack were formed, and just before noon the bloody assault began.[1] The streets were full of infantry and artillery, and as the attacking columns moved out of the city toward the heights the

[1] The historian of the Ninth Corps says,—"On the morning of the 13th, General Willcox was directed to hold his corps in readiness to support the attacks to be made upon the left and right. He connected his own right with General Couch's line, and his left with General Franklin's. General Sturgis's Division was posted on the right, General Getty's in the centre, and General Burns's on the left. The corps remained quietly in position until noon, when General Sturgis's Division was sent to the right to support General Couch. Dickinson's battery was placed in good position to cover the advance. General Ferrero's Brigade went gallantly forward, and succeeded in checking the enemy, who had repulsed General Couch's left and was following up his advantage. General Ferrero's men met the foe with their accustomed spirit, and quickly drove him back to the cover of his rifle-pits. Ferrero's Brigade, suffering severely from the enemy's fire, was reinforced by General Nagle's Brigade, and soon afterwards by the Fifty-first New York, under Colonel Potter. 'All these troops,' says General Willcox in his report of the battle, 'behaved well, and marched under a heavy fire across the broken plain, pressed up to the field at the foot of the enemy's sloping crest, and maintained every inch of their ground with great obstinacy until after nightfall. But the position could not be carried.' " (Woodbury's "Ninth Army Corps," p. 223.)

The operations mentioned here and in the text took place against the enemy's left, and mainly in front of Marye's hill, with its batteries, rifle-pits, "sunken road," and "stone wall," all making an impregnable position for the foe. In the fighting on the left, under Franklin,—which did not result, as Burnside had purposed, "in staggering the enemy and cutting their line in two,"—no New Hampshire troops took part; but in this on the right there were actively engaged, besides the Sixth Regiment, the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth of the Ninth Corps, and the Fifth of the Second, while the Second and Twelfth regiments were on reserve duty. This battle was their first for the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth regiments of New Hampshire.—EDITOR.

rebels opened their batteries upon them. The street upon which our regiment was lying led directly toward those batteries, and the shot and shell came bounding through it, knocking the cobble-stone pavement into "pi," and filling the air with dirt, dust, and bricks from the sidewalks. The men hugged the buildings and alleys as closely as they could to keep out of range. It was by no means a pleasant situation, thus to stand and take the enemy's fire without a chance to reply, and the boys were heard to express the wish to be sent to the front, where they could return shot for shot. As we lay waiting for our turn to move forward, a battery came across the river and along the street, halting in front of us, but it had been there only a few minutes when a twenty-pound shot came tearing down the street and through the battery, breaking the legs of three of the horses and smashing one wheel into kindlings, but fortunately not injuring any of the men.

About one o'clock P. M. our brigade was ordered to the front, and entering the field to the right of the railroad, moved steadily up the slope toward the enemy's works. That slope was completely swept by a murderous artillery and musketry fire, and in some places the ground was already covered with dead and wounded, yet nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry with which the brigade advanced to the charge. As it neared the crest, the lines of troops were found sheltering themselves as best they could from the destructive fire of the rebels. Repeated and desperate efforts were made to advance over the crest and attack the rebels in their works; but the fire was so sharp, and the enemy had such perfect command of the ground, that it was found, at a terrible cost, to be an impossibility. Line after line

was brought up to the support of those already there, and though desperate attempts were made by each to penetrate that wall of fire, they ended but in failure. At one time three regiments immediately on the right of the Sixth broke and fled, leaving a large gap, yet not a man of the Sixth left his place or faltered for a moment. This perilous position was held until darkness set in, when the troops were withdrawn, leaving only a line of pickets.[1]

In this battle the regiment lost seventy-five killed and wounded, or about one third of the number that went into the action.[2] The battle and its sad result need not be discussed at much length here. In justice, however,

[1] Interesting incidents will be found at end of chapter.

[2] It is impossible to state with accuracy the numbers of the opposing armies actually engaged in the battle. On the morning of the 13th of December the Union army numbered about 113,000 men, of whom Franklin had 61,000, the rest being about equally divided between Hooker and Sumner. But probably less than half of these were brought into action. The Confederate army had "present for duty" on the 10th of December 79,000 men in round numbers. How many participated in the battle of the 13th does not officially appear, though the number has been asserted to have been less than 20,000. With these figures even, though they are probably much too small, the security of the enemy's position, where the stress of battle fell, more than compensated for disparity of numbers.

The Union loss was,—Killed, 1,284; wounded, 9,600; captured or missing, 1,769;—total, 12,653. The Confederate loss was,—Killed, 608; wounded, 4,116; captured or missing, 653;—total, 5,337. More than two thirds of the Confederate loss occurred on the right of the Confederate line, where the enemy had to repel the Union advance outside of intrenchments; while more than two thirds of the Union loss was suffered on the right of the Union line, where the attack had to be made upon the foe securely posted behind fortifications along and near Marye's hill.—EDITOR.

to the noble commander of the army at that time, General Ambrose E. Burnside, it should be put on record that it was the belief of the troops commanded by General Franklin, that had the latter carried out the orders given him by General Burnside, we might have had success instead of failure in this battle, and that our defeat should not be charged to incompetency of the commanding general.

The facts of the case are clearly stated by General S. G. Griffin, who says,—"Burnside's plan of the battle of Fredericksburg was without fault, and if it had been carried out as he intended, it could not have failed of success. The enemy held the strongly fortified position of Marye's hill, above the city, but his right and rear were comparatively unprotected. Having suffered from Hooker's jealousy at South Mountain, Burnside distrusted him, and gave a large number of his troops to Franklin, whom he had not yet proved. Franklin commanded the left wing, and had sixty-one thousand men under him that day, with three of the six pontoon bridges laid for the whole army. Burnside, with his right wing, assaulted the heights in his front to occupy Lee's attention and hold him there; while Franklin was to make a powerful attack on Lee's right, get in his rear and prevent his escape, and capture or destroy his army. But, instead of attacking vigorously and with his whole force properly disposed, as he should have done, Franklin sent in one division under General Meade without supports or reinforcements, and allowed that division to be repulsed and driven back, the remainder of his whole force of sixty-one thousand men scarcely firing a shot. Meade had excellent success, and carried all before him as far as his small division was able to go, and Lee, in conversa-

tion with him after the war, acknowledged that if he (Meade) had been properly supported in that attack, the Confederate army would have been destroyed that day."

The next morning—a bright and beautiful Sunday morning—word was passed along to the regimental commanders that the battle was to be renewed, and that the Ninth Corps was to storm the heights. This desperate plan was, however, abandoned, and the two armies lay watching each other through the day, attending to the wounded and burying the dead. At night the corps took position in front of the town to cover the retreat of the army, and the Sixth Regiment was one of the last to cross the bridge and retire to its former camp.

In our regiment were a father and son. The former was detailed in the ambulance corps, the latter was in the ranks. The battle had raged fiercely till dark, and the dead and wounded lay on all parts of the field, so that the efforts of the ambulances and stretcher-bearers were taxed to the utmost. Imagine the anxiety of that father, separated from the son who was in the midst of the conflict! The father toiled all day and late into the night helping to carry out on the stretcher the wounded from the field, hearing no tidings of his son, though knowing that the "Sixth" had lost heavily. It was late at night, when, weary with toil and oppressed with anxiety, he came upon the pale, upturned face of a dead soldier whose cap displayed the figure "6." Was that soldier his son? In the darkness he bends down and peers into the face of the dead. He cannot positively determine, but finally, with the advice of a comrade called to his side, he decides that it is his son. He

would fain carry the body from the field, but the orders are to remove none but the wounded, and so with sorrowful reluctance he leaves the dead one where found. The night passes on. In thoughtful silence he and his companions bear away their maimed and bleeding comrades, until at midnight the ambulance corps, having completed its work, moves across the river to the old camp. The army is retreating, and as the Sixth, now but a handful of heroes, reaches its old camping-ground early in the morning, the father, with hope akin to despair, scans the faces of the boys as they file into camp. Does he find the face of him whom he most desires to see? Yes, at last, to his great joy, he sees his son come marching along, begrimed with the dust and smoke of battle, but unhurt by the storm of shot and shell through which he has passed.

Incidents.

Looked like New Hampshire. "While on the march from Pleasant Valley to Fredericksburg, I chummed with Hen. Ritchie, a great, brave, whole-souled fellow. We spread our blankets one night, and were soon asleep. During the night snow enough fell to cover the ground, and I was waked in the morning by Hen. shouting, 'Get up—get up quick! By George, we're in old New Hampshire!' "—T. HANSCOM.

Anecdotes of the Bloody Field. As the Sixth Regiment filed out of Fredericksburg and moved across the field in line, the rebels seemed to increase their fire, and to centre it upon our brigade. Here we sustained our heaviest losses, going as we did across this open field in plain sight of the rebels, where they could rake every

inch of the ground with their batteries and musketry. W. W. French, of Company B, received here a ball in the thigh, which was not extracted till 1870. He was the one with whom Captain Goodwin had joked the night before about its being his last chance to sleep on a feather bed. When he fell, the captain told one of the men to help him back to the rear, and to "find that feather bed for him."—L. J.

When we were about half way across the field, a shell exploded right in the midst of Company K, killing two men outright, wounding some, and knocking others out of line; but as we were on the double-quick, no one stopped to attend to the dead or wounded. We moved on till we came to a little hollow where we could lie down out of sight of the enemy. There, if we lifted so much as a hand, it was sure to be hit. One of the men of Company K, who, as already mentioned had been struck, but only stunned, was a fellow of slight build, named Gibson. As the regiment lay in the hollow, one of the boys of Company K, looking back across the field, saw little Gibson, all alone, with gun at his side, making his best speed across that field strewn with the dead and dying, in full view of the enemy, and under a continuous fire. The boys all shouted to him, "Come in, Gibson! Come in!" expecting every moment to see him killed. But Gibson was not born to be killed that day, and he reached his company in safety, amid the cheers of his comrades. It seems almost incredible that he should have escaped unhurt in that perilous race, through hundreds of rebel shots aimed at almost every foot of his somewhat lengthy course.—L. J.

The boys hugged mother earth that afternoon the best they knew how. They could not turn over to fire

without exposing themselves. Captain Crossfield, while turning over to change position, was shot in the neck, or rather in his blanket which was rolled up around his neck. The bullet was stopped by the blanket, but it came with such force that it knocked the captain insensible for the moment. Lieutenant Winch received a shot through the back of his head, which he lifted a little too high. Here the brave little Showell, of Company B, who had fired one hundred rounds of cartridges at Chantilly, got into a "tiff" with one of the boys of Company F, and as they were having a hand-to-hand fight, they carelessly exposed themselves to a shot which fatally wounded both. The last words of young Showell to Captain Goodwin were, "Tell my mother I died a brave soldier."—L. J.

On the day of the battle, a detail, consisting of one man from each company of the several regiments of our brigade, had been made for service as sappers and miners. These carried picks, shovels, and axes, instead of guns, so that they could throw up breastworks, dig ditches, and do other work, as the regiments should want. Their position was in the rear of the regiments, and they were not expected to go into the fight. One of the men so detailed from our regiment was an Irishman named John Hamon—"Johnnie," the boys called him. He was full of the fun and wit of his nationality. When the regiment was formed in line in the streets of Fredericksburg, just before marching out into the open field to take part in the battle, one of the captains, on looking his company over to see if the men were all in position, found Johnnie Hamon there, with his pick shouldered in ready marching order. The captain said to him: "Johnnie, I thought you were detailed as

one of the sappers and miners. Your place is in the rear, Johnnie." Johnnie's Irish temper was up in a moment, at the thought of being sent to the rear—a disgrace in his eyes, though most of the men would have been glad to be so honorably sent thither—and he replied, "I'm jist as good as inny other man, bedad!" "Yes, Johnnie," replied the captain, "you are a brave soldier, but you have no gun to fight with: you can do no good with the pick—so go to the rear." "The divil a bit will I, *be-jazez!* I'll give thim the pick," was the plucky reply. At this the boys cheered Johnnie, and the result was that he marched out across the field of battle with the regiment, keeping his place in his company, with the pick on his shoulder. Nor did he have to wait long for a gun; for many were soon found scattered around, from which Johnnie supplied himself, and did good service through the day, and came off the field with both gun and pick.—L. J.

"As we stopped at the brow of the hill nearest the enemy, at Fredericksburg, a drummer boy of the Irish brigade lay there mortally wounded. I shall never forget how his eyes lighted up as he said, 'We shall whip them—don't you think so?' He did not complain; he had no thought of his own suffering; his whole desire was the success of his comrades. Brave little hero! he died before we fell back."—T. HANSCOM.

"The boys were quick to see anything funny, at any time or place. We had fired nearly all our cartridges, and lay hugging the ground and watching brigade after brigade come in, when a stray mule loaded with blankets passed along. The Miniés were flying, and one of them cut the rope which fastened the blankets, causing them to fall on the animal's heels.

He began to kick, and for a time the air was full of blankets and mule, while a shout went up from the boys that outsiders might have thought more appropriate for the camp-fire than the battle-field."—T. HANSCOM.

CHAPTER X.

DETACHED FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—CAMPAIGNING IN KENTUCKY.

We remained in camp at Falmouth about two months. During all that time very little improvement was made in drill and discipline on account of the inclemency of the weather, the prevalence of mud, the difficulty in obtaining fuel and clothing, with the consequent suffering from cold, and the despondency which oppressed the whole army after the defeat at Fredericksburg. While here, Colonel Griffin was again temporarily in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson commanded the regiment.[1]

[1] On the 26th of January, 1863, General Burnside transferred the command of the army of the Potomac to General Hooker. He had tendered his resignation, but that the President would not accept, preferring to relieve him in Virginia, and to retain his useful services in another field of operations. That field was the Department of the Ohio, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Kentucky, with the prospective addition of East Tennessee. To that important department he was assigned on the 16th of March. Within about three months after the battle of Fredericksburg, the command of the Ninth Corps changed hands three times. First, General John Sedgwick relieved General Willcox, who resumed command of the First Division, relieving General Burns; then General William F. ("Baldy") Smith succeeded Sedgwick, and was himself soon relieved by General John G. Parke. The corps itself was separated from the army of the Potomac and sent to Newport News. The Third Division (General Getty's) was transferred to Suffolk, then threatened by a siege, and never joined the corps again as a complete command.—ED.

On the 10th of February, 1863, the regiment was transferred, along with its corps, to Newport News. At this place the camping-ground was excellent, the water good and abundant, and the drill-ground ample. The camps were laid out and arranged with taste, and ornamented with trees, the holly growing plentifully here. In a very short time the morale of the whole corps was wonderfully improved. An abundance of clothing and of camp and garrison equipage was supplied. The men were given "A" tents instead of "shelters;" a thorough system of drill was adopted, from the school of the soldier to movements of line by brigade and division and, in a word, the condition of the troops was brought up to a high degree of perfection. The drill of the brigade was under the direction of Colonel Griffin, who was temporarily in command. While the regiment remained here, many of its absentees—wounded and sick—returned to their companies, among them, Captain Ela and Lieutenant Jackman. The latter was immediately appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General James Nagle, commanding the brigade, and held that position till the general resigned in June, 1863, on account of poor health.

On the 18th of March, a grand review of the whole corps was tendered to General Dix, commanding the department. The day was fine, and the display one of the most brilliant ever seen in the country. The appearance and movements of the troops were praised by General Dix in the highest terms. We should have been glad to remain here much longer and enjoy our beautiful camp and parade-ground, which was one of the best we ever had. But General Burnside had been assigned to the Department of the Ohio, and at his request the

Ninth Corps was ordered to report to him at Cincinnati.[1] Accordingly, on the 20th of March, the Sixth Regiment, with its brigade, received orders to break camp and take transports for Baltimore, and thence to proceed by rail to its destination. We were all well pleased to learn that we were to follow General Burnside to Kentucky; for we believed in him, and this move would give us a good chance to see the country. Having broken camp and packed up, we marched down to Newport News, with colors flying in the bright balmy atmosphere of southern Virginia, and bands playing inspiring national airs. Nothing of importance transpired on the way to Cincinnati, where we arrived all safe, and reported to General Burnside. As the central and southern parts of Kentucky were being overrun by the rebel generals Morgan and Pegram, who were harassing and plundering the people, General Burnside decided early in April to send the Ninth Corps into that state. General Nagle's brigade, to which the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment belonged, was sent to Lexington, while General Ferrero's stopped, and moved to Mount Sterling.

The men of the Ninth Corps will never forget the day they entered the beautiful "blue-grass region" of Kentucky. The air was clear and balmy; the sun shone bright; the grass was as green as we were in the habit of seeing it in June, and the striking contrast to Virginia mud

[1] As stated in the preceding note, the Ninth Corps now consisted of two divisions, the third having been detached for other service. When the corps went to the Department of the Ohio, General Willcox retained the command of the first division, but General Sturgis was relieved of that of the second, being succeeded by General Robert B. Potter, formerly commander of the Fifty-first New York Regiment. It will be recollected that General John G. Parke now commanded the corps.

—EDITOR.

made it seem almost as if we had reached Paradise; and we could but exclaim, This looks like God's country! Who of the veterans will ever forget the beautiful camp-ground we had on the blue-grass, just out of the city of Lexington? Afterwards, when down in the Mississippi low-lands, the boys would sing, "Oh, send us back to old Kentucky, to our old Kentucky home."

Though the presence of the Ninth Army Corps in Kentucky gave assurance of security to the harassed people of the state, yet the New England troops when they first went there were not cordially received. A strong prejudice against the Yankees, particularly those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, existed among the people. The ill-feeling sometimes manifested itself even in open insult. "Kentucky does not want these abolitionists among her communities," said the people. But it was not long before the inhabitants were dispossessed of their prejudice. The thorough discipline and general good conduct of the men, and the high intelligence and gentlemanly demeanor of the officers, completely changed the popular feeling. The "blue-bellied Yankees," as we were tauntingly called when first entering the state, soon won their way into the respect and even the affection of those who had regarded them with aversion, so that when the troops were ordered away from the towns where they had been stationed the people actually petitioned General Burnside to let them remain, saying "they would rather have the men of his corps stationed with them than those of Kentucky or the West, since the former behaved so much better than the latter."

Once some of the most prominent men of one of these towns came to the brigade head-quarters and said, "We

were never so surprised and happily disappointed in our lives, for we had heard such stories about the Yankee troops that we expected we should lose all our poultry and fence-rails—in fact, everything we have which your soldiers might wish for—but we do not hear of their taking a thing without paying for it." One old man remarked, "Some of your men came out to my farm and wanted to buy some chickens and eggs, and when I went to the door they even took their hats off to me; and they were dressed so well that I could not tell whether they were officers or privates." Indeed, there was little need of stealing, for the boys, having just received four months' pay, were full of scrip, and could buy chickens for twenty-five or thirty cents each, eggs for fifteen cents a dozen, and other things at similar rates.

While we were in camp at Lexington the ladies came several times to visit us, and on Sunday afternoon the whole city turned out to see us at dress-parade. We were glad to have them come, for we knew they had never seen better drilled soldiers than those of our brigade, and we felt assured by the remarks made that they thought none the less of New England the more acquainted with us they became.

Among places of interest near Lexington was Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, with its beautiful grounds, on a rise of land decked with stately trees, and tastefully laid out with walks, drives, and beds of flowers. Many of our officers and men visited this historic place. To the south-west, toward Georgetown, was the cemetery, about one mile distant, where rose the tall white shaft, surrounded by spruce, arbor-vitae, and other shrubs, that marks the spot where the ashes of the illustrious statesman repose.

But we could not be permitted to remain long in this "Garden of Eden." By the time we had got our tents nicely regulated, orders came to move, and on the 8th of April we marched through the city out upon the Winchester pike, bound for Winchester village, nineteen miles distant. The boys guessed we were going back to Virginia over the mountains, as we were facing in that direction. As we marched through the city the streets were lined with the inhabitants, of all ages and colors. Many fair ladies, even of "the upper ten," were out to see us off. It was encouraging to our men to see their good appearance and behavior kindly appreciated by the people. There was hearty cheering, and the friendly waving of handkerchiefs, as we passed by with our brigade band playing some of its sweetest music. The kindness thus far shown in Kentucky was like real sunshine to us who had been away from home so long and had scarcely seen a woman's smile since leaving our native state; for all the women we had met in Virginia and North Carolina were of the rank rebel stamp, and would even spit upon us, if they could, as we passed their doors.

It was a lovely spring day; the birds were singing merrily, and we all were in the finest spirits. Such roads, hard and smooth as a floor, we had never seen before. They were the real Macadamized turnpikes, beautiful to ride upon; but the boys found before night that as "Jordan is a hard road to travel," so were these turnpikes hard to walk upon, making them fearfully foot-sore in a half day's march. When we got fairly out of the city the beautiful farms of the "blue-grass region" stretched away from either side of the road as far as the eye could see, covered with grain a few inches high, or with a soft

carpet of grass. The slight rolling hills were well covered with oak and locust trees, whose leaves were fast putting out, and as many of the early spring flowers were in bloom the country appeared very lovely. About noon we passed a farm of three thousand acres, with a large brick house standing about fifty rods back from the turnpike. A wide lane led up to it, lined on each side by a hateful rail fence, which in the eyes of the New England boys spoiled the front view of the mansion. The owner did not come out to greet us, for he was a rebel, so the colored people said. These, however, came out in full force to welcome us with "God bless Mass'r Lincun's men!" They were as happy as they could be, and said, "'Pears like we neber so glad before."

The boys were soon preparing for dinner, and some of them could be seen out in the fields picking up bits of wood, dead limbs of trees, etc., to cook with, the orders being not to burn fence rails in Kentucky, for there were too many Union people in that state to allow its being laid waste as "Old Virginia" had been. Indeed, the forbearance of our troops while in Kentucky in exercising the war privilege of unceremoniously helping themselves to whatever they needed did serve to strengthen somewhat the Union element there. After dining on hardtack and coffee, the column moved on, now up a slight elevation, then down into a slight valley, where was a little crystal stream winding its way through the green fields on towards the big Kentucky river to the south. How refreshing such sparkling brooks appeared to the tired and dusty soldiers on their tramps through Kentucky! How many and what beautiful springs of water we found there, too! Every house also was supplied with good water, for one is never built in Kentucky

unless near a spring. This is why so many of the fine residences were so far from the main roads—a fact which at first seemed strange to us, since there were apparently better locations nearer the highways. One old gentleman thus explained it: "You see, well-water is not good; so we build our houses where there is good spring-water."

About five o'clock in the afternoon we arrived in sight of the church spires of the village of Winchester. A halt was made for the men to close up and get into a little better shape before presenting themselves to the gaze of the good people of the town. When we had "dusted up" a little and closed in the stragglers, we went forward with the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." To that inspiring air we marched into the little village, with the stars and stripes floating over our heads in the soft evening breeze, while our new uniform, and our bright muskets with bayonets glistening in the last rays of the setting sun, completed a beautiful picture. The main street through which we passed was lined with people, many of whom waved handkerchiefs and flags to welcome us. Such demonstrations the boys were not slow in cheering. But we could see now and then a sour-looking face, and we knew what was the matter with its owner. He had what was sometimes called "the rebel shivers." As usual, the colored people were out in full force, and as jubilant as ever at the sight of Uncle Sam's boys in blue. They covered the fences as thick as blackbirds in September. Here, too, we saw some of the "pretty yellow girls" we had heard so much about. Some of the best blood of Kentucky was running in their veins, and they were more intelligent-looking than many of the "poor whites."

Passing through the village and out upon the Mount

Sterling pike, we filed short to the right, into a field as beautiful as the one we had left at Lexington, and went into camp about three fourths of a mile south-west of the village, near a grove of maple, elm, and locust trees. The boys were tired and footsore from their long march, but all were in excellent spirits. Bright fires were soon kindled with dry wood, an abundance of which was at hand, and that first supper at Winchester was one to be remembered. The boys as they came along had procured chickens, ham, and eggs from the colored people, and their march gave a hearty relish to the good fare. It was late that night when sleep came to the camp. Hiram Drowns, as he lay down to rest on the soft blue-grass, remarked to his chum, "We are in God's country yet, and have plenty to eat and something good to sleep on."

When the reveille was beaten the next morning, some of the boys wished those "confounded drummers" were back in New Hampshire, or in some worse place. As they came out of their tents to attend roll-call, they all looked tired and cross, and many were limping about with one shoe on. Blistered and swollen feet were numerous that morning. But when the bright April sun came up over the eastern hills, and the refreshing south wind fanned the faces of the boys, and they had bathed in the clear, cool stream near by, they became as chipper as ever. We did not pay much attention to our tents, for we knew that we were only sojourners in this beautiful land, and the luxurious grass was a sufficiently good bed for any one. We had our usual evening dress-parade, and spent the rest of the time in looking to our equipments—"shining up," as it was called—and exploring the neighborhood.

On Sunday forenoon, April 12, many of us attended church in the village. At 5 P. M. we had our usual Sunday dress-parade, and the villagers turned out to take a good look at the first full-fledged Yankees that had ever come to their town. Some came out in carriages, some on horseback, some afoot, and some on "critter-back." (None but Ninth Corps men are expected to understand this last phrase.) It was a promiscuous crowd, high and low, black and white. From the looks of the people and the smiles of the fair ones, we concluded that they all felt well pleased. They lingered around after the parade was dismissed, and it was wonderful how readily some of the boys got acquainted with the village girls. Subsequently, prominent men of the place came to the officers' tents and talked over the country's affairs. They were always willing to give us what information they could in regard to the enemy's movements and the lay of the country through which we expected to pass. We spent pleasant and profitable hours with some of these gentlemen, both in our tents and at their homes, for they invited many of us to their houses in town; but as our stay was short we did not get so well acquainted with the people here as with those in some other parts of Kentucky.

Having been ordered to Richmond, we bade adieu, on the 16th of April, to the good friends in Winchester, and turned our faces southward. Starting about four o'clock in the afternoon, we soon came into a country broken by hills and high bluffs of limestone. We marched till late in the evening and until the head of the column struck the Kentucky river. Here, there being no bridges, and the river being too deep to ford, a halt was ordered, and we bivouacked for the night. The next morning

the sun came up bright and beautiful. We could now see into what kind of a country we had come during the night. It was rough, with high ridges of limestone on every hand. The Kentucky river could be seen winding along between its limestone banks, which in some places are one hundred feet high or more. Every ford or crossing on a river in Kentucky has a name, and this one was called Boonesborough, for just above the ford was the site of a fort built by old Daniel Boone, the pioneer. We were told how the Indians tried several times to drive "Uncle Dan" out of his stronghold, but he always "held the fort," for it was so protected by steep bluffs that it could be entered by only one way, and Boone had that well secured. As the redskins could not get him by storming his castle, they tried to undermine him by going down under the bank of the river and digging up through. But the old hunter, having noticed that the water on that side of the river was very muddy for a day or two, mistrusted what was going on; so, taking some skins and old clothes, he made a second Boone, and at dark let it slide down over the bank by a leather string, making noise enough to attract the attention of his foes. As the effigy neared them, they were not slow in pouncing upon it, thinking they had got the old fellow at last; but as they came out into full view to make sure of their prisoner, the crack of Daniel's trusty rifle was heard, and there was one redskin less for him to contend with. The next morning the waters of the Kentucky were running clear, and Boone knew that the savages had left during the night. About half a mile down the stream was shown a bluff one hundred feet high where the Indians chased Boone into the river. They had got so close upon him that they felt sure of their prey, little

thinking he would dare leap from the bluff. But the borderer had no notion of losing his scalp, so he plunged down into the river, and swimming to the opposite bank, escaped.

As there was neither bridge nor boat here, a squad of men procured, from an old saw-mill not far away, lumber enough to build a raft for taking the men and baggage across the river. While the raft was being built, the band, posted on the high bluff, gave us cheering music. The sweet sounds echoed and reëchoed up and down the river and from the limestone cliffs, till soon the country people came flocking to the banks, eager to learn whence came such delightful strains. It was late in the afternoon when we had got the last load across the river. We then marched on about two miles, and came to a Kentucky cross-road called Foxtown—about five miles from the village of Richmond—a place of half a dozen houses, where we halted, and bivouacked for the night in a large field. As the night was quite cool, we soon had bright fires burning, around which the boys gathered, telling stories and smoking Kentucky tobacco until a late hour. The natives for miles around had seen our camp-fires, and came in the next morning to find out what it all meant. But when they wanted to know "where you-uns are going to," we could not tell them much about it, for we ourselves did not know, nor did we care much if they would not send us back to Virginia. Some of the country people, who had an eye to business, though a little shy at first, came around the camp in the morning, with eggs, etc., to sell. Their articles found a quick market, for the prices were below zero,—eggs, ten cents a dozen; butter, twelve cents a pound; and chickens, twelve cents apiece. None but

the early birds, however, got any of the goodies, for there was not one eighth enough to go around. The vendors were astonished at the ready sales, for they knew little about Yankee "snap" when a good trade is offered. After our morning repast, we picked up, and, getting into line, moved on towards Richmond village.

About three miles from there we struck the Richmond and Lexington pike, and as we neared the village we closed up, covered our file leaders, and kept perfect step to the music of our brigade band. It was a fine April day, and the whole village was astir and ready to receive us with smiles. The sidewalks were filled with people as we marched down the main street and halted. We noticed the Webster House, which had the stars and stripes waving over its main entrance; and we were not long in finding out that it was kept by a New Hampshire man named Webster, and a native of Meredith. General Nagle and staff made their head-quarters there for a few days, finding the proprietor and his lady very excellent people, "true Union," and much pleased to see the New Hampshire boys.

The general decided to divide the brigade. The Sixth Regiment was given position in the south part of the town, where earth-works had been thrown up by Union troops in one of Morgan's raids a year before. The remainder of the brigade was marched out of the village about half a mile to the south-east, towards the hills, and went into camp in a field having a goodly number of large oak and locust trees, a "blue-grass carpet," and a small stream running through the grounds. The general had his head-quarters on one side of the brook, and the regiments were encamped on the other. Since good articles of food were to be had at a low figure, the boys

did not draw very heavily on the commissary for hard-tack, liking the "hoe-cakes" and milk better. At the general's mess, we used to have a pint of cream for our coffee every morning, something we had not had since leaving New Hampshire. Hiram Drowns declared that he had gained one pound of flesh for each day he had been in Kentucky.

As the Sixth was nearest the village, it was detailed as provost guard for the town, with Captain Goodwin as provost-marshal. The town, like all others in Kentucky, was fully supplied with Bourbon whiskey. Some of the boys occasionally drank too deeply and became noisy, so that the captain had to put them in jail to sober off. One Fowler and a chum of his had become too boisterous, and the captain had taken them to jail and locked them into a cell. He then took a stroll around the square, and dropping into a saloon to get an "eye-opener" for himself, whom should he see at the bar but Fowler and his chum taking a drink? Fowler said, "Captain, won't you have something to take?' The captain replied, "I thought I left you in jail." "You did," Fowler then remarked, "but it was awful dry there, and we came out to get something to drink, and are going directly back." It was found that the two fellows had broken the iron gratings of their window and escaped about as soon as the captain left them. Because some would get drunk, the general finally ordered the whiskey shops to be closed, and the execution of the order discommoded but few of our men.

We soon found that the report of our good behavior at Lexington and Winchester had preceded us to Richmond. The good people, among whom were Mr. Halloway, Mr. Shackford, and Postmaster Ballard, received

us with cordiality at their homes, and with the ready assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Webster, provided pleasant entertainments at the Webster House for the general, his staff, and other officers. In return, it was decided to make a little spread at the general's head-quarters, and accordingly, on the first day of May and upon our invitation, some fifty or sixty of the village people whom we had met came to camp to partake of "soldier fare." But we had, besides hard-tack and coffee, some Catawba wine and cake, brought from Lexington for the occasion, an extra not expected by our guests. They declared that our entertainment surpassed theirs—especially in the good music contributed by our brigade band. Then, for the first time, we heard the stirring song, "Rally round the flag, boys! rally once again!" While we were at Lexington, one of the loyal ladies of that city had presented to the leader of our band the music and words of this piece, which had been learned so as to be played for the first time at this entertainment. It has never sounded sweeter to us than it sounded then.

On Saturday, the second day after our little entertainment, orders were received to be ready to move southward on the morrow to Paint Lick creek, twelve miles towards Lancaster. That night our guests gave a ball at the Webster House. After an enjoyable evening and just before separating, we told our kind friends that we had been ordered away. Mr. Halloway and other gentlemen, upon hearing this, called some of us aside, and said they could not express the sorrow they felt at our going away from them, for they had learned to love us. Mr. Halloway added that it now seemed incredible how deceived he had been about the New England Yankees. "Why," said he, "we have had Kentucky, Ohio, and

other Western troops stationed here, and we were glad when they were gone, but you and your men have treated us all with respect and kindness; and if any of you are wounded in battle on Kentucky soil, be sure to let us know, and we will go to you and bring you back to our town, and care for you as best we can." With sadness we took our leave, and hastened back to camp to get a little sleep before starting upon our new march.

Early on the pleasant Sunday morning our tents were struck, and by nine o'clock we were marching towards the village. As we neared it, we could see the people out in large numbers. Some had come in from the country to attend church, and as we marched through the town the streets were full. Many of our friends had gathered at the Webster House to wave us a kind good-bye, and to present to the general and each member of his staff a beautiful bouquet. Filing through the town, we turned sharp to the left, and marched due south over a rougher and more broken country. We passed, however, some good farms on the way, and arrived at Paint Lick creek about 3 P. M., just as services were closing at the church, which stood at the four corners—one of Nasby's "cross-roads"—with only two or three houses in sight. The regiments were sent into the adjoining field, or pasture, near the creek, where there was water enough, while the general decided to make his head-quarters near the church.

We had not been there long before the residents came around. Two very pretty young ladies soon rode up and informed us that their father, Deacon Wallace, had sent them with the church key, thinking that perhaps the general and staff might like to occupy the church, and would see that it be saved from harm. They

also said that if some of the officers would come to their father's house and stay, they would be welcome. We declined with thanks the kind offer of their home for quarters, but sent a sergeant and guard instead, so that they might feel secure. The young ladies informed us that they were for the Union, and had a brother in the Union army. The deacon and his family showed us much kindness during our stay in that locality.

About noon, on the 6th of May, we were surprised at seeing a line of carriages with streaming flags, coming down the pike. As the procession drew near we recognized our Richmond friends. Mr. Halloway said they thought we were near enough to be called neighbors, so the ladies had proposed to give us a surprise party. Such it was, indeed. Our visitors brought chicken, pickles, cake, and wines enough for a regiment. We surrendered to them, and they did the agreeable to perfection. Tables were spread under the oaks, and after we had partaken of the bountiful repast, the services of the band were employed, and we had a dance on the green carpet of grass. We persuaded some of the younger ladies to stay till evening, and of course had to get a permit from the general to see them safe home to Richmond. We arrived there about midnight, and when we got back to head-quarters the morning light was streaming up in the east. At breakfast the general had his joke about "such late hours."

The second day after this, we were surprised again at seeing crowds of people from the mountain regions coming in on the four roads centering here. We soon learned, however, that a Methodist protracted meeting was to commence that day at the church. The general evacuated the church, but he and many of his command

attended the meeting. Many women were present, most of whom came on horseback. We judged that the preaching did not do much good, for they all seemed more taken up with the soldiers and the music of our band than with the preacher and his words. We also inferred from the preacher's behavior that he was a rebel, for he did not appear genial at all, and seemed to avoid us as much as possible.

Having, on the 9th of May, received orders to go forward to Lancaster village, we early on the morning of the 10th moved across the creek to Lancaster pike. We soon came out into more of the rich blue-grass country, but the farther south we went the poorer the land was, and the less the Union element. We could always tell where the rebels lived. They closed their doors and blinds, and kept out of sight. But the Unionists always opened their doors and came out to the roadside, waving their handkerchiefs as we passed. Whenever any Union sentiment was manifested, the band would play the national airs to the delight of both whites and blacks. Many of these people, mounted on fine thoroughbred Kentucky horses, would follow us, and were always ready to tell us who was loyal and who was not. About noon we came in sight of the village of Lancaster. This was a town of about eight hundred inhabitants, and the county seat of Garrard county. Some of the best farms of the "blue-grass region" lay around the village, among which was the noted one of John Marrs, situated south-west of the town.

Having arrived within a mile of the village, we filed to the right into a large field to the north-east. The land sloped towards the road, and when we had marched up the rise, we came upon a beautiful plateau of several

acres, where we were ordered to establish our camp. The ground was large enough for the whole brigade to encamp on, but one regiment, the Ninth New Hampshire, was sent along the Crab Orchard pike to a point nearer the town. There could not be a finer ground for camp, parade, and drill than ours, while from its elevation it gave a wide and charming prospect of the surrounding country. The colonel, taking advantage of the favorable situation, gave us each day a little exercise in battalion drill, which was good for the boys and kept them from getting rusty. Nearly all the people in this region being "Southern sympathizers," we received a less friendly welcome here than had hitherto been given us in Kentucky. We missed the kind presence of our Richmond friends. But they did not forget us, for we had been in camp here but a few days, when we received tokens of their remembrance, in the shape of goodies and bouquets, sent down by a gentleman coming from that region.

While at Richmond, General Nagle had sent in his resignation on account of poor health. Having, while here at Lancaster, received notice of its acceptance, he on the 20th of May took an informal leave of the brigade, the officers calling on him and bidding him a kindly farewell. He went to his home at Pottsville, Penn., where he died a few years later.[1] Colonel Griffin of the Sixth New Hampshire, being the ranking officer, was

[1] General James Nagle was a native of Pennsylvania. He served in the Mexican War, and when he was mustered out in 1848 he was presented with a sword by the inhabitants of Schuylkill county. In 1861 he organized the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and in 1862 he, with his command, joined the Ninth Corps. After returning to his home as mentioned in the text, he organized a regiment of militia, and commanded a brigade when Lee invaded Pennsylvania. The next

ordered to assume command of the First Brigade, and did so on the following day, to the delight of the boys of his regiment who had the fullest confidence in their colonel.[1]

Having been ordered to move south-east to Crab Orchard, about twelve miles distant, we packed up early on the 23d, and marched to the village to the step of "Rally round the flag, boys." But few of the villagers came to see us, and those who did so were actuated more by idle curiosity than by friendly interest. Not a cheer or "God bless you!" did we hear, for the few Union people did not dare show their feelings, from fear of the trouble that might befall them after the soldiers were gone. Entering the village square, we filed short to the left, and marched due south-east on the Crab Orchard pike. We soon left the "blue-grass region" behind. Red clay and gravelly soil now predominated; the houses were poor and the fences still poorer. The hills, however, were covered with a heavy growth of timber, and on the creek-beds there was some good land for cotton and tobacco.

About ten o'clock the writer, accompanied by Colonel Hartranft, was sent ahead to find a location with a suffi-

year he organized a regiment for one hundred days' service, and commanded the same in helping guard the approaches of Baltimore. He died in 1866, in the forty-fifth year of his age.—EDITOR.

[1] This was a permanent assignment of command. Though his brigadier-general's commission was not received by Colonel Griffin till the next year, when it was won by gallant conduct at Spottsylvania, yet, as being appropriate from his real position in command, the title of General will henceforth be given him in this history. His brigade, the first of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, consisted of the Sixth and Ninth New Hampshire, Second Maryland, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the Seventh and Twelfth Rhode Island regiments.—EDITOR.

ciency of shade and water, where the brigade might halt for dinner and rest. An hour later the riders came in sight of a pretty two-story house, standing a few rods to the left of the pike, and the colonel, remarking that a good spring of water would probably be found not far away, suggested to the writer to make inquiry at the house. Riding up, the latter was about to dismount and ring the bell, when two red-headed women of doubtful age appeared, and asked what was wanted. Upon being told that we were looking for a good spring of water near which our brigade might halt for an hour or two, they fired up, saying that they would not have their premises occupied by Yankee soldiers. "The mean, dirty fellows, coming down here to fight we-uns," and much other loose talk, was dealt out. Without satisfaction or information, the writer returned to the pike and to the colonel, who, having heard all the talk, was quietly laughing, and who remarked, "That sounds like old Virginia." Though those red heads and fiery tongues could pretty effectively defend their castle, yet it would not be strange if some of the poultry was subsequently missing from the premises, for the boys took special delight in stealing from that class of natives.

A little farther on the riders met an old colored man, who, upon inquiries made about the "female spitfires" just encountered, said, "Golly! Massa, they's jist awful secesh, sar, and dair brudders are in the rebel army, sar." He also said that a good spring and running brook could be found a "right smart distance on." In answer to the question how far a "right smart distance" was, he "reckoned" it was about "two looks." This was a sufficient answer, for we had been in Kentucky long enough to know that "two looks" meant to look ahead as far as you

can, then upon going to the spot marking the limit of vision—it may be at the top of a hill on the road—and looking again, you can see the desired object. So, it being known that just beyond the next hill water would be found for the brigade, the writer rode back to meet the column and to inform the tired and thirsty men that there was water for them a mile and a half ahead. This information put new vim into the weary ones, and they moved on with quickened step.

At high noon we came down into a little valley where there was a small stream wending its way over a gravelly bed and fed by several good springs issuing from the hill. Here we halted for an hour or more, and the boys rested in the shade of locust and oak, appeasing their hunger with hard-tack and Kentucky ham. Resuming our march, we arrived at Crab Orchard at about three o'clock in the afternoon. The country here being much broken, the regiments were scattered that they might find suitable spots for encamping. The Sixth took up its quarters near one of the famous Chalybeate Springs. These sulphur, iron, and salt springs were, before the war, much resorted to by Southern people. There were in the vicinity several large boarding-houses or hotels, a race-course, and two or three "groggeries." We had full sway here, and partook of the spring-waters at will, some thinking they derived benefit from drinking them. A few families lived in this locality; but only very few white men—and they old—were to be seen. The colored people said the others had "gone south," and we knew what they meant. The ladies treated us civilly, owned up that their brothers were in the rebel army, but claimed that they themselves were Union, a claim steadily maintained, at least while we stayed there. Our duties were

light, as we only had to go on picket every other day. When off duty, we scoured the country for game to replenish our stock of provisions, for we did not want to come to hard-tack and salt junk till we were obliged to do so.

We were expecting to be ordered forward any day over the mountains into East Tennessee. On the 2d of June the order came to send all surplus baggage back to Nicholasville and store it there, so that we might be in light marching trim. The writer having been dispatched on the 3d with an escort to make this disposal of the brigade's baggage, and having been ordered to return the same day as we were under marching orders, got back to camp at midnight, to find that the orders had been explained, and that we were to take back tracks for Lancaster, Nicholasville, Lexington, and Cincinnati.[1]

[1] General Burnside had made arrangements to march with the Ninth Corps for the deliverance of East Tennessee. The movement was to be coöperative with that of General Rosecrans towards Chattanooga. The troops were concentrated at Crab Orchard and in the vicinity, in readiness for the expedition. On the 2d of June, General Burnside proceeded to Lexington to take the field. Just as he was leaving Cincinnati, he had received a dispatch from Washington inquiring if he could spare any troops to assist General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. To detach any of his army was seriously to disconcert his well laid plan of operation, but with characteristic unselfishness he stood ready to comply with the wishes of the Washington authorities. He prepared to meet any exigency, and he put his troops in light marching order by reducing the baggage of officers and men to the minimum. His command was ready to move at a moment's notice, whithersoever ordered. The order came from Washington on the 3d of June that General Grant be reinforced by eight thousand men, and on the 4th the Ninth Corps, with General Parke in command, started from Crab Orchard for Vicksburg. General Burnside desired to accompany his favorite corps to Mississippi, but his presence in his own department

We hardly knew what to think of it. One report had it that we were going back to Virginia; another, that we were to be sent down the river to help General Grant at Vicksburg. We soon found that the latter was true.

We left Crab Orchard on the 4th of June, and setting our faces to the north-west, passed through Lancaster soon after noon. The people looked aghast, thinking that John Morgan or some one else was driving us back, for, though rebels at heart, they feared a rebel incursion more even than they disliked the presence of the Yankees. As we entered the "blue-grass region" again, conscious that we were now passing through it probably for the last time, we felt almost as if we were going away from home. That night we encamped in a grove about three miles from the Kentucky river, at what was called "Camp Dick Robinson," where some Union troops had wintered prior to our coming into the state. We had a heavy shower in the night, which soaked us through, but we did not care much, since the dust was laid, which was "just awful," as the ladies say, when it was dry.

In the morning we were awakened by the songsters in the trees over our heads, and as the sun came out in full brightness the fields looked greener and the country more lovely, if possible, than ever before. For cooler marching, we started in the early morning, but as our faces were turned westward, the hot sun ere long smote fiercely

was deemed too important to allow compliance with his wish. General T. Thomas Welsh was assigned to the command of the First Division of the corps, General Willcox being transferred to the District of Indiana. The Twelfth Rhode Island Regiment, of General Griffin's Brigade, being under a nine months enlistment, did not accompany the corps to Vicksburg.—EDITOR.

upon our backs, and it became evident that we must move at a very slow pace or the men could not keep their places in the column. A wagon had been provided for the brigade band, in which to carry all their traps, so that the members would be in light marching order and could give us music to cheer the weary march.

We soon came in sight of the Kentucky river, at a little place called "Hickman bridge." Here the bluffs, or cliffs, were of pure limestone, and from sixty to a hundred feet high. Under these the pike wound like a huge snake, and the scenery was some of the finest in all Kentucky. While we passed down the cliffs along the zigzag pike, the band played national airs, and the strains were echoed and reëchoed till it almost seemed that forty bands were playing. All declared that they had never before heard such beautiful echoes. Some of the way the pike was cut into the solid limestone, and the gorge, or cañon, was so narrow that a regiment could have held it against an army. This was the only place on the river where a crossing could be effected for several miles, either above or below.

When the head of the column had gained the cliffs on the west side, the band took station there and played till the whole brigade was across, so that all could enjoy once more the beautiful vibrations and echoes of the music as it floated around the cliffs. To one standing on those heights and looking back across the river, the sight of several thousand troops in handsome uniform marching in soldierly order, and with bright muskets and bayonets flashing in the sun, was one never to be forgotten. When we had all crossed, we halted to rest at what was then the beginning of Camp Nelson. After this, we moved on to Nicholasville, which we reached about 3 P. M.

Taking the cars for Lexington somewhat late in the evening, we arrived there about midnight.

When it was generally known that the Ninth Corps was about leaving Kentucky, both the white and colored people showed real sorrow at our departure. They not only liked us, but they felt secure in our presence from the dread guerrillas. The colored people manifested much uneasiness, and many of them were desirous of leaving the state with the troops, but when their masters claimed them we were obliged to give them up. Some, however, did get away as servants to the officers. The slaves in Kentucky were very intelligent as compared with those in the states farther south. Many could read and write, and they had many liberties that their brethren in other states did not enjoy. That Kentucky lay adjoining two free states partially accounted for this milder form of slavery.

SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

General Samuel D. Sturgis, who commanded awhile the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, was born at Shippensburgh, Penn., June 11, 1822. Having graduated from West Point in 1846, he served in the Mexican War. During subsequent service in California and New Mexico, he became captain. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861 he had command of Fort Smith in Arkansas, and when all his officers resigned to enter the rebel service he took the responsibility of evacuating the fort. By this noble act he "saved his command and the government property." As major of cavalry, he was with

General Lyon in Missouri, and when the latter fell at Wilson's creek, succeeded to the command. Having been made brigadier-general of volunteers, he served under various assignments, notably in 1862, when he had command of the fortifications around Washington. After his connection with the Ninth Corps ceased, he participated in cavalry operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. After the war, he remained on duty with the regular cavalry until, in 1886, he was retired from long and honorable service.

CHAPTER XI.

TO VICKSBURG—THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

On the 6th of June we took cars for Cincinnati, where we arrived in the evening, and stayed over night at the Soldiers' Home. The next morning we took passage on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Captain Jones, of Company F, was well acquainted with the West and Southwest along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and as soon as we were beyond the city limits he said, "I feel at home in this country, for I travelled over it many years ago when I was a poor boy. There," said he, pointing to a building, "is the log-cabin in which General Harrison lived, and on the hill yonder you can see his tomb. I stopped in that historic house years ago, with only six cents in my pocket. The next morning before the sun rose I visited the resting-place of the ex-president, and in those woods I chopped cord-wood to earn money to carry me back to Chicago."

As we sped along the Ohio we saw fine farms and acres of grape-vines, for our route lay through a region noted for wine-making, and the vineyards were laden with the green fruit, which would ripen to make glad the husbandman. Peach, pear, apple, and plum trees promised an abundant fruitage. As we looked upon the charming landscape smiling in the bright June sun, we could but exclaim, "What a beautiful country!" As we passed along the farmer would stop his team, and, swinging his hat high over his head, would cheer us on;

while the mother and daughter, from the door, would wave their handkerchiefs and sometimes a flag to the passing train. Soon we turned more to the westward, and entering Indiana, crossed the state through extensive corn and wheat fields. The farms seemed pretty large to our New England boys. We crossed the Wabash river into Illinois, with her rich prairies stretching away to the south and west as far as the eye could see. Had these been clothed with the beautiful blue-grass of Kentucky, they would have been of unrivalled loveliness. All along the way the people seemed glad to see us, and cheered us on with kind words and wishes for our speedy and safe return. When we came upon the Illinois Central Railroad, Captain Jones remarked, "I feel at home, for I helped build this railroad." At Centralia many of his old friends came out of the railroad shops to greet him, and on our arrival at Cairo, he said, "I was here when but one house had been built, and before one rail had been laid on the banks of the Mississippi." The captain had boated on the river, and knew every town on its banks.

We arrived at Cairo on the 8th, and the next day we went aboard the steamer *General Anderson*. Troops came pouring into Cairo from the North till the levee was blocked with them. All this array of soldiers and of war material told that there was stern work on hand down the river. Numerous boats of all kinds and sizes were anchored at this "mud-hole" of a town. There were gunboats, mortar-boats, palace river-boats, and last, but not least, the tug-boats so indispensable in moving larger vessels from one spot to another in the river. Among the boats that had come here to take the Ninth Corps down to Vicksburg, were the *Alice Deane*, *Impe-*

rial, *Silver Moon*, *Josephine*, *General Anderson*, and *Armada*,—on which last General Griffin and staff were quartered. The *Silver Moon* had a steam calliope, which gave us music, but of a kind hardly rivalling that of our brigade band.

When all the troops were aboard, the flag-ship *Imperial* led the way down the river, and all the other boats fell into line, each in its place. The boys were in good spirits, and sang "We are floating down the river," "Down the old Mississippi we are going," and other stirring songs. The Ninth Corps had become noted for its travels, which before the present trip to Vicksburg, had carried it down to North Carolina, back to Virginia, up into Maryland, down to Fredericksburg and Newport News, and to Kentucky,—in all several thousand miles.[1] The first night (June 9th) we anchored at Plum Point. It was dangerous to run nights on account of low water, and because the rebels had batteries at some points on the Arkansas and Tennessee shores. At daylight of the next morning, we were again on the move toward Memphis where we arrived at noon. We were paid off on the boat by Major Schofield, one of the most genial of paymasters. Some of the men employed in that branch of the service were as sour as a crab-apple, and acted as if they were doing all the hard work of the army, besides carrying the whole government on their shoulders. But Major Schofield was not of that class: he had a kind word for the boys, and said, "Take good care of your money, for you are going far down the river and will need it." He also gave any of them his check for the amount they wanted to send home to their friends,

[1] A song composed by one of the chaplains on the trip from Cairo to Vicksburg will be found at end of chapter.—EDITOR.

thus saving them much in express charges, but giving him much extra work, for which he got nothing but thanks. He was the right man in the right place.

We remained in Memphis during the 11th, thus having quite opportunity enough to see the dirtiest city this side of Jerusalem—so travellers say—as well as to spend some of our money. We also, however, had time to write letters to friends at home, and this we improved. The city showed us scarcely a pleasing feature. It is a wonder that yellow-fever did not appear sooner than it did, for its streets were full of filth of all kinds, and but for the hogs and buzzards, which acted as scavengers, to live there would seem to have been next to impossible.

Early on the morning of the 12th we left Memphis, with our bands playing "John Brown's soul is marching on." And indeed those words did seem verified when we saw little bands of colored people gathered on the banks of the river in many places, waiting for some boat to call up to the shore and take them off into safety within the Union lines. It was a beautiful morning, and as we steamed along with the current, in the bright sunlight, with the air laden with the fragrance of flowers and filled with the music of birds singing in the trees that lined the shores, it almost seemed to us that we were upon a holiday excursion, instead of an errand of war and death. The dense, wax-like foliage of the trees glistening in the morning dew, and the festoons of hanging moss made a picture long to be remembered. The river was so crooked in some parts of its course that we could look across a narrow neck of land and see the boats that had preceded us steaming in a direction just opposite to ours. They were several miles ahead of us,

and still not one half mile from us in a straight line across the sand-bar. As the captain of the boat said, "We sailed every point of the compass in going down the river." About dark we reached the mouth of the White river, and tied up to the shore, not daring to run in the night.

At four o'clock the next morning (June 13th) we started again. We were now getting into the enemy's country. Rebel guerillas infested both sides of the river, and made it one of their pastimes to trouble passing boats with masked batteries and rifle shots. Sometimes we would run within a few rods of the shore into easy range of the rebel rifles, while the guerillas would be posted out of reach, behind trees or logs. Many a pilot or captain had been shot by these "bush-whackers," and all our boats had their pilot-houses protected by boiler iron, so that the occupants might be as safe as possible. The captain of the boat said that we should probably hear from the guerillas before night, so General Griffin had one of the twelve-pound guns of a battery we had on board loaded and manned on the side of the boat next to the Mississippi shore, and a detail of infantry standing ready for action at a moment's notice. As we glided down the stream, with the sun growing hotter and hotter, the captain, about nine o'clock in the morning, informed us that we were coming to the worst part of the river for guerillas. He got out his eighteen-shot repeating Henry rifle, and we all, in fact, made some preparation for the expected shower of lead or rotten iron. We did not have to wait long, for as we rounded a bend very near the Mississippi shore, suddenly two puffs of smoke were seen to rise from behind the trees, and straightway two shots reached the boat. One

of these passed through the "cookery," and the other through the upper saloon, lodging in the opposite side of the boat. The paymaster had a narrow escape, and came upon his feet pretty suddenly, to the amusement of the boys, while the cook left the kitchen on the double-quick. The moment the puffs of smoke were seen, the gunner fired his cannon, and the shell burst among the trees with a crash. This prompt response probably frightened the guerillas away, for we did not see or hear anything more of them, nor were any of the boats in our rear troubled by them. The boys wanted the captain to run ashore, so that they might go into the woods and skirmish with the lurking marksmen, but the order was, "On to Vicksburg!"

About 3 P. M. we passed Lake Providence.[1] The land began to be low and swampy, and no tree but the cotton-wood was to be seen on the shores. At 8 P. M. we arrived at Milliken's Bend, in sight of Vicksburg, and as the mortar fleet was actively at work, we could see the 200-pound shells circling through the air and descending upon the doomed city, there to blow out impassable cavities in its streets and to dash its buildings into shapeless ruins. That night of the 13th we remained on the boat, which was anchored to trees on the shore. The boom, boom, of the mortar fleet every two minutes, the splash of the water against the sides of the boat, and the shrill saw-file notes of the myriads of insects on the shores kept one's eyes and ears open, so that sleep was almost impossible. The writer, with some others, sat on the bow of the boat till a late hour watching the shells as they fell into Vicksburg. We

[1] In Louisiana, on the westerly side of the Mississippi, about seventy miles (by the river) above Vicksburg.—EDITOR.

timed the shells as they left the mortars on their aerial flight, and found that it took about eighteen seconds for them to land in the city. Bombs do not pass so rapidly through the air as do shot or shell from cannon. The shell from the mortar passed at a considerable elevation —sometimes at an angle of forty-five degrees—making a curve like that of a rocket, and could be traced by the fire of the fuse till it exploded or dropped to the ground. When it did not explode in the air, it was easily dodged by an experienced veteran. When such a one saw the shell coming, he could tell very readily whether it was going to the right or to the left, provided it did not explode before reaching the ground; but almost any one would shake a little in his boots while the fiery monster was passing through the air above him. Such moments were anxious ones for those in range of the shells. There was but little danger, comparatively, from them when they burrowed deeply in the ground, but when they exploded overhead it was very well known that somebody was sure to be hurt; nor did it take long to find out who the unlucky one was, for in a second the shower of rotten iron was falling upon the defenceless heads of all within range.

Most of the inhabitants of Vicksburg lived under ground during the siege, for the city being situated on bluffs of hard clay, comfortable rooms could be quite readily excavated. On a visit to the city after its surrender, the writer went into several of these subterranean rooms, and found them fitted up with the best furniture, removed from the houses, where nothing had been safe. Being between two fires—that of Grant's siege guns on the north and east, and that of the mortar fleet in front—the inhabitants stood a poor chance of saving anything.

Several houses were seen, clear through which the 200-pound shells had gone without exploding, but they made a fearful mark whether they exploded or not.

On Sunday, June 14, the troops disembarked, and put up their shelter tents on the levee among the "cotton-woods." We landed a few rods from the famous canal dug by General Williams,[1] to turn the river so that Vicksburg might be left high and dry and our boats pass unmolested. But the canal proved a failure. The dews were heavy on the lowlands of the Louisiana shore, and as the June sun came up in fiery might a cloud of vapor ascended from the earth full of malaria. Hiram Drowns said he could "taste the darned stuff every time he opened his mouth." One of the boys of Company I told him to hold a little whiskey in his mouth and he would not taste the malaria. Drowns replied that it was impossible for him to hold "commissary" in his mouth, for it was sure to leak down his throat. We had nothing to do that day but try to keep cool, and that was pretty hard work, so the next best thing to do was to keep quiet. Most of the boys, however, availed themselves of the opportunity to write to their friends far away among the New Hampshire hills, who we thought must begin to feel somewhat anxious about us, since they only knew that we had gone somewhere down the Mississippi river.

The next day our brigade was ordered to march. We moved out south-west, across "Young's Point," through swamps, on a corduroy road, and reached the Mississippi river eight or ten miles below Vicksburg. It was said that we were to cross here to a village called Warren-

[1] Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, who was formerly in command at Hatteras, as mentioned in Chapter III.—EDITOR.

ton, but in the afternoon we were ordered back to the place from which we came. We were glad to go anywhere, if we might only get out of the Louisiana lowlands where we could not get one breath of good air; but as for mosquitoes, them could "no man number!" Had the Southern soldiers fought as persistently as these tormentors, we should all have been annihilated the first year of the war. How the sun came down upon us through the canes and cotton-woods, while the air was so close that we could hardly draw breath! We were glad when we got back to the landing and found that we were to go aboard the boats again, for on them we could get a good breeze from the water. We steamed across the river, a little nearer Vicksburg, to the mouth of the Yazoo, and anchored for the night.

The next morning we pushed on up the Yazoo river as far as Haines's Bluff, in the vicinity of which General Sherman had been defeated the winter before.[1] As "Yazoo" means "river of death," it is a name rightly applied

[1] Reference is made to the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, fought December 29, 1862. General Sherman moved down from Memphis upon Vicksburg, which place the Confederate General Pemberton got into ahead of him. General Sherman attacked the enemy at Chickasaw Bluffs, and was somewhat severely repulsed. General Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs" (Vol. I. p. 437), says of the locality and the operations there,—"The rebel positions were on a bluff on the Yazoo river, some miles above its mouth. The waters were high, so that the bottoms were generally overflowed, leaving only narrow causeways of dry land between the points of debarkation and the high bluffs. These were fortified and defended at all points. The rebel position was impregnable against any force that could be brought against its front. Sherman could not use one fourth of his force. His efforts to capture the city, or the high ground north of it, were necessarily unavailing."

—EDITOR.

in this case, for of all streams that move at all, this is the most sluggish. At that time its waters were thick with green slime, and the "death malaria" could be seen arising from it in the hot sun. It was the fit home of alligators and catfish. After we went into camp, the boys used to fish in it, and they had some sport in pulling out the huge catfish weighing from twenty-five to one hundred pounds each. The writer saw one that must have weighed more than a hundred pounds. It took two of the boys to carry this "big fish" on a pole run through its gills, and with the pole supported on the boys' shoulders the tail of the fish dragged on the ground.

We landed about 9 A. M. A few Western troops were stationed on the bluffs, and as we filed up the road past them, they hooted us with "Bull Run!" "Fredericksburg!" and other insulting cries. Our boys, having come down there to help the Western army out of a tight place, were much surprised at such treatment, and they were not only surprised, but so indignant, too, that there would have been a fight of no small dimensions if our officers had not hurried the troops off to Milldale, a few miles distant. It was a fact that the Western troops did not want the Eastern men to help them take Vicksburg, and thus share the glory of that achievement. It is well known, however, what timely aid we rendered; for General Johnston was coming up in Grant's rear with a large army, and would have made it hot for him had not the Ninth Corps come to his assistance and helped keep Johnston from crossing the Big Black river. Our boys did feel that they had received "scaly" treatment from those Western fellows, but before the close of the Mississippi campaign the latter came to the conclu-



sion that the Eastern troops could fight as well and march as long as they could, and acknowledged the same to us after we returned from the Jackson expedition. Indeed, we were on the very best terms with the Western men when we finally left Mississippi.

At Milldale our brigade went into camp on the bluffs, for it was death to encamp on the lowlands. There was a small creek here, formed from springs that came out of the hard-pan or clay of the bluffs farther towards Vicksburg. Without these springs, some of which were very large, it would have been impossible for an army to have lived there one week. We remained at Milldale from the 17th to the 22d, and built some fortifications on the bluffs to the north and east, as a protection against the approach of Johnston's army. It was easy to fortify here, there being so many deep ravines and bluffs, and such heavy timber on the north and east of Vicksburg. It was thought that Johnston might attack us at any time, but he was cautious, and did not like to cross the Big Black river as there was no available bridge, and had he been defeated he would have been in a bad plight, since the stream was several rods wide and very deep. And, again, he probably overestimated the strength of the Ninth Army Corps as it stood in his front, with, in fact, but a little over one half of its original numbers present.

On the 22d of June we broke camp, and at 5 P. M. started upon an eastward march, encamping that night at Benton cross-roads. It looked as if our generals had decided to go out and fight Johnston if he would not come and fight us. On the 23d we moved along the Benton road a few miles, to a Mrs. Campbell's plantation, and bivouacked for the night. We rested here

the next day. On the 25th, our brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Ninth New Hampshire, Second Maryland, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Seventh Rhode Island regiments, and commanded by General Griffin, moved on toward the north-east, in the neighborhood of the Big Black river, and crossing Bear creek, came upon some of the outposts of the enemy, who retreated on our approach. Only a little skirmishing occurred. This reconnoissance satisfied our generals that Johnston had but few of his men across the Big Black. As we had accomplished what we were sent out for, we returned to our camp the same evening.[1] We rested here for a few days, doing only picket duty, and on the 30th we received our first mail since leaving Kentucky. Perhaps the reader can imagine with what eagerness we seized the little missives as they were thrown to us by the regimental postmaster. But sad indeed were those boys who, when all the letters were distributed, had received none!

On July 1st we moved a little to the south-west to Oak Ridge, near Mr. Nealey's plantation. Here we had a good shade in a heavy forest of oak, beech, gum, white-wood, magnolia, and other varieties of trees. Some of the oaks were very large—three feet through at the ground, straight as a candle, and with not a limb for fifty or sixty feet. But for beauty, the magnolia was the queen of the forest, with its cream-colored flowers as

[1] While we were halting at Bear creek, the writer went down under the bridge, and there found, beneath one of the abutments, a large Spanish dictionary, in good condition although it had evidently lain there several months. It was probably put there by some of the rebel soldiers, as it had the names of several Virginians on the fly-leaf. It has always been retained as a valuable war relic.



large as a man's hat, whose fragrance filled the air for a long distance. Drowns said he could smell them farther than he could see them, and that was saying a good deal, for the large white blossoms could be seen more than a mile. It was some time before the boys found out what those great white-looking patches were, which could be seen on the distant trees as we steamed up the Yazoo. One of the colored boys heard them speculating upon the subject, and said, "Dem, massas, is de magdeola, sah." On the 2d of July each regiment drew a "full ration" of sharp axes, and we were ordered to cut all the timber on the north and east of the camp. Such a slashing as was made there on that and the succeeding day was never seen before in all Mississippi. Acres and acres were laid low; trees were felled in all directions; and the wonder is that half of the men were not killed. Some did cut their feet, and others were injured by falling trees.

On the evening of the 3d, camp rumor said that Pemberton was going to surrender Vicksburg, but we did not take much stock in the report. We could not think that the rebel general, with his thirty-three thousand troops, would give up quite so soon. During the night, however, news came to General Griffin's head-quarters which convinced us that there was truth in the rumor. The boys noticed, too, that the firing had nearly ceased around Vicksburg, and that by the morning of the 4th of July it had ceased altogether. We knew this meant something, and early in the morning a dispatch notified General Griffin that the surrender of Vicksburg was to be made at 9 A. M., and that our brigade must be ready to march at a moment's notice. It was said that Pemberton intended to make surrender on the 3d of July, but

Grant preferred that it be made on our national holiday.[1] We hoped that we were to go directly back to Kentucky, but our hopes were dashed to shivers, when, later in the day, we received orders to move towards Jackson.

It did not take us more than ten minutes to get ready for a march. All we had to do was to roll up our blankets and shelter tent, sling them over the left shoulder with our haversack, take our rifle in hand, and we were prepared to obey the words, "Forward, March!" At half past three in the afternoon of July 4, we moved out to Bear creek, and halted for the night by the side of the road.[2] We were in Sherman's front line, facing Johnston. That night General Sherman came to General Griffin's tent, and the two, sitting down on the ground, spread out their maps and looked them over by the light of two candles. Then they mounted, and each taking one orderly rode out by the light of a small moon right into the teeth of the enemy to look out the roads and

[1] General Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs," Vol. I, p. 564, says,—"I have no doubt that Pemberton commenced his correspondence on the third with a two-fold purpose: first, to avoid an assault, which he knew would be successful; and second, to prevent the capture taking place on the great national holiday, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. Holding out for better terms as he did, he defeated his aim in the latter particular."—EDITOR.

[2] On the 3d of July, when negotiations concerning the surrender of Vicksburg had commenced, General Grant, as he tells us in his "Personal Memoirs," "notified Sherman, and directed him to be ready to take the offensive against Johnston, drive him out of the state, and destroy his army if he could." The prompt movement of the Ninth Corps on the 4th of July was made in accordance with this direction. As soon as Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg, his superior in command, General Joseph E. Johnston, who had been threatening Grant's rear, began to fall back from his position on the Big Black river, eastward toward Jackson, the capital of Mississippi.—EDITOR.

examine the country. They went nearly to the Big Black, and were gone two or three hours, liable at any moment to be gobbled up. But Sherman was one of those commanders who, unlike McClellan, took off their coats and went into the work to accomplish something; and they were the ones, too, who brought the war to a successful termination.

The next morning (Sunday) we were up early, so as to march in the cool of the day. Drowns said that when he was at home he did "not have to get up so early Sunday mornings." This shows how the boys' minds would run back to the old New Hampshire homes and days of rest; but we knew no Sundays here. We did not, however, march far that day. It was very hot, and the roads were so dusty that one could not see more than two or three rods ahead. That night we bivouacked in the oak woods, about two miles from the Big Black. The sun went down red and fiery, a sure indication that we were to have it hotter on the morrow, and as there had not been a drop of rain since we landed in Mississippi, one can judge how dry it was getting to be. The soft south breeze fanned our brows that night as we lay under the wide-spreading oaks, while the moon tried to smile on us through the air thickly laden with dust, and the mosquitoes kept up their ceaseless hum, presenting their bills as often as one's face or hands were uncovered.

The next morning (July 6) it was eight o'clock before the sun could be seen, so thick was the air with smoke and dust. We had marched but a short distance when we came in sight of the bottom-lands of the Big Black river. Here was a cotton plantation of many acres, with a good-sized cotton gin and various buildings upon it.

It was about a mile and a half across the lowlands to the river, and as we came down into these under the full noon-day sun, it seemed like going into an oven. The men began to fall out by the wayside with sunstroke. The officers wore anxious looks, for they feared this heat more than a battle. They tried to encourage the men onward across the plain to the woods that skirted the river, but many a poor fellow strove in vain to keep up in column. Several died of the heat that day, and many more were taken to the rear in ambulances, never to return to their regiments. As we passed the buildings and cotton gin in the midst of the plain, we would have liked to halt in their shade, but those that had gone before us had taken possession of them, and all the shady nooks were filled with tired soldiers. So we plodded on to the river's bank, where we found shade, but it did seem as if there was no air left for us to breathe. Some plunged into the water to cool off; others, when the order to halt reached their ears, dropped down where they stood; and as there was no bridge or ferry here, we could do nothing but halt.

Upon consultation, the engineers decided that a bridge could be built if the timber from the buildings on the plain could be obtained. Accordingly, a detachment was sent back late in the afternoon and demolished the buildings, while the teams hauled the lumber to the river, and the building of the bridge was commenced at Messenger's ferry. But as the water was about twenty-four feet deep and the current was strong, it was no easy task to build a bridge out of short timbers, with no boat, and only a temporary raft on which to work.

About 3 P. M. of the 7th the bridge was completed, and one or two regiments crossed upon it, with some of

the teams and Captain Roemer's Battery. We noticed that the bridge settled on one side as the heavy teams crossed it, but so long as it held together the crossing was continued. As the caisson, heavily loaded with ammunition, was about midway of the river, the bridge gave a lurch and went down, with horses, riders, caisson and all. The riders swam out, but the heavy caisson took the horses to the bottom with it, where we could see them struggling to get free; but as the harnesses were strong their struggles were unavailing. For the rest of us, the prospect of getting across the river that night seemed very slim.[1]

Adjutant-General J. D. Bertolette was put across the river on a raft, with instructions to find General Potter and inquire of him if there was not a ferry farther down the river which could be used. Taking an orderly's horse that had crossed before the bridge gave way, he rode on to find General Potter's head-quarters. Soon after Captain Bertolette started, it was noticed that the sky in the west had a peculiar look, and soon there was evidence of a coming storm. It grew suddenly dark; soon we heard the distant thunder, and were glad to know that there was rain in the heavens, although we might get soaked to the skin. The men put their shelter tents together to make protection enough to keep their ammunition and hard-tack dry if possible. A few were left at the crossing, where they built a fire, so that when

[1] The movements here described in the text were exclusively those of General Griffin's Brigade and Roemer's Battery. A part of this force got across at Messenger's ferry on the afternoon of the 7th; the remainder, early the next morning, as will be seen further on. The rest of the Ninth Corps crossed on the 7th, by a bridge constructed at Birdsong's ferry.—EDITOR.

Captain Bertolette came back they might assist him across the river. But when the storm struck them, their fire went out, for the rain came down like a deluge. It rained as no New Hampshire boy had ever seen it rain before. How the thunder did rattle, peal after peal in quick succession, while the lightning was blinding and incessant, and the wind blew in tornado gusts, so that it did seem as if we were all to be destroyed at once! One of the batteries was stationed out on the plain, and we could see the lightning play around the guns and carriages. There was no little danger from explosion, for the lightning might dart into an ammunition wagon at any moment. Nobody thought of sleeping in such a storm. All one could do was to hold a rubber blanket or shelter-tent over his head, and sit down Turkish fashion and let it rain.

While the shower was in full force, Captain Bertolette came back to the river and shouted again and again for the boys on the other side to come over and take him across, but the noise of the storm drowned his voice. There he had to stand all alone in the pitchy darkness and raging storm, without one particle of shelter, and with snakes and lizards all around him. He was not in a very amiable state of mind, when the shower held up and he could make himself heard across the river. The boys replied to him, but pretended not to know who was there. Some of the captain's impatient words, which had a "d—n" among them, set them agoing, and they asked what old fool was over there and what he wanted. The reply came, "I'll fool you when I get over there! I am John D. Bertolette, adjutant-general, you d—d idiots!" This was "nuts" for the boys, who were of Companies C and I, Fowler being one of them; so

they replied, "Go to h—, Captain John D. Bertolette, adjutant-general!" Now Captain John believed that any disrespect shown to a superior officer should be punished to the extreme, and some of the boys did not love him any too well although he was really one of the best fellows in the army. He plainly told his tormentors that as soon as he got over there he would have them arrested, court-martialed, etc., and they as plainly told him to wait till he got over before he had them shot, etc. But soon they came to the conclusion that the joke had been carried far enough, and that it would be as well for them not to be found out. So they left the river, and scattering among their companions sent another fellow up to General Griffin's head-quarters to say that there was somebody across the river who wanted to communicate with him. The writer was sent down to see who it was. It was past midnight, and dark as dark could be, but a shout across the stream, inquiring who was there, brought a reply in the well known voice of Captain Bertolette. In reply to the inquiry how long he had been there, he said, "All night, and I am about frozen to death!" The last remark was somewhat laughable, for a man seldom freezes in Mississippi in the month of July. The raft was got out, and a lantern having been found at the battery, the captain was brought over, all the while swearing vengeance on the men who had insulted him and would not come to his rescue. Warmed up with some hot whiskey, he crawled into an ambulance, and when seen the next day he was in a better frame of mind; but he never found out who the boys were that had so tormented him.

General Potter had sent back word that there was a flat-boat ferry about two miles farther down the river, at

which the rest of our brigade could cross, and General Griffin ordered the writer to go down the river and find it, and to report as soon as possible. At this time a second shower came up, and it "just poured" and lightened. As the writer knew nothing of the country, he had to pick his way by the flashes, and it was the only time he was ever actually afraid of lightning. It seemed to be all around him, and his horse was more frightened than the rider. But the two plodded on as best they could, over logs, through underbrush, and across creeks swollen to twice their usual size. After a two-hours ride, the ferry, or what was supposed to be it, was reached, where a large cable was stretched across the river, though no boat could be found, it being on the other side. His repeated calls having brought no answer, the writer returned towards camp, where he arrived just at daybreak. He was quite as wet as Captain Bertolette, but not half so cold, for the excitement had kept him warm. All the horses and teams were sent down to the ferry to cross; but a second raft having been made, the men were put across, eight at a time, at Messenger's ford, where the bridge had gone down.

After getting over the river, we had to hurry to catch up with the rest of the corps that had got a good start of us the night before. But it was hard marching, for the roads were all mud and mire and the men's clothes were soaking wet. After we had gone a few miles, however, we came out into the clearing and upon higher ground, where the roads were drier, and the hot sun soon dried our clothing. By forced marching we caught up with the rest of the troops about noon, and that night (July 8) we halted at Dr. Emanuel's plantation. We had not seen a drop of water since striking the high

ground, except what we had taken in our canteens. At this plantation we found a good cistern partly full. The men were so thirsty that they lost control of themselves and became almost frantic when they knew there was good cool water within reach. They wildly scrambled for it, and spilled half of it before it reached the canteens.

On the 9th we marched to Clinton cross-roads where we made a halt. We had passed the fine plantation of Jefferson Davis's brother Joseph. The mansion had already been entered by men ahead of us, and a somewhat unceremonious examination had been made, in course of which certain interesting papers, among other things, belonging to the Confederate president, were found. That the premises might not be recklessly injured to the unnecessary disrepute of the Union army, General Griffin stationed a guard upon them during the passage of the column. But soon after the guard had been withdrawn and his command had passed on, the buildings were fired by some unknown hand and destroyed.

While we now rested in the shady grove near a large mansion, an old white-headed negro was seen coming down the pike, with his hat off, bowing to the soldiers on the right and left, and stopping every few rods to speak to the boys, who were chaffing him with all sorts of questions. As he came near where General Griffin and staff were resting, he replied to one of the orderlies, who asked if he was looking for any one, "Yes, massa, I'se lookin' for de boss." The orderly directed him to General Griffin, to whom he came, hat in hand, saying "Ole missus hab sent dis yere to you," while he handed him a dainty little missive. The officers laughed, and told the general he was "sent for" sure, and so he was,

for the note contained a very polite invitation for him and his staff to make the house their head-quarters as long as they stayed in the place. But the general never liked to make his head-quarters at a rebel house, preferring to remain in his tent. So the writer was dispatched to the house to present the general's compliments to the lady, and to decline her polite invitation, as he preferred to remain in the cool shade of the trees. Two ladies, mother and daughter, with the old colored man, were found to be the sole occupants of the mansion. The ladies said they were "a little afraid," but should "feel perfectly safe" if the general would "only be so kind" as to comply with their request. The mother remarked that they most feared "the stragglers" and the "Western troops," who they knew "had burned a good many houses," but they had no fear of any harm from "Burnside's soldiers." Whence she got this favorable idea of our corps is not known unless our good name had travelled before us from Kentucky to Mississippi.

The writer reported to the general, who finally called upon the ladies and told them that as we should remain there but a few hours, it would not be best to think of taking quarters with them. The mother, whose husband, we learned, was an engineer in the Confederate service, pleaded so earnestly for some of us to stay that the general promised to leave three or four men there as a guard till all the troops had passed. Accordingly, when we were ordered to resume our march, the writer was directed to detail some of the sick men to remain at the house over night. These, when rested, were to come on and overtake the army. We did not expect to see them again,—though the thankful ladies said that if any Confederate soldiers came along, they would hide our

boys so that they could not be found,—but we thought we might as well leave them there as by the side of the road a few miles farther on, for some of them were so exhausted by the heat that they could, at best, march but a short distance more.

About dark we advanced, the Sixth Regiment acting as rear-guard for our brigade, which was itself the rear-guard for the part of the army marching on that road. We arrived the next forenoon (July 10) at Coveton cross-roads, some four miles from Jackson, and there remained over the 11th. Our brigade was on the left, or northerly wing of the army. Sherman's men were on the right, and near Jackson.[1] We could hear the fighting in that quarter, where Sherman was pushing the enemy back into the intrenchments around Jackson on the south and west; and we had some smart skirmishing on the 11th, as our corps pressed down upon the enemy's line on the north and west.

The 10th, 11th, and 12th days of July were among the very hottest ever experienced in the service. It really seemed at times that we must give up. Many of the best horses were suddenly taken sick. Some were attacked while carrying their riders; others, while resting in the shade. All of a sudden they would begin to tremble as if with cold or fright, and would settle back on their haunches till they actually sat on the ground; then they would fall on their sides, never to get up again, shrilly neighing all the time in their distress. They were totally blind from the moment of attack.

[1] The Ninth Corps, with General Smith's division of the Sixteenth, was on the left or northerly wing of the line of advance upon Jackson, while "Sherman's men," that is, his own corps (the Fifteenth) and some other troops, were on the right wing.—EDITOR.

For three or four days no remedy could be found to save them. At last, a battery horse that had bled freely from a wound, accidentally inflicted by a knife used in cutting the harness during the poor animal's writhings, was found completely cured. After that, horses or mules taken with the "shivers" were bled at once and thus invariably saved. The surgeons imputed this distemper to the extreme heat and bad water.

On the 12th some pretty sharp fighting occurred, and our corps pressed the enemy back into his inner intrenchments around Jackson on the north, and next to the Pearl river. Sherman's men, on our right,[1] invested Jackson on the south to the same river. Thus the line of the whole army formed about two thirds of a circumference. Moving towards the city on the morning of the 12th, we came out upon a high ridge where was situated the State Lunatic Asylum. We passed directly through its grounds, filled with many kinds of well laden fruit trees. The peaches and apples the boys gathered, and had them stewed to go with their hard-tack. Our corps hospital was established a short distance in the rear of the asylum, and it had enough to do, for the firing was kept up quite briskly all day by both infantry and artillery. The enemy's strong defensive line of works occupied a naturally strong position, and rendered difficult any attempt to dislodge him. Opposite the right of our line were two well defended forts, one an earth-work, the other constructed of cotton bales. "In front of our centre was a six-gun fort, the artillery of which was well manned and strongly supported. Opposite our left was an earth-work mounted with field artillery. All the works were connected by a line of rifle-pits, and a large

[1] See preceding note.

number of troops could be seen behind them." We used the cupola of the asylum for a signal station, but the rebels, not liking that at all, trained their guns upon the building, and sent a few shot into and through it. Our generals, seeing that the lives of the helpless and innocent were thus endangered, vacated the asylum. The few patients then in the institution were made wild by the roar of battle, and there was quite a bedlam while we were there.

On the 12th and 13th we advanced to within five hundred feet of the enemy's lines. The boys dug rifle-pits and threw up slight breast-works. One half would work with picks and spades, while the rest would pop away at the rebels, to keep them down behind their works. Once in a while, when our firing was a little slack, the enemy would rise and give us a volley that would put us on our mettle. As part of our line extended through an open field where there was not a particle of shelter, the men suffered fearfully from the heat, which came down upon them without mercy from a cloudless sky, and several were sunstruck. The picket firing was kept up very briskly all along the line, and we lost some in killed and wounded.

While our regiment held the front line, Company I (Captain Ela's) which was on the extreme left, in a sort of gully, was much annoyed by one particular rebel, who kept up a constant popping at the boys every time they moved. He seemed to be higher up than they were, as the shots would strike all around them in the rifle-pits, and some of the boys were badly wounded by him. They all kept a sharp lookout to ascertain just where on the line he was located. After constantly watching for a time, they detected a puff of smoke issu-

ing from the rear of a large oak tree, around which some smaller trees grew, concealing the body of the oak and making a good hiding-place for a sharpshooter. The boys decided that their troublesome enemy was about that tree, and probably had a ladder set up against it in the rear, on which he stood and fired at his leisure. The captain told them to stand ready with rifles cocked, and to fire all together at the tree the moment the next shot came from that direction. They had to wait but a few minutes. The instant they saw the puff of blue smoke, they all pulled trigger as one man and sent a shower of lead into the top of the trees around the oak. The air in that vicinity was full of green leaves and oak bark for a few minutes, and as the boys were troubled no more from that quarter, they concluded that the "Johnnie" was killed by their volley.

The Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, which was posted nearly opposite one of the enemy's batteries, lost in a few hours fifteen men killed and wounded. Two officers, also, who were very near the enemy's works, were captured, the rebels making a sudden dash upon them and firing a volley at the same time. The writer met one of them (Lieutenant Sullivan) eighteen months afterwards in Danville prison, who said that Johnston had begun to evacuate the city as early as the 13th, by sending off supplies, etc., but that the city was full of troops when he passed through.

Early on the morning of the 13th the enemy made a sudden sortie, hoping to break our lines. General Griffin, who was at the time in command at the trenches, quickly made disposition of his forces to meet the foe. The enemy was received with so destructive a fire that he quickly retraced his steps in a disastrous repulse, as

the only result of his reckless attempt. Captain Roemer's Battery with its twelve-pound brass guns, and Captain Benjamin's with its twenty-pound rifled Parrots, had position on the high ground in rear of the asylum. About the time the enemy made the sortie the batteries opened on the city and the rebel works. Our boys gave a long, loud cheer when they heard their "pet dogs of war" speak. After shelling the enemy's works awhile, Benjamin trained his guns upon the state-house, some three or four miles away, and those who watched the shots saw the slate fly in all directions. The building was completely riddled, as we found after capturing the city. For some reason Roemer's shells would prematurely explode within our lines, wounding some of the men and causing so much confusion that the guns were ordered to cease firing. But Benjamin kept pounding away at the city all day. We afterwards learned that the enemy's loss was heavy there. The troops were quite exposed in the streets, and as the shots came thick and fast from our army on three sides, the pent-up rebels thought that the whole of Grant's force was about them.

On the morning of the 14th we were relieved by the Second Brigade, and went back to higher ground in the rear of the batteries, where we were out of reach of most of the rifle shots. The enemy, however, sent thirty-pound shot and shell over among us to remind us that they still "held the fort."

In a reconnoissance ordered by General Sherman on the 16th, General Potter's Division, in a gallant movement, discovered the enemy in strong position and force behind his intrenchments, and suffered some casualties. General Smith's Division, advancing at the same time in

fine style, was met by a destructive fire. The troops were withdrawn after ascertaining the enemy's strength, and preparations were made for a general assault to take place the next morning. At nine o'clock in the evening, however, a report was brought to General Ferrero, who was in command in the trenches, that artillery and infantry could be heard moving in an easterly direction through the town. This intelligence was communicated by the general to his superior officers, but the darkness prevented any movement.

At early daylight, however, on the 17th, advanced skirmishers from General Ferrero's Brigade found, instead of an opposing force, a white flag waving from the earthworks. It soon becoming clear that the enemy had evacuated the city, General Ferrero brought up his command, and at six o'clock entered Jackson. Guards were placed over the public property, and men were sent out to pick up the stragglers from the ranks of the retreating rebels. One thirty-two-pound cannon, about a thousand stand of arms, and a large quantity of ammunition were secured, and one officer and one hundred thirty-seven men were captured; but General Johnston had escaped across the Pearl river, leaving the city of Jackson in our hands. "The railroad depot and a few buildings containing the enemy's property were destroyed. The town itself and the public property of the state of Mississippi were guarded, and preserved from harm."

During the 17th and 18th of July our army was engaged in destroying the Mississippi Central & New Orleans Railroad north and south of Jackson for fifteen miles. The boys tore up the rails and ties, and piling up the latter, set them on fire; then they piled on the rails, so that these when they became hot might lop

down and crook, and thus be spoiled for future use. Captain Jones, of Company F, said, "Boys, you are destroying my work, for ten years ago I helped build this road, and little thought then that I should be one to help destroy it." He knew the country and the people well. He had seen slavery in its worst forms, and was fully convinced that there could be no permanent peace as long as that institution existed. He was right.

Our corps had the satisfaction of being the first to discover that Johnston was retreating, and also of being the first by several hours to enter the city. Sherman's men felt this a little, so we heard, for they wanted the credit of what was done in Mississippi. General Grant, however, duly acknowledged our valuable services. Considerable plunder was taken from the city into the camps. Feather-beds, quilts, mattresses, china-ware, clocks, and pictures were among the spoils thus carried away; but when we marched back to Milldale most of these things had to be left behind either at starting or not long after. The road was strewn with articles of plunder for miles the first day out from Jackson.[1]

At four o'clock on the morning of the 20th our corps started upon the return march to Oak Ridge and Milldale. We had received with joy the order to return; but as on that July morning we filed upon the pike and set our faces westward, our gladness was tempered by the sad thought that we must leave so many of our brave comrades in a strange land, and in what would soon

[1] The writer picked up by the side of the road three of the largest photographs ever made. They were about 24 x 30 inches, and entitled "The Ruins of Rome" and "The Coliseum." As they were too valuable to be trampled in the dirt, they were put in the writer's mess chest and brought home.

be unknown graves, for we very well knew that the rude head-boards we had erected would ere long be demolished by ruthless hands.

It was hot and dusty, and whoever had the head of the column that day must have tried to see how fast they could march, for we had all we could do to keep up, being several regiments to the rear of the right of the column. Some said we were running a race with Sherman's army, which was on the southern road, to see which could get back to Oak Ridge the soonest. At any rate, there seems to have been no valid reason, save possibly a scarcity of water, why the men should have been so cruelly marched on their return. We made sixteen miles that day, and bivouacked near Brownsville, as dusty and tired fellows as ever marched. The green corn was just beginning to be fit to roast, and there was plenty of it, for the people had obeyed Jeff. Davis's proclamation, "Plant more corn and less cotton.' Much sickness was caused by eating freely of roasted corn and stewed peaches and apples during the forced march.

The next morning the regiments that had been in the rear the day before, taking the dust and doing the running, were put in front, and they felt like paying off the other fellows, so the continuous dog-trot of the first day was repeated on the second. We came back by a somewhat different route from that by which we went out, and found a better supply of water. We halted at night in an immense cornfield near the Big Black river. Men and horses feasted to their hearts' content on corn. Oak rails were plenty, and as they made the best of fires by which to roast the corn, the boys were not slow in so using them. We had a laughable scare about midnight.

We were all asleep—pickets not excepted, probably—when all of a sudden came an unearthly screech and yell, starting from the rear or left of our brigade, and passing all along down our lines. The men sprang to their feet, and the officers shouted, "Fall in! fall in, men!" No one knew what the matter was, but all thought that the rebel cavalry had made a charge. On investigation, it was found that a frightened hog or mule had run down from the left between the rows of corn where the boys were asleep, and stepping on these, caused the first outcry. The animal, taking new fright from the outcry, kept straight on down the whole line, knocking over stacks of guns and upsetting men as they got up. Each one yelled when hit, and thus helped increase the hubbub. Captain Goodwin said his first thought was that the rebel cavalry was upon him; so, throwing his blanket over his head to keep it from being split open with a sabre, he started to run with all his speed. It being as dark as Egypt, he could see nothing, and so ran his head plump against a mule hitched to one of the wagons and was knocked flat upon the ground. Probably the mule, too, thought himself struck by a thirty-pound shot, for no light-weight had hit him. The captain confessed that he had never been so thoroughly frightened before in his life. Our sudden and bewildered awakening from sound sleep accounts for the scare.

The next day we crossed the Big Black and marched for Oak Ridge. Soon after entering the timber near there, another terrific thunder-storm struck us, coming down so heavily that we halted. The lightning crashed down through two large oaks only a few rods from us, and we could see it playing around the muskets in the

hands of the men. After the shower, we moved on to McCall's plantation, where we rested for the night. On the following day (July 23), at 4 P. M., we arrived at Milldale, where we were glad to rest for a short time before returning to the North.

"This campaign in the Mississippi," says the corps historian, "was especially severe in its effects upon the officers and men of the Ninth Corps. The excessive heat, the malaria that settled like a pall of death around the camps upon the Yazoo river, the scarcity of water and its bad quality, and the forced marches told fearfully upon the men. All the accounts of the movement agree in their statements respecting the amount of disease and mortality that accompanied it. The hardships which all were obliged to endure were excessive. Water which the horses refused to drink, the men were obliged to use in making their coffee. Fevers, congestive chills, diarrhœa, and other diseases attacked the troops. Many sank down upon the roadside and died from sunstroke and sheer exhaustion."[1]

This chapter of our regiment's experience finds its fitting close in the following words of General Grant, thanking the corps, in general orders dated July 31, 1863: "In returning the Ninth Corps to its former command, it is with pleasure that the general commanding acknowledges its valuable services in the campaign just closed. Arriving at Vicksburg opportunely, taking a position to hold at bay Johnston's army, then threatening the forces investing the city, it was ready and eager to assume the offensive at any moment. After the fall of

[1] Lieutenant Eli Wentworth, regimental quarter-master, was one of the victims, he having died at Milldale on the 18th of July, while the regiment was absent on the Jackson expedition.—EDITOR.

Vicksburg, it formed a part of the army which drove Johnston from his position near the Big Black river into his intrenchments at Jackson, and, after a siege of eight days, compelled him to fly in disorder from the Mississippi valley. The endurance, valor, and general good conduct of the Ninth Corps are admired by all; and its valuable coöperation in achieving the final triumph of the campaign is gratefully acknowledged by the Army of the Tennessee. Major-General Parke will cause the different regiments and batteries of his command to inscribe upon their banners and guidons, 'Vicksburg' and 'Jackson.' "

Incidents, &c.—Biographic Sketch.

SONG OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

COMPOSED BY CHAPLAIN HARRIS HOWARD.

A fleet of splendid steamers,
 Floating in their pride,
With music swelling over
 The Mississippi's tide,
Speed a band of soldiers
 To the battle-scene below:
On the way to Vicksburg,
 We sail from Ca-i-ro.

Our steamer is the Anderson—
 The gallant hero's name
Whose banner waved o'er Sumter,
 The first in treason's flame.
'T was there the rebel war began:
 To finish it we go;—
On the way to Vicksburg,
 We sail from Ca-i-ro.

We left our noble Burnside
 And the beauties of Kentucky,
To go down to Mississippi
 To General Grant, the plucky.
Our cause, and our commanders
 True, lead patriots to go:
On the way to Vicksburg,
 We sail from Ca-i-ro.

From this "father of the waters,"
 To the Father of us all,
As we go to fight the traitors,
 For assistance we will call.
Our father's God may help us
 To strike the final blow:
On the way to Vicksburg,
 We sail from Ca-i-ro.

All the brave will live in story
 For the gallant part they bore
To save our nation's glory,
 In the old Ninth Army Corps.
O ye winds and waters, speed us,
 As steaming on we go:
On the way to Vicksburg,
 We sail from Ca-i-ro.

Tyranny Resisted. "Company I had a man named Jones, but nicknamed 'General.' He must have been sixty years old, but he was tough and did his duty well. When we were at Jackson, Mississippi, and dared not show our heads above the breastworks, the rebel sharpshooters being busy, the 'general,' who wore a tall grenadier hat, getting tired of stooping, at last straightened up—when zip! went a bullet through his hat. He was 'mad all through,' and indulged in 'tall swear-

ing' over the damage which the tall hat had sustained. To some one saying, 'General, you must keep down or they will kill you!' he replied, 'To h—l with such tyranny! Do they think a man wants to be doubled up all day like a jack-knife?'"—J. E. S.

"*Phull" and His Prisoner*—[Contributed by Captain T. H. Dearborn]. "On the march to Jackson, Miss., after the capture of Vicksburg, Sewall B. Fowler, familiarly known as 'Phull,' suffered a partial sunstroke as we were passing through a piece of timber. The boys helped him into the shade, did what they could for him, and left him with the belief that he had confiscated his last chicken and bee-hive. He fell asleep, but after resting a few hours, roused up, and as he was getting ready to follow the troops, a rebel came out of the brush a few steps from him. But 'Phull' was equal to the emergency. He proposed that they throw away one gun, and 'strike out.' If they reached the rebel lines first, he was to be the prisoner and 'Johnny Reb' the captor; *vice versa*, if the Union lines should first be reached. Three or four days after the regiment reached Jackson, who should come marching into camp but 'Phull' with his prisoner! They had been tramping through a rebel country, and whenever they came to a house that showed signs of plenty, 'Johnny Reb' took the gun, and 'Phull' represented his prisoner! Of course the ladies thought that so brave a soldier should be given the best the house afforded, and so the fellows had fared sumptuously. But 'Phull,' after all, had captured only a rebel deserter. I have forgotten his name, but he enlisted in our regiment, and was with us in all our engagements until he was killed in front of Petersburg. When his death occurred, I was in charge of the picket-line. It



CAPTAIN THOMAS H. DEARBORN.

was the hardest place I was in during the service. We were sent out after dark, and when daylight came, found that we could not get away. It was one of the hottest days of the season, and the boys suffered much from thirst. "Johnnie Reb" insisted upon going out to get water. He thought he could do it by running from one pit to another, as the pits were only twelve or sixteen feet apart. He had successfully made the run of two or three of them when he reached mine. I protested against his going farther, but he insisted upon going, and as he was making the jump for the next pit, a bullet struck him in the head, and he was instantly killed.

THOMAS H. DEARBORN.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Captain Thomas H. Dearborn was born in Hampton, N. H., March 18, 1842, being the youngest of seven children—six boys and one girl. Three of the boys served three years each in the late war. His great-great-grandfather and great-great-uncle were officers in the Revolutionary War, the latter being Henry Dearborn, who, years after his eminent services rendered in that struggle, was secretary of war in Jefferson's administration, and commander-in-chief of the United States army early in the War of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was left an orphan at an early age, having, when two years old, lost his mother, and when ten, his father. After his father's death, until he was sixteen, his home was with his sister, Mrs. John N. Brown, of Seabrook, N. H. In the spring of 1858 he took employment in a provision store in Boston. Upon the call for troops in 1861, he joined the Second

Company of Boston Fusileers, and also entered a school for military instruction conducted by French officers. But seeing no indications of the company's going to the front, and learning that a company was being formed at Exeter, under Captain Henry H. Pearson, he left Boston, and enlisted at Seabrook in August, 1861. He was mustered into the United States service at Keene, November 27th of the same year, as second sergeant of Company C, Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. He was promoted to second lieutenant, September, 1862; to first lieutenant Company A, October, 1863; to captain of same company, December, 1863. He was never away from his regiment during active service up to the time of his "muster out," July 17, 1865. He received a gunshot wound in the left shoulder at Chantilly.

After the war, Captain Dearborn was in business at Seabrook, N. H., from the spring of '65 to '67, when he went West, and settled in Red Oak, Iowa, where for the past eighteen years he has been engaged in the coal and ice business.

CHAPTER XII.

SECOND CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY—VETERAN REËNLISTMENT AND FURLOUGH.

Our corps remained at Milldale till the 8th of August, waiting for transportation. Such was the deficiency of transports, that those on which we finally embarked were badly crowded, and the corps, in different detachments, was upon the river two weeks, in making the voyage to Cairo. The men suffered terribly from disease brought on by malarial exposure in the recent campaign, and aggravated by the crowded condition of the boats. Many died on the passage, and were buried on the river bank. "Nearly every night," writes the historian of the Ninth Corps, "as the boats lay up on account of low water and the consequent danger of the navigation, the twinkling light of the lanterns on shore betokened the movements of the burial parties, as they consigned the remains of some unfortunate comrade to the earth. When the troops reached Cairo, the men were scarcely able to march through the streets. They dropped in the ranks; and even at the market-house, where the good citizens had provided an abundant and comfortable meal for the worn-out soldiers, they fell beside the tables, and were carried away to the hospital. More than half of the command were rendered unfit for duty. There were not able men enough belonging to the batteries to water and groom the horses. In such circumstances, instances of brave, even of heroic, endur-

ance were not rare, and the soldiers deserved the commendation which their officers freely bestowed. The diseases which the campaign engendered continued to affect their subjects long after the close of the operations. Many of the officers and men are suffering to this day from the effects of their unwonted exposure."

It was not until the 15th that the last of the troops reached Cairo. We were received with every kindness and attention, and after a short stay we proceeded to Cincinnati, where we arrived on the 20th of August. We were soon transferred to Kentucky, the regiment crossing the river to Covington and encamping in a field just east of the city. The boys were glad to be once again on "Old Kentucky soil," but we were so sick with chills and other diseases that we could not enjoy ourselves as we did in the spring. While we were in Mississippi, General John Morgan had made his famous raid through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. Though the raid had been met and "brought to nought" by General Burnside's well concerted movements, effectively aided by the governors of Ohio and Indiana, and though the leader and his officers were in captivity, yet the people of that region had not quite recovered from their fright, and those of Kentucky were heartily glad to see us back again.[1]

[1] On the 2d of July, Morgan had crossed the Cumberland river into Kentucky, at the head of three or four thousand men, and, with some fighting on the way, had passed across the state and the Ohio river into Indiana. Thence he had hurried through the river tier of counties of that state and of Ohio, towards West Virginia, whence he hoped to escape. He was so hotly pursued that he could not do all the mischief intended. His forces were broken by defeat and surrender, till finally, on the 27th of July, his raid came to an inglorious end, when the partisan leader himself was captured, and subsequently, by order of General

On the 23d of August we took cars for Nicholasville, and having arrived there, went into camp in a fine grove of oak, a few miles from the village and near Camp Nelson. The nights were cold, and increased the chills and fever which prevailed among the men. During our stay here, some of our old friends from Richmond called to see us. We were also mustered for four months' pay, which we received from Paymaster Scoville on the 4th of September. This made our hearts glad again, for we could now get some of the good things of the village, with which to tempt our appetites. We remained here until the 9th of September, when the brigade was divided, so that a part of the troops might be sent over the Cumberland Mountains to join General Burnside in East Tennessee, while our regiment, still suffering severely from the effects of the recent campaign, with others in the same condition, was to be left in Kentucky to recuperate.[1] General Griffin, temporarily commanding the second division, soon proceeded with his troops to East Tennessee.[2]

Halleck, was, with some of his companions, committed to the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus.—EDITOR.

[1] The Ninth New Hampshire Regiment was retained in Kentucky for the same reason.—EDITOR.

[2] General Burnside had gone over the Cumberland Mountains into East Tennessee in August, with eighteen thousand men, and reached Knoxville September 3. He was soon ordered by the Washington authorities to concentrate in East Tennessee all the available forces of his department, that, if possible, he might hold his own position, and assist General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. Accordingly, the Ninth Corps, recently returned to the Department of the Ohio, was ordered to Burnside's present field of operations. Only six thousand of the corps were fit for duty; these were soon upon the march, and reached Knoxville about the 24th of September. General Parke having been made chief of staff of the army of the Ohio, General Robert B. Potter

Having received orders to move to Frankfort by way of Lexington, we took the cars at Nicholasville, September 9, and arrived at our destination the same evening. The next day we relieved the Second Maryland, which had been on duty there. Major Bixby took command of the post—Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson being absent on leave for a short time—and the writer was appointed post-adjutant and inspector. The regiment had a pleasant situation at Frankfort. One company was kept in the city, and the others were posted just outside on the high ground. The men, getting fresh air, and the fruits of the season in abundance, fast recovered their health and strength. The people received us kindly, but not with the genuine cordiality manifested at Winchester and Richmond. We met here, however, several gentlemen of the old Kentucky school, among whom were General Leslie Coombs and General Dudley, both over seventy-five years old. Major Bixby and the writer spent many pleasant hours at General Dudley's fine plantation. General Coombs made his home at the Capitol hotel, where we boarded, and he often entertained us with the interesting history of Kentucky, as he had known it for seventy years. One lady, Mrs. Runyon, gave us a most cordial welcome. She was a native of the Granite State, being a sister-in-law of General Daniel E. Colby, late of New London, who was Adjutant-General of New Hampshire in the first three years of the war. She had been in Kentucky some twenty years, and her husband was a merchant in Frankfort. She was very much pleased to see us, and said she was proud of the New Hampshire soldiers, who had behaved so well since

was transferred from the command of the second division to that of the corps, leaving General Griffin in command of the division.—EDITOR.

coming into the state. "We heard," said she, "all about you at Lexington, Winchester, and Richmond, and the people speak in the highest terms of you." Some of us dined at her house several times, and greatly enjoyed seeing a bright, whole-hearted Yankee woman again.

When we had been located in our new home about two weeks, reports came that the guerillas were making sad work in the southern part of the state near Russellville. Accordingly, General Boyle, stationed at Louisville, and commanding that district, ordered the Sixth Regiment to move at once to Russellville by way of Louisville. This was unpleasant to us, for we were not yet fairly recruited from our Mississippi campaign, but we must obey orders. So we packed up ready to move. The people petitioned General Boyle to let us remain at Frankfort; but no, the guerillas must be attended to. So, after going the rounds, and bidding our new-made friends a hasty farewell, we took the cars on the 24th of September for Louisville.

We arrived there at midnight, and, remaining around the station until the next morning, took passage on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for Russellville, which we reached late in the afternoon. It was a dirty little village, with a court-house and a few business blocks and residences. Colonel Pearson, having returned to the regiment, assumed command of the post. There was here, besides our regiment, an Illinois battery of four twelve-pound guns. The different companies were stationed on the several roads leading out of the town, and kept in readiness for an attack at any moment. Our duties were not hard, as we had nothing but picket duty to do. The guerillas made several raids from Tennessee into the south-western towns of the state, but as they did

not come within twenty or thirty miles of us, we had no chance to fight them.

On the 28th of September the report was brought by our scouts that the guerrillas were to make a raid on Adairville and Keysburgh, some thirty miles south of us. Colonel Pearson mounted about fifty men of the regiment, together with some of the artillery men, in all about seventy-five, who started at 8 o'clock P. M., with a scout for guide. About midnight we came to Clark's river, where we were to meet another scout who would give us information as to the movements of the enemy. He was there, but he said that the guerillas had not crossed the line.[1] So we kept on in the dark, with two or three riding ahead as skirmishers, but met no enemy. We arrived at Adairville about 3 A. M., and astonished the natives by charging into town with a yell. They thought the rebels were upon them sure. Resting awhile for the horses to eat, we returned by another road, and did not reach camp until 6 P. M., tired by our sixty-mile ride, having been in the saddle all the twenty-four hours, except while baiting our horses. These scouting expeditions were quite enjoyable for those engaged in them, giving healthy exercise and a good opportunity to see the country.

On the 5th of October we received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice, with three days' cooked rations. We were ready in a short time, thinking that we were surely going for the "Johnnies" now; but we waited and waited, and no move being made, we settled down again to every-day camp duty. On the 21st, how-

[1] The State line between Kentucky and Tennessee. Adairville and other places mentioned in connection with it, in the text, are in Logan county, which lies along that line.—EDITOR.

ever, a large party of guerillas came over the line to Gordonsville, a village about twenty-five miles to the southwest of us. We received word from there the same night. A party was made up at once, composed of the men of the Sixth and some cavalry that had arrived a few days before, and started across the country to cut off the marauders before they could get back into the mountains of Tennessee. We were in luck this time, for just as our party came upon the pike near Adairville the guerrillas were seen coming down the same road. Each party saw the other about the same time, and a charge was made. The rebels put their horses to their best speed, but they had so many dry goods and other articles taken by them from Gordonsville—for they had come to plunder, not to fight—that they could not get over the ground so fast as they wished, till they had unloaded, and lined the road with all kinds of merchandise. Our horses were completely tired out, having been ridden all night, so that we could not keep up with the thieves after they had unloaded; but we had a running fight with them for about two miles, with the result that six of them were killed, and twenty of their horses, with a large quantity of merchandise, taken. Our men returned at their leisure, well pleased with the result of the expedition, no one of their number having been killed, and but few wounded. Several horses, however, were used up in the race. This was our last brush with the thieving guerrillas, for they did not show themselves again while we remained at Russellville.

While here the boys had much enjoyment in hunting, and in making excursions into the country to exchange coffee and sugar for eggs, chickens, and other eatables. As the colored people were eager to make the exchange,

and the boys were not slow to see a good trade, we had no lack of wholesome food. The whole colored population were in their "kingdom come" while we were here, and they took some liberties they would not have dared to take under ordinary circumstances. In the basement of the hotel in which we had our head-quarters was a large unoccupied room in which some of the "colored gentry" proposed to have a dance, but the proprietor would not allow it. Thereupon some of the boys asked Colonel Pearson if the room might not be used for a dance. The colonel, not liking the proprietor, who was a rebel, replied, "Yes, and dance all you want to; and if the hotel man makes any fuss, send him to me." So the boys and girls had a jolly time that night, and kept it up until a late hour. The "yellow girls," or octoroons, for whom this part of the state is famous, were out in their silks. Some of them were whiter than many called "white folks," and were very handsome as well as very well educated. During the stay in Russellville, some of the officers, who were so fortunate as to be married but could not get leave of absence, sent to New Hampshire for their wives to visit them. Among those who came were the wives of Captains Jones and Greenleaf and Dr. Cooper. It was pleasant to see these worthy ladies right from home, and delightful evenings were spent at the rooms of their fortunate husbands. Their visit was short, however, for we were ordered on the 23d of October to be ready to move again.

We received orders on the 25th to return to Louisville. The next day we took cars for that city, to the sorrow of the few Union people of Russellville, but to the joy of the stronger rebel element of the town. We arrived at Lexington on the 27th, and having proceeded by rail to

Nicholasville, marched thence about four miles, to Camp Nelson. Here was collected a large amount of quartermaster's stores to supply the army of East Tennessee. The Sixth Regiment was put on guard over the camp, and remained on that duty for two months or more. General Griffin was in command of the post. As senior officer present for duty in the division—General Potter being in command of the corps—he had, as before mentioned, marched at the head of the division, across the mountains, by way of Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville. Soon after his arrival there with his command, General Burnside, feeling the need of more troops to resist the expected advance of a part of Bragg's army, in case of his success at Chickamauga, gave General Griffin an order to return to Kentucky, and collecting the regiments belonging to the Ninth Corps, to bring them forward to his assistance. He accordingly returned, and directed all the troops of the Ninth Corps in Kentucky to rendezvous at Camp Nelson. But before they started upon the march to Knoxville, Rosecrans had been defeated by Bragg, and the Confederates were threatening western Tennessee and Kentucky. General Griffin was therefore ordered to remain at Camp Nelson with his troops and defend that important depot of supplies, of which he was appointed commander, with a force, all told, of about nine thousand men, some of whom were refugees from East Tennessee, organizing into regiments.

Our camp here was near an oak grove, in sight of the Kentucky river, back a little way from the high bluff, and almost over Daniel Boone's cave, where the bold, shrewd borderer took refuge from the Indians, and where the redskins ineffectually tried to smoke him out. Many of the Sixth visited the cave, although it was not

easy of access, and considerable crawling had to be done in getting in and out of it. The boys would have their fun with the natives occasionally. Some of Company C were out on picket duty one night near a log cabin occupied by a colored family, one member of which was a very pretty daughter. As a young chap had been noticed hanging around the premises, the boys thought that after dark they would investigate a little, and see what they could see. The cabin had the regular low chimney built upon one end of it, in the old Kentucky style. A bright fire was burning in the little fire-place, and before it sat a pair of happy lovers—and brunette, decidedly. Though it was hardly the proper thing for the boys to do, they crept up quietly to the cabin, and peering in at the openings between the logs, listened to the affectionate conversation. It was too bad to disturb the interesting scene! But the chimney was so low, and there were so many surplus cartridges on hand, that the temptation to fun overcame the boys, and they could not help dropping a handful into the fire-place! The explosion that ensued right in the faces of our lovers, and filled the little apartment with smoke and ashes, was like a young volcano, and came very near unroofing the cabin and blowing its occupants out at the back door. When these finally recovered from the shock and came outside to see what was up, the boys were not there, and probably the affectionate pair never knew the real cause of the disturbance that night.

Some of the officers were detailed on special duty. Captain Jackman was made Inspector-General of the Northern-Central district of Kentucky, commanded by General Fry, and Surgeon Cooper was appointed Medical Director for the post. The appointees thought they

had a "soft thing"—as the boys called it—for the winter; but the fates of war are uncertain, and orders were soon received to be ready to march at short notice. However, it was not thought advisable to move the regiment just then, especially since the government had offered some strong inducements to the men of the old regiments to enlist for another three years' service. The officers zealously set about the work of reënlisting, each commander of a company becoming a recruiting officer, with his lieutenants as assistants. The promise of large bounties and a thirty days' furlough did not take with the men at first. In a few days, however, they began to put down their names in good earnest. This reënlistment for "three years or during the war" attested the sincerity of their motives, and that hearty devotion to their country's cause which they had always and everywhere exhibited. Moreover, in reënlisting, our regiment accomplished what few others in the service did: the men enrolled themselves in such numbers as secured a veteran organization of ten companies—a regiment; while most of the old regiments could reënlist only men enough for battalions of two or more companies. The Sixth was also the first New Hampshire regiment thus to reënlist.

When it was found that the regiment was reënlisting so readily, the governor of New Hampshire sent out several hundred recruits to help fill up the ranks. Some of these were good men, and did excellent service in the campaigns of '64 and '65, but a large majority of them were worthless. These "substitutes" (already spoken of in an earlier chapter) were an insult to the veterans of the regiment, and a disgrace to the state that furnished them at the expense of such exorbitant bounties.

They represented six or eight nationalities. Some were blind, some deaf, and others so lame that they could scarcely march at all; and many of them could not speak or understand a word of English. This scum of other nations was sent out to us to represent the Old Granite State in the army of the Union, while her own sons who were drafted stayed at home, taking their comfort, and—some of them—getting rich out of fat government contracts. Three or four hundred recruits were sent us, from December, 1863, to March, 1864, and one half of them deserted before they left Kentucky in March. They would be put on guard at night, and, when the regular rounds were made, would be missing. Sometimes they would take their muskets with them; sometimes they would leave them with bayonets sticking in the ground and accoutrements lying near by. They deserted on their way to the regiment; they deserted all along through the campaign of 1864. As they could not be trusted on the picket line, the veterans frequently had to do double duty; for the number of "able-bodied" men on the rolls had to be reported, and the details made up from such report,—whence came the rub, since there was a much smaller number of trustworthy than of "able-bodied" men. It makes an old veteran "fire up" to think of those shoddy fellows that were palmed off upon us under the name of recruits. It will be a pleasure, however, to speak, somewhat further on, of a few of the "subs" that were true as steel, and always loyal to duty and the old flag.

On the 16th of January, 1864, the regiment left Camp Nelson for New Hampshire to enjoy the furlough of thirty days granted by the terms of enlistment, leaving the recruits, and those unable to reënlist, under the com-

mand of Captain Goodwin, assisted by Captains Crossfield and Jackman, Adjutant Smith, Assistant-Surgeon Noyes, and Chaplain Dore. At Covington some days were spent in making out the reënlistment papers, and on January 20, two hundred and eighty-eight enlisted men, or more than three fourths of the whole number who had served the required length of time, were remustered into the United States service as veterans. Proceeding by rail by way of Cumberland, Buffalo, Saratoga, and Rutland, the regiment arrived at Keene, the place of its original rendezvous, on the 28th, where it was honored with a public reception, and provided with a bounteous supper and with quarters in the town hall. The next day it proceeded to Concord, where it received another splendid ovation, including a procession and a dinner in Phenix Hall.[1] The men were furloughed with all possible dispatch, and allowed to go at once to their homes. The sobriety and excellent deportment of the war-worn veterans were remarked all along the route, scarcely an instance of intoxication or ungentlemanly conduct occurring.

Their furlough having expired, the veterans reassembled at Concord on the 29th of February, but were immediately re-furloughed for ten days, by order of the Secretary of War. On the 10th of March they again assembled at Concord under orders to return to the Department of the Ohio, and took cars for the West. Upon their arrival at Manchester, however, a telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War reached General Griffin, ordering them back to camp to await further orders. The boys made much of the fifty days' furlough,

[1] An account of the reception at Concord is given at the end of this chapter.—EDITOR.

and had much enjoyment in visiting friends among the Granite Hills. They had, however, some sad scenes, in meeting the friends of their fallen comrades. The wistful looks of bereaved parents sometimes haunted them for days, and almost spoiled their pleasure. It was hard for the bereaved ones to see the sons of others come home, while theirs were left on the Southern battle-fields, or, worse still, in the Southern prison-pens. But this furlough was the last ever enjoyed by most of the original veterans, for but few of them ever returned to their homes again.

"RECEPTION OF THE SIXTH N. H. REGIMENT."

[From "The Independent Democrat" (Concord, N. H.), February 4, 1864.]

"On Friday afternoon, 29th ult., the reënlisting veterans of the brave Sixth arrived in this city. They left Camp Nelson, Ky., on the 16th, and came home by way of Cleveland, Buffalo, Rutland, and Keene, reaching the last mentioned place on Thursday. There they received a hearty welcome. Upon their arrival in Concord they were received by a dense crowd of citizens and friends at the station, and escorted, to the music of the Concord Brigade Band, to Phenix hall, where a bountiful collation had been provided by the state and city authorities. Mayor Gale presided, and briefly welcomed the honored guests.

"After repast, Governor Gilmore, ex-Governor Berry, and Hon. Oliver Pillsbury of the Executive Council, addressed the veterans in appropriate and well received speeches. Mr. Pillsbury, in the course of his remarks, said,—'To you belongs the honor of being the first New Hampshire regiment to reënlist for three years, and we

delight to-day to honor you for the noble act. Your love of adventure must be exhausted; the novelty of war must have long ago passed away amid the stern realities you have encountered. We can therefore accord to you no other motive for this act but pure patriotism. When you return again to the field of strife, we trust it will be with your thinned ranks replenished, and cheered with the bright prospect that before your term of enlistment shall expire, the work shall be accomplished. We hope then again to welcome you, and all our other regiments, who, we are proud to say, are making for themselves reputations similar to your own and doing honor to their native state.'

"Colonel Griffin, commanding the Sixth, responded in fit remarks. Hon. Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene, and General E. W. Hinks also made short and acceptable speeches. The ceremonies of reception over, the veterans were quartered for the night in the City Hall, and the next day were furloughed to their several homes."

Colonel Pearson releases a Slave. Captain J. N. Jones supplies the following incident: "When the regiment was at Russellville, Ky., Colonel Pearson was in command of the post, and I was provost-marshal. A slave-woman was in jail there as a runaway. Slave property was protected in Kentucky, but this woman's master was in the rebel service. The colonel gave me an order, full of loyal, liberty-loving sentiments, to go to the jail and release her, and send her to the government hospital at Nashville, where she had formerly been. The order was executed, very much to the chagrin of the jailor."

CHAPTER XIII.

RETURN TO THE FRONT—BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

On the 18th of March, the regiment proceeded, in compliance with orders, to join the Ninth Corps, which was then reassembling at Annapolis, Maryland. There a neat and regular camp was established; the recruits were brought forward from Camp Nelson, and assigned to companies with the veterans. A strict and thorough system of drill and discipline was instituted, and new arms and clothing were furnished. The regiment was brought up to a high standard, both as to numbers and effectiveness. Upon the reorganization of the corps for the campaign of 1864, General Griffin was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, composed of the Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh New Hampshire, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine, and Seventeenth Vermont regiments, the Sixth coming again under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson.[1]

[1] After the successful defence of Knoxville against Longstreet's siege, and the consequent effectual deliverance of East Tennessee from rebel clutch, General Burnside had, on the 11th of December, formally transferred the command of the Department of the Ohio to his successor, General John G. Foster, and soon after returned to the East. The North was fully aroused to the determination to supply the armies of the Union with the men and means requisite for the decisive struggle with Rebellion, and its complete and final discomfiture. On the 7th of January, General Burnside was again assigned to the command of the Ninth Army Corps, with authority to recruit its depleted ranks, and otherwise to increase its numbers. In addition to other means of

We received orders, April 22, to be ready to march on the morrow for Washington. Our A and wall tents were exchanged for shelter ones, or "dog" tents as the boys called them, and we overhauled our knapsacks to see what we could dispose of so as to make them as light as possible. It was astonishing to see the amount of "truck" some of the boys took along with them, but by the time they reached the Rapidan river, on the border of the Wilderness, they had distributed most of it by the wayside. About every morning before the march com-

increase and enlargement, he was permitted by the War Department to annex to the corps a division of colored soldiers. His recruiting efforts were successful. On the 8th of March, Annapolis, Maryland, was designated by the Secretary of War as the rendezvous of the corps, which by the 20th of April numbered twenty-five thousand men. It was now formed in four divisions. The First was to be commanded by General Thomas G. Stevenson; the Second, by General Potter; the Third, by General Willcox; and the Fourth, composed of colored troops, by General Ferrero. General Parke was made chief of staff. The brigade to which the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment belonged remained the Second of the Second Division, and to its command General Griffin was assigned. The Ninth Corps was an organization, or army, entirely distinct from the Army of the Potomac, and so continued to be till the 25th of May, when, for convenience, it was incorporated with the latter. General Burnside had hoped that his army might be employed in a coöperative movement in North Carolina. But Grant, now Lieutenant-General, had, on the 17th of March, assumed "command of the armies of the United States," with "head-quarters in the field and with the army of the Potomac." This army had, after the battle of Gettysburg, marched to the Rapidan, and there remained, with Lee's repulsed "Army of North Virginia" between it and Richmond. But now Grant had determined to initiate a movement in advance towards the Confederate capital—a movement of giant, bloody, and victorious endeavor, in which the Ninth Corps must directly and effectively participate, and in Virginia find its last field of heroic operations in the last year of the war.—EDITOR.

menced, they might be seen going through their knapsacks, and throwing out such articles as they thought they could best get along without, and by the time we got well into the Wilderness campaign, few had any knapsacks at all. Each was contented with a canteen, haversack, blanket, and one piece of shelter tent.

During our stay at Annapolis, General Grant had been down from Washington and reviewed the corps. We left the place on the morning of April 23, and, marching about twelve miles, bivouacked for the night near Annapolis Junction. The next day (Sunday) we proceeded about eighteen miles to Bladensburgh, near our old camp-ground of January, 1862. The hot weather and dusty roads affected the men considerably, so that the weak-kneed fellows had a good opportunity to play sick and get into hospital at Washington, thus avoiding the anticipated hardships and dangers of the coming campaign. We did not get started very early the next morning (April 25), as we were ordered to brush up a little and look our best, for we were to be reviewed by President Lincoln as we passed through Washington. When we were within the city, we were halted, to close up and get into good shape to be looked at. We were reviewed as we passed down Eleventh street, past Willard's hotel. The president and other officials were on the balcony, whence they had a good view of us in our new uniform and with our bright muskets—all so soon to be begrimed by the dust and smoke and blood of battle. Thousands of spectators witnessed, with admiration, the soldierly march and bearing of the corps, and the president uttered many kind words of hearty praise. Passing over Long Bridge, we encamped about one mile beyond. We remained here two days to obtain trans-

portation wagons, quartermaster's supplies, ammunition, and other necessaries.

On the 27th of April we marched to Fairfax Court House, and the next day we came to the vicinity of Manassas Junction, where we went into camp. On the 30th, we were mustered for pay for the months of March and April. We remained here till the morning of the 4th of May, when we set our faces southward again, and marched about twenty miles to Bealeton station. We were tired fellows that night, as we stretched ourselves upon the hard ground. As some of us lay awake looking at the stars, our thoughts turned homeward, while we knew full well that we were on the eve of a battle; for the enemy was only one day's march from us, and the head of Grant's army was already at the Rapidan, crossing, or about to cross, with the rebels likely to dispute its advance. We were awakened early on the morning of the 5th, and ordered to move on at once.[1]

[1] "Soon after midnight, May 3–4, the Army of the Potomac moved out from its position north of the Rapidan." It was composed of three infantry and one cavalry corps, commanded respectively by Generals W. S. Hancock, G. K. Warren, John Sedgwick, and P. H. Sheridan. The artillery was commanded by General Henry J. Hunt. Major-General George G. Meade was, under Lieutenant-General Grant, in command of the army. Hancock's command was the Second Army Corps; Warren's, the Fifth; Sedgwick's, the Sixth. Warren, followed immediately by Sedgwick, marched for Germania Ford, and Hancock for Ely's; and by six o'clock in the morning of the 4th, the enemy's pickets at those fords were driven in, and pontoons laid for the crossing of the troops. As they crossed, Warren, followed by Sedgwick, advanced to the Wilderness tavern; Hancock, farther to the east, towards Chancellorsville. The movement was a surprise to Lee, whose head-quarters were at Orange Court House, and it was therefore unopposed. But he made haste to meet the bold advance by preparing to strike Grant's army on the flank, as it marched southward through the

We could not even stop to make a little coffee. We knew this meant business, and we had not gone far before we could hear the distant boom of cannon, telling us that the great struggle had begun which was to decide whether we could go "on to Richmond" or not. The advance upon the rebel capital had been tried so many times and failed, that we did not know what to think of this move of Grant's, but every one who expressed an opinion seemed to think that the new commander would do better than his predecessors had done. We hurried on at a dog-trot, in the dust and under a burning sun, halting only a few minutes at a time for the men to close up, or for some battery or ammunition train to get out of the way, and having but little chance to eat or drink. As we neared the Rapidan, we could hear the battle raging in all its fury, and soon we met the wounded as they were borne to the rear. We reached the river about sundown, and, crossing at Germania ford, bivouacked on the field in the rear of Sedgwick's Corps, which had been engaged in the struggle of the day.[1]

Wilderness. He ordered Hill, Ewell, and Longstreet to hasten forward with their respective corps. Ewell being nearest, reached the field first,—on the evening of the 4th. Hill soon came up, but Longstreet, who was at Gordonsville, twenty miles away, could not arrive until a day later. "Burnside, with the 9th Corps," says General Grant in his "Personal Memoirs," "was left back at Warrenton, guarding the railroad train from Bull Run forward, to preserve control of it in case our crossing the Rapidan should be long delayed. He was instructed, however, to advance at once on receiving notice that the army had crossed, and a dispatch was sent to him a little after 1 P. M., giving the information that our crossing had been successful."—ED.

[1] General Grant had ordered an early advance on the 5th. Warren was to move to Parker's store on the Orange plank road, with Sedgwick following and closing in on his right. Hancock was to move

At two o'clock in the morning of the 6th of May the troops of our corps were astir, and our brigade moved against the enemy's lines in the direction of Parker's store. At daylight the brigade being formed to attack, the Sixth Regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and advanced through the pine woods, over hills and through fields, where the Union troops had fought the day before.[1] We met everywhere the evidences of a fierce

south-westward to join Warren on the left. Before reaching his destination, Warren met a part of Ewell's force, that had come up the night before on the Orange turnpike; this pike being north of the plank road on which Hill's Corps approached the battle-field, and running nearly parallel with it. Fighting ensued, which was kept up at different points by different troops, from nine in the morning till eight in the evening. It was a bloody preliminary to the greater struggle of the morrow. On one side, Longstreet's Corps had not come up; on the other, Burnside's Corps, though by promptly moving at Grant's dispatch received on the afternoon of the 4th, and by forced marching it had been reaching and crossing the Rapidan at different hours of the day, could not participate in the battle of the 5th. But its three divisions—the colored Fourth being detached to guard bridges, roads, and wagon-trains—were at hand ready for the next day's work. General Grant, in his official report, speaking of the march of the Ninth Corps to the help of the Army of the Potomac, says,—"By six o'clock of the morning of the 6th, he [Burnside] was leading his corps into action near the Wilderness tavern, some of his troops having marched a distance of thirty miles [since receiving the dispatch on the afternoon of the 4th], crossing both the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. Considering that a large proportion, probably two thirds, of his command, was composed f new troops, unaccustomed to marches and carrying the accoutrements of a soldier, this was a remarkable march."—EDITOR.

[1] Burnside's Second and Third divisions were ordered to a position having Hancock's Corps on the left, and Warren's next on the right; Sedgwick's being beyond Warren's, and on the extreme right of the Union line. The First Division was divided, one brigade being placed upon Hancock's extreme left, the other upon his extreme right. Con-

battle—broken muskets and accoutrements scattered around, shattered trees, the ground ploughed up by shot and shell, and a few of the dead yet unburied. We advanced about one mile, the enemy's pickets falling back as fast as we went forward. As the rebels made no decided stand, it looked as if they were drawing us into a trap, and the officer in charge of the skirmish line informed the general of his suspicions. We were ordered to fall back gradually, and see if the enemy would not attack us. We retired into an open field upon a rise of ground, and halted in line of battle. Our foes, however, made no advance, but contented themselves with shelling us quite vigorously for a while, to our great discomfort.

Meanwhile the battle was going on more vigorously on our right, with the partial intent of making the enemy believe that it was intended to fight the battle on yesterday's ground, while Grant was getting his troops into position farther on the left so as to turn the rebel right. Colonel Pearson was ordered, about this time, to take a detachment of the brigade and advance on the old road to the south-east, in the direction whence the shot and

fronting the position of the Second and Third divisions in the Union left centre, as they faced south-westward, were portions of both Hill's and Longstreet's forces. Hancock had been ordered to attack the enemy's right at 5 A. M. of the 6th. Lee, apprehensive of Grant's purpose to strike heavily that part of his line, and not wishing to have a battle there till Longstreet should arrive, thought to thwart his antagonist's well planned movement by ordering an early attack upon the Union right. This was made half an hour earlier than the time assigned for the assault upon the Confederate right. Hancock's attack, however, was promptly made, and with a success that threatened to sweep the field, and compelled Lee to give "orders to get his wagon trains ready for the movement in retreat."—EDITOR.

shell came, while the rest of the Sixth Regiment followed slowly as a support. He moved up through the woods, and came to an open field, having a set of buildings about eighty rods distant from the place where his detachment was, while in the rear of these buildings was another piece of woods. Our boys came out upon the clearing and continued their advance; but they had not gone half way across the field before the rebels opened upon them with so sharp a fire that it was thought best to fall back to the woods for shelter. At the same time the enemy came out on the right with a battery, to the lively music of which the boys kept step in a brisk retreat. Some of the enemy's cavalry, too, appeared on the left near the buildings, and rushing upon such of the boys as had got over the fences into the yard before the retreat was sounded, took most of them prisoners. Among these were Walter W. Smith, Albert O. Cutter, and Charles A. Wright, of Company K, who were taken to Andersonville prison.[1] Seven were killed or wounded; the others, who were good runners, got away and joined their comrades in the woods, where the tree-tops were being cut off by the shot, shell, and grape sent from the battery a few rods away.[2]

As the orders to Colonel Pearson to find out the enemy's strength had been fulfilled, we gradually fell back to the field in our rear, where we were kept busy dodging the rebel shells as they fell among us. One somewhat amusing incident had occurred. As we lay in the woods ready to support Colonel Pearson and his skirmishers, an adjutant-general was sent up the road

[1] Upon their exchange, the vessel upon which Smith was homeward bound was sunk, and he was drowned.—EDITOR.

[2] See Lieutenant Osgood's statement at end of chapter.—EDITOR.

past us with instructions to report what progress was being made. He arrived at the opening about the time the battery wheeled into position, and opened on the regiment. The moment the first shot was fired he turned his horse, and came tearing down the road where the support was lying, shouting "The rebels are coming! Colonel Pearson and his men are all gobbled up!" and never stopping a moment to answer any questions. As he passed General Griffin, who was a little to the rear, the latter called to him to stop, but he was under such headway that he could not halt till he reached the open field. The boys laughed, and shouted to him, "Go it, or the rebs will have you!" They lost all faith in him from that hour, for they saw he had no real courage. He soon left the brigade.

About eleven o'clock we were ordered, with our brigade, to move farther towards the left, to assist other brigades of our corps, which were hard pressed.[1] The

[1] Thus far, Burnside's two divisions had been operating along the "Parker's store road," and between the positions held by the Second and Fifth Corps. General Potter, with General Willcox in support, had been demonstrating upon Parker's store on the Orange plank road. As mentioned in a preceding note, Hancock had achieved success on the Confederate right. But upon the arrival of Longstreet's reinforcements the tide of battle turned, and the Union left had to be strengthened. Describing the operations of Burnside's two divisions, before and after going to the help of the left, Woodbury, in the "History of the Ninth Army Corps," says,—"Colonel Griffin's Brigade in advance gained considerable ground, and was steadily pushing the enemy back, when an order arrived from General Grant to move all the available forces to the left, with the view of attacking the enemy in that quarter, in order to relieve General Hancock who was then hard pressed. General Potter's division was accordingly sent to the point of attack, and slowly but surely made its way through the dense undergrowth to the assigned position. General Willcox held the ground already occupied.

movement was made with great difficulty through a dense thicket. The sun shone as hot as in midsummer and the woods were on fire, so that the heat and smoke were almost unendurable. Coming out into a heavy growth of hard wood, we halted in the shade for a short time, while other troops were getting into position. The massing of forces at this point told that an advance was soon to be made, and that hot work would ensue. Soon the three lines in front of us began to advance, and we to follow. The lines were four or five rods apart, the interval being less than it would have been in an open field. But though we were in the rear, we were not out of exposure to the enemy's fire. Most of the readers of this history, who never participated in a battle, might naturally think that troops in the third or fourth line would have stood a better chance of escaping injury than would those in front of them, but such was

General Potter upon coming in contact with the enemy charged, and carried a portion of the opposing lines. Three times did the brave men of the Second Division advance upon the enemy's intrenchments, and though they gained considerable advantage, they were not able to carry the position." After describing the operations of General Willcox in assistance of General Potter, the historian proceeds,—"An attack, made by the two divisions in connection with the Second Corps, was contemplated at six o'clock. The enemy, ascertaining the arrangement, opened fire upon our troops, necessitating an earlier assault. The troops advanced about half past five o'clock, made a singularly gallant charge upon the enemy, drove him into his works, and even broke a portion of his line. But the obstinate resistance which he made, and the strong position which he held, prevented a complete success. The two divisions held their ground in front of the enemy, and when the sun set upon the second day's engagement, and the two armies rested on their respective lines, the advantage was clearly with our men." Other details and incidents of the fierce encounter thus succinctly described, are supplied by the text.—EDITOR.

not always the fact. Sometimes the second or third line lost more men than the first, for in the heat of battle the firing quite often ranged over the first line, and hit the others, if the ground permitted. And again, the shot and shell that passed through the front line were quite likely to do mischief in the rear ones. But for the fact that the first line had to receive the first shock or volley of battle, most soldiers would have preferred to be put there, and thus enabled to return the enemy's fire, with the consequent and stimulating satisfaction of knowing that they were giving shot for shot. Those in the rear lines had to stand or lie, as the case might require, and take the shots as they came, without being able to return the fire for fear of hitting their own men in the front. Nothing is more disheartening to a soldier than thus to be compelled to stand and be shot at without making reply. Men in such a position, with their comrades falling all around them, have often been heard to say, in substance, "Give us the order to charge, that we may measure strength with the enemy, rather than stand here and be shot down like dogs."

It was not long before the skirmishers of the opposing lines met, and the fight began. The rebel skirmishers fell back to their supporting line, stationed behind rifle-pits and breastworks. Our front line was soon receiving a heavy fire that told upon it severely. By a little before two o'clock in the afternoon, General Griffin had got all the regiments of his brigade in position, and a good line formed in rear of three other brigades that were holding the ground and lying down to avoid the shot. As the battle became brisk, General Burnside, who was at hand, seeing our fine, fresh brigade, gave the order to General Potter, "Let Griffin attack." We were then formed in

the open wood, whence we could see nearly the whole length of the line. General Griffin gave the command, "Forward!" and the brigade advanced promptly with a perfect formation. The uniforms were new, the colors bright, and the muskets glistening; indeed, in all respects, the brigade's advance was a magnificent sight, one of the finest seen during the whole war. So inspiring was it that as we passed over one after another of the brigades lying down, the men rose to their feet with hearty cheering, and began to press forward, wild with excitement and enthusiasm, without waiting to receive orders or to form their lines, so that General Griffin soon had a mob of troops about him that seriously interfered with his control over his own brigade.

The front line had given way, and our advance was just in time to meet its broken ranks as they came back in confusion, followed by the rebels and a volley of shot and shell. Our men wavered for a moment when they saw the front line thus broken, but Colonel Pearson, seizing one of the flags, rushed in front of the line, and shouted, "Come on, Sixth New Hampshire! Forward!" The boys gave a cheer and rushed on, firing as they went. The rebels were surprised by this gallant charge and tried to fall back, but we were too quick for them. The officers shouted, "Forward! Give it to them!" and we followed them up, dashed in upon and took their first intrenched line, and captured a goodly number of prisoners. Our regiment was credited with capturing one hundred six men and seven officers, and could have had credit for many more, if it had stopped to collect prisoners instead of pushing on after the fleeing rebels. As it was, the regiment in our rear was credited with some of our captures. In fact, we should not have been

credited with any, had not Lieutenant C. F. Winch collected the prisoners, and, taking them to the rear with a guard, delivered them to the provost-guards at General Warren's head-quarters.[1] The lieutenant himself captured a rebel officer and two men, and taking the officer's sword, used it afterwards. The advance had been successful all along our corps front, and we had swept the rebels before us, but the movement was not properly supported.

Colonel Pearson, now that the rebels were in "good running order," would have the regiment follow them up. So the Sixth, supposing itself supported from the rear and left, continued the pursuit till it got far in advance of all other troops on either hand. Much to our surprise, on looking back, after having followed the retreating enemy for some distance beyond the first line which we had just taken, we saw no supporting column. Colonel Pearson was so eager to push the "Johnnies," that he did not look back at all, but when some of the other officers saw in what condition we were, they told him that we had no support and should surely be captured if we kept on. But his blood was up, and he said, "No, we will not fall back, but go on till the rest of the troops come up to support us." Some one went back to the line we had taken, and returned to say that no support could be seen. Then the officers urged Colonel Pearson to retreat, for we were liable to be flanked and surrounded at any moment. He replied,—"Just as you say, gentlemen. If most of you think it best to fall back we will do so, but it is a pity to lose the ground we have fought over so well." We all felt that to retreat was

[1] See Captain Winch's statement as to delivery of prisoners, at end of chapter.—EDITOR.

indeed a pity, though a necessity, and were indignant that we had not been supported in the gallant advance. Captain Jones, in great excitement, threw his revolver on the ground, exclaiming, "This is the meanest thing I have seen since the war commenced. If our support had followed us up, we could have captured everything in our front, but, as it is, we have got to fall back, and fight this same ground over again before night;" and as he spoke, tears ran down his face. Major Bixby afterwards used jocosely to compare the earnest captain with "Alexander the Great, who cried because there was not another world to conquer."

We fell back about half a mile before we found any supporting columns. It seems that when the front line broke and came back through our regiment, just as we charged, and the firing was brisk, the regiments in our rear, thinking the whole front was giving way, had fallen back with the rest to a ravine, while we were all the time pushing the enemy in retreat. It was reported at the rear that the Sixth New Hampshire had been "gobbled up" by the rebels. General Griffin's horse was shot under him, and Captain A. S. Edgerly and Lieutenant A. E. Hutchins, acting aides-de-camp on the general's staff, were killed. The general was thus left in a bad condition from want of messengers to carry his orders to different regiments. We formed again in rear of our division, and rested. The other regiments of the brigade were got into position as soon as possible, to be ready to advance again, or to reply to the rebels if they should make an attack, for we had no doubt they would follow us up as soon as they knew that we had really fallen back.

We had to wait but a few minutes before they com-

menced shelling the woods again along our extreme front. This we knew was preliminary to the attack, which they soon made in three solid lines; but our whole division stood up nobly to the work, and held its ground. Some of the regiments made heroic charges, among them the Eleventh New Hampshire. Though the troops to the left of our brigade did not advance with us,—which fact the rebels had soon discovered, and bringing up reinforcements had swept around and enveloped our left flank,—yet we, though thus compelled to retire to our original position, held this secure against all attacks.

There was desperate fighting that afternoon all along the line of seven miles. We were about in the centre, with the Fifth Corps (Warren's) on our right, and the Second Corps (Hancock's) on our left. It was one continuous roar of musketry and artillery. When the fire slackened in our front, we could hear the ceaseless noise of battle on our right and left. Sometimes the volleys of musketry were discharged so rapidly as to drown the deep roar of the batteries. We could hear the shouts and cheers of our comrades, and also the peculiar screech of the rebels far away on our right and left. We could tell how the battle was going, on either side of us, only by the firing and the shouts of the men, for the woods were so thick that we could see but a short distance. When the noise of battle advanced, we knew that our boys were driving the enemy. We would hear several volleys fired in rapid succession, then a cheer, and we knew that the boys were making a charge. So it was all along that battle front from noon to six in the afternoon. Never did armies fight with more determination than did those pitted against each other in the Wilderness. Every officer and man on our side felt that if we

lost that battle under our new leader, the result might be next to ruin to our army and our cause; but that if we could hold our own and turn Lee's right, it would discourage the enemy, and be virtually a Union victory.

"For two days," as another[1] has said, "a stubborn and bloody battle raged, with fearful losses on both sides. Among the trees, in the underbrush, along the forest paths the armies grappled with each other, mostly in detached brigades and divisions. But little artillery was used except in the roads, and the ground was unfavorable for the movement of cavalry. It was almost entirely an infantry fight, and illustrated by many individual instances of heroic daring."[2]

The loss of the regiment in this battle was one officer killed and forty-five men killed and wounded. The men of the Sixth felt satisfied with what they had done for the good cause that day. We were complimented by General Burnside for our gallant charge, in which so many prisoners were secured,—more than were captured by any other regiment in our division. We felt more than satisfied with the general result, for we had fought Lee two days on his own ground, and we knew that he had been punished as severely as we. The fact, too, that our new commander showed no signs of retreating gave us hope and confidence. It assured us that Grant knew what he was about; that, indeed, he was "the right man in the right place."[3]

[1] Woodbury, in "History of the Ninth Army Corps," p. 372.

[2] That there was no lack of such "instances" among New Hampshire men has already been seen. Others will be found among incidents printed at the end of the chapter.—EDITOR.

[3] "When the Wilderness campaign commenced, the Army of the Potomac, including Burnside's Corps, . . . numbered about

Incidents.—Biographic Sketch.

Finding the Enemy. Lieutenant George W. Osgood, of Company K, contributes the following account of a reconnoissance, earlier described in this chapter: "On the morning of May 6, 1864, from seventy-five to one hundred men were detailed from our brigade to go, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Pearson, 'to the front and find the enemy.' So far as I remember, Lieutenant C. F. Winch, of Company K, and myself, were the only other officers present from the Sixth Regiment. Leaving the main body of the brigade, we proceeded in a southerly direction about a mile, over undulating ground and through a heavily wooded ravine with thick undergrowth, up a sharp rise, where we entered an open, oblong field, on the three sides of which were woods. Near the woods, and perhaps twenty-five rods distant from where we entered the field, was a small house. A solitary horseman in citizen's dress was seen riding slowly away from the cabin, on a road leading south-east, and into the woods on that side of the field. We halted near the cabin and waited. Soon a body of troops came moving in column by the

116,000 men. . . . Estimated in the same manner as ours, Lee had not less than 80,000 men at the start. . . . All circumstances considered, we did not have any advantage in numbers. . . . Our losses in the Wilderness were very severe. Those of the Confederates must have been even more so; but I have no means of speaking with accuracy upon this point."—Grant's "Personal Memoirs."

Of the Confederate loss in the Battle of the Wilderness no full report was ever made. The Union loss was 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3,383 captured or missing,—total, 17,666. The Second and Third Divisions of the Ninth Corps lost 985, killed, wounded, and missing.

—EDITOR.

right flank down the road to the house. As the morning sun then shone full in our faces, we could not tell whether they were friends or foes. Colonel Pearson put his glass to his eyes, and in a moment said, 'Boys, they are rebs!' and, as they came nearer, gave the command to fire, which was obeyed. The rebels did not immediately return the fire, but after some four hundred men were in sight, they faced by the rear rank and came towards us in line of battle, forming as they advanced. They were on higher ground than we, and, I think, we lost no men till they were quite near. Colonel Pearson had ordered some of our men to hold the house, and privates Albert O. Cutter, Walter W. Smith, and Charles A. Wright, all of Company K of the Sixth, and, I think, some others, entered the house, and were captured by the rebels. When the 'Johnnies' were about a dozen rods off, Colonel Pearson gave the order to retreat, and before we could regain the woods, where one third of our force had been posted in reserve, we lost quite a number of men. The enemy shelled the woods with six pieces of artillery, and captured Henry N. Farnum of Company F, and some others, while Joseph Cross of the same company was never heard of afterwards. Those of us who had the good fortune to get back rejoined the brigade about nine o'clock in the morning."

Brave "Subs." As we advanced to the assault in the afternoon, some of the men were so eager to be first that they would get ahead of their companies. Here the recruits, or "subs.," had a chance to show what kind of metal they were made of, and it is pleasant to record that many of them did show bravery equal to that of the veterans. One of these, T. Bradley of Company B, at sight of the rebels, rushed some distance ahead, while

the boys shouted to him to get back into line or he would be shot by our own men. When we made the charge, he was one of the first inside the enemy's lines, and helped capture some of the 'Johnnies.' At Spottsylvania he showed equal courage, and at Cold Harbor received a wound in the head from which he died soon after going to the hospital. Two others, Thomas Dickey and Otis Reister of the same company, with many in other companies, behaved with uncommon bravery in this their first battle. Several were soon after promoted to corporals and sergeants, for the officers were disposed to give the recruits an equal chance with the others if they proved good soldiers.—L. J.

Capturing his Captors. I remember seeing at my left, in Company D, an Irishman—the same "Johnnie" Hamon, I think, who at Fredericksburg "went for the rebels" with his pick,—who, getting ahead of his company on the charge, was taken prisoner by two rebels where the line gave way a little under a terrific volley of the enemy. Just then the company rallied and charged on. Our Irishman, seeing that we were close upon them, shouted to his captors, "Halt! ye divils! Bejazes, ye're my prisoners now!" At the same time he seized one of their guns, and as the rest of the company came up in a moment, the "Johnnies" surrendered at once, and the brave fellow was allowed to take his prisoners to the rear and lodge them there with the others. There was no prouder fellow in the whole army than he that afternoon.—L. J.

Fearful Wounds. Some of the boys got fearful wounds in this battle. A stout fellow of Company I was shot in the mouth, the shot coming out through the back of his neck, and cutting his tongue so badly that

he could hardly speak. Some one offered to help him to the rear, but he said no, he could go alone, and he started, gun in hand, bound to hold on to his musket to the last. But he had gone only a few steps before another shot passed directly through the palm of his left hand. He made, however, no outcry about it, and kept on to the rear and to the hospital; but after several days of suffering, gangrene got into the wound in his mouth, and the brave fellow had not vitality enough, after so much loss of blood, to overcome it.—L. J.

Crying for Mercy. As we charged over the breast-works and captured the enemy's first line, I remember seeing a big, fat "Johnnie" lying on his back, with many others, wounded or dead. When we came over among them, yelling like so many Blackfoot Indians, this old fellow shouted at the top of his voice, "Don't kill me! I am wounded—don't kill me!" just as if our boys were in the habit of shooting the wounded on the battle-field! Probably this very fellow who now cried so loudly for mercy was one of the many in the rebel ranks who made a practice of shooting our wounded men. He made so much noise that one of the boys—Hiram Pool, I think—told him to "dry up," or he would finish him then and there, at which the old fellow shut up and went to the rear with the other prisoners.—L. J.

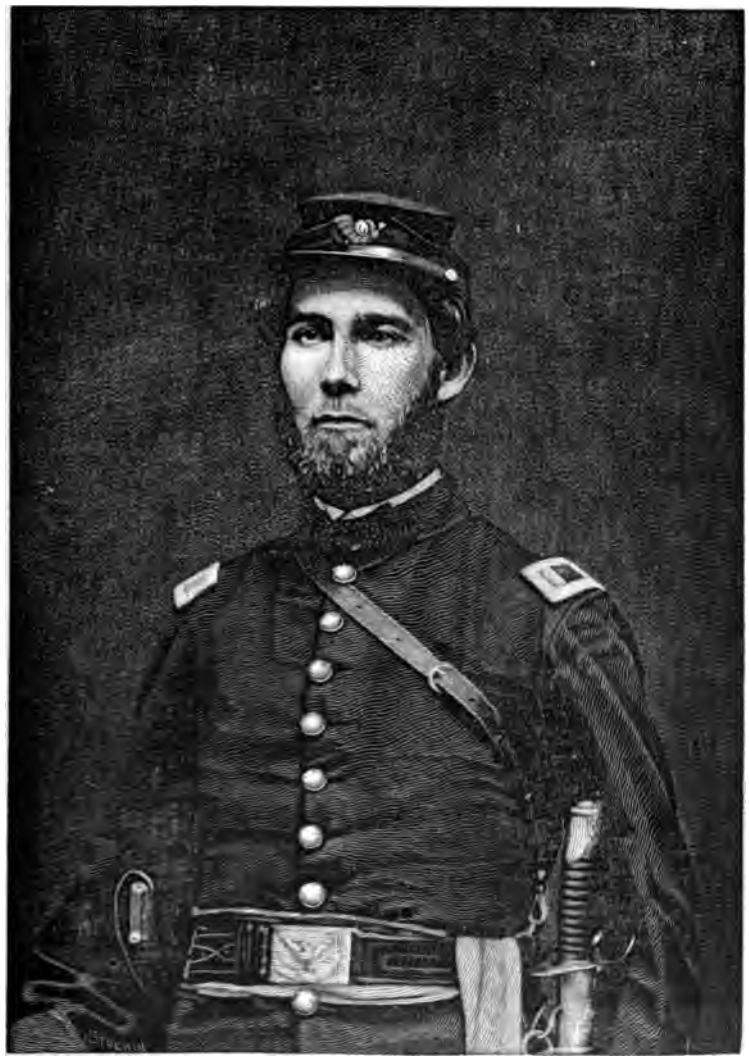
As many Guards as Prisoners. Lieutenant Charles F. Winch makes the following statement respecting prisoners taken in the Wilderness, as already mentioned: "When I started with the prisoners, I selected a sufficient number of my men to guard them. On our way out we crossed a little stream, where we halted, and the men filled their canteens. When we resumed our march, a large number of straggling troops fell in as

self-appointed guards. These I immediately ordered to go to their respective regiments, as they were not needed where they now were. They did not obey, however, but kept on as a portion of the guard. When we arrived at General Warren's head-quarters, and I was about to turn the prisoners over to the provost-marshal, the general himself coming along, said to me, 'What are these men doing here,—guarding these prisoners? Here are as many, or nearly as many, for guards as there are prisoners.' I replied, 'General, I have but four or five men who are guards under my orders; the rest of these men have fallen in of their own accord, and I have told them several times that they were not needed, and ordered them to their respective regiments.' He then said to me, 'Place those men of yours who are actually guards two paces to the front.' I obeyed, and he then ordered the provost-marshal to place the others under guard and send them to the extreme front line. He afterwards remarked, 'I'll let them know that there is the place for them: not out here.'"

CHARLES F. WINCH.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Lieutenant Charles F. Winch was born in Hancock, N. H., August 14, 1832. His educational advantages were somewhat limited. He early manifested military tastes, belonging at the age of twelve to a boys' company, and at sixteen to the Hancock Artillery. When the war broke out, in 1861, he was residing in Peterborough, and was the second man in town to enroll his name for the First Regiment; but before those enlisted



LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. WINCH.



in Peterborough were ordered to Concord, that regiment was full.

Enlisting for other regiments then began. Charles L. Fuller and the subject of this sketch proceeded to enlist for the Sixth. They rode nights and raised a squad of twenty-five or twenty-eight men, Winch going in as a private with the rest. He had charge of the men when ordered into camp at Keene. When that squad and those from New Ipswich and Rindge were mustered in together as Company K, he was made first sergeant, and left the state as such. While at Roanoke, N. C., he was promoted to sergeant-major. Having held that position about a month, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and assigned to his old company. After a month's service in this grade, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and under this commission served in Company K until his discharge, acting, however, a large part of the time as captain.

He was with the regiment in all its marches and operations until just after its arrival at Falmouth, Va., in 1862, when he was taken sick, and was left behind while his regiment advanced to join Pope's army. Later he was sent to Washington, and, upon getting better, he rejoined the regiment in Pleasant Valley, Md. He remained in continuous service until May 12, 1863, when he was left, sick with typhoid fever, at Lancaster, Ky., whence he was sent to the hospital at Lexington, same state. He joined the regiment again at Cincinnati, O., August 20, 1863, and remained with it in all its movements and battles until his honorable discharge, June 27, 1864, in front of Petersburg.

Lieutenant Winch was in the following engagements: Camden, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania,

May 12, Spottsylvania, May 18, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and the actions before Petersburg, up to the battle of the Mine. Sickness was the sole cause of his absence at any time from duty, which he efficiently performed when present, for his heart was in the cause and his spirit was willing and brave.

CHAPTER XIV.

FIRST MOVEMENT BY THE LEFT FLANK—SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE.

At night, after the battle, we took a position a little farther to the rear, where we remained until the afternoon of the next day, ready to move at a moment's notice. The men did not even lay off their accoutrements, and they kept their trusty muskets within reach. There was but little fighting on the 7th of May, both armies having about all they could do to look after their own shattered columns, care for the wounded, and bury the dead. In the afternoon we were withdrawn to the Lacy House, while the Fifth Corps, which was on our right, fell back in rear of us, and in the evening passed to the left and east over the Fredericksburg plank road.[1]

[1] General Grant had determined to push forward, around the Confederate right, to Spottsylvania, fifteen miles south-east of the Wilderness battlefield, and between Lee's army and Richmond. On the 7th, Sheridan's Cavalry, with some fighting, cleared the way on the most direct route, the Brock road; and Wilson's Division even advanced to Spottsylvania and seized it. Lee thought that Grant's movement was a "semi-retreat to Fredericksburg." Accordingly, with the intent of holding Spottsylvania on Grant's flank, he ordered Longstreet's Corps, now commanded by Anderson (Longstreet having been severely wounded the day before), to be drawn out of battle line and encamped, ready to march for the desired position on the morning of the 8th. But the "woods being still on fire," Anderson could not conveniently bivouac, but marched straight on that night for Spottsylvania, and took

Neither men nor officers could quite understand this flank movement which Grant had commenced. It was something entirely new. Some of the croakers said it was a retreat to Fredericksburg; others thought Lee was trying to turn our left, and that on the morrow we should have a fiercer battle than we had had yesterday. Just at dark, on the 7th, we were ordered into line, and moved to the left a short distance. We were then told that we were to have a night march, and must not leave our ranks, but keep well closed up. We stood there in line for an hour or so, and were then told that we should move in a minute, and that the men must be kept in place so as to be ready for any emergency.

So we stood another hour or more, and all the time we could hear the tramp, tramp of troops passing to our rear and left, and the accompanying rumble of moving wagons and artillery. But the men were so tired that finally they could stand up no longer, and one by one they dropped down, and many fell asleep the moment they touched the ground. There they could be seen reclining in the various, sometimes comical, positions into which they had happened to fall, as they suddenly dropped asleep, gun in hand. One stout, fat fellow was

it, Wilson's Cavalry Division not being able, of course, to hold it against a Confederate corps. Thus by accident, Spottsylvania, well adapted in situation and surroundings for defensive operations, was in Confederate possession before the van of Grant's army, the Fifth Corps, could arrive on the 8th of May. In the march of the Union army from the Wilderness, the Second Corps (Hancock's) remained where it was until the Fifth (Warren's) had passed it to the left, and then it followed on the Brock road. The Sixth (Sedgwick's) took the Fredericksburg pike. The Ninth brought up the rear, following the Sixth towards Chancellorsville, and thence proceeding to its destination.—EDITOR.

seen lying with his haversack under his head, while two comrades on his right and left were using him for a pillow, as he, all unconscious, slept as only the tired soldier can sleep.

Thus we lay until daybreak of Sunday, the 8th, when we were ordered to fall in,[1] but it took the men some time to get the "kinks" out of their legs so that they could stand erect. Lying there all night in the cold dew made one feel fifty years older than he did when he lay down. Hiram Drowns said it was "darned" strange they could not have told a fellow he was to stay there all night, so that he could have picked out a softer sleeping place, for on waking he found two large pine knots under him, which had made "dents" in him big enough to run his fist into, and it would take a week to get himself into shape again.

About sunrise we got started out on the Fredericksburg pike towards the old battle-field of Chancellorsville, where, a little over one year before, General Hooker had been defeated, and where so many brave men laid down their lives for the old flag.

As we came out upon the battle-field, about noon, the sun was shining as hot as in midsummer, while the heat and smoke of burning woods added to our discomfort. We remained three or four hours on the field, where could be seen many evidences of the fierce battle of the year before,—trees literally torn to pieces by musket shots, or shattered by cannon shot and shell, and little mounds scattered all around, now trodden upon and almost obliterated by the feet of a great army. We all

[1] The Ninth Corps did not "gain the road until daybreak of the 8th, on account of its occupancy by the Sixth and its trains:" hence the delay mentioned in the text.—EDITOR.

knew what was in each of those mounds, and when we stopped to think, it made our hearts sad to know that the graves of those men would soon be unknown. We found numerous skeletons in the woods, for many a man had lain as he had fallen, and without burial. There was no trouble in finding a complete skeleton there. Some of the boys having found an enormously large skull, they fell to speculating about whom it had belonged to, and whether to a "Johnnie" or a "Union." Caps were tried upon it, and not one in the regiment was found large enough to cover it. The surgeons said that so large and well shaped a skull was seldom seen. A furrow ploughed across the top and just cutting through to the brain showed the fatal work of a Minié ball.

We started again about 3 P. M., and moving through Chancellorsville, went into bivouac. Our corps had several skirmishes as it advanced down the Fredericksburg road towards Spottsylvania Court House. Meanwhile Warren, with the Fifth Corps, had, after severe fighting, gained a "position immediately in the enemy's front at Spottsylvania." Subsequently, however, though helped by a part of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, he had failed in an assault upon the enemy's lines.

On the 9th, General Willcox, having been directed to move his division to the crossing of the Ny river, on the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania road, was early on the march, and about a mile from the river his advance came upon the enemy's pickets. These he quickly drove to and across the river, and seized the bridge. "Colonel Christ's Brigade, with Roemer's and Twitchell's batteries of artillery, were immediately thrown across and posted on a little eminence about a quarter of a mile beyond."

The position was held against repeated assaults. To win this success cost the loss of nearly two hundred men. The Second Division was brought up too late to take part in the affair, and our regiment, acting as support, did not get a shot at the enemy all day. In the morning the Sixth Corps lost its noble commander, General Sedgwick, who fell near his intrenchments before the deadly aim of a rebel sharpshooter. He was succeeded in command by General Horatio G. Wright.

By this time "General Lee, having the shorter lines, had moved his army from the field of battle in the Wilderness to the defensive points around Spottsylvania Court House, and immediately crowned them with fortifications." General Grant accepted the situation, and proceeded to a trial of strength with an intrenched foe, who would not himself attack, but would resolutely "dispute every inch of ground." The enemy's "lines extended around Spottsylvania Court House, between the Po and Ny rivers, in a position well supported by breastworks and protected by forests and marshy land." The Ninth Corps held "the extreme left of our confronting lines; General Willcox's Division resting on the Ny, at the point which Colonel Christ had won."[1]

[1] General Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs," says,—"The Mattapony river is formed by the junction of the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny rivers, the last being the northernmost of the four. It takes its rise about a mile south and a little east of the Wilderness tavern. The Po rises south-west of the same place, but farther away. Spottsylvania is on the ridge dividing these two streams, and where they are but a few miles apart. . . . The Po and the Ny are narrow little streams, but deep, with abrupt banks, and bordered by heavily wooded and marshy bottoms at the time we were there, and difficult to cross except where bridged. The country about was generally heavily timbered, but with occasional clearings. . . . Lee occupied a semi-circle, facing

On the morning of the 10th our corps suffered the loss of General Thomas J. Stevenson, the excellent and beloved commander of the First Division, who fell by the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter, as Sedgwick had fallen the day before. General Thomas L. Crittenden succeeded to the command of the division. On the afternoon of the same day an attack was made upon the enemy's position by the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps, with the coöperation of the Second, and resulted in bringing the Union lines nearer the Confederate. The fighting on the right was heavy, and involved the loss of more than six thousand men of the three corps engaged. The Ninth Corps met with less resistance on the left, and General Potter's Division reached an advantageous position close up to Spottsylvania Court House. This it held till night, when it was ordered by General Grant to retire nearly a mile. The withdrawal was a mistake for which General Burnside was not responsible, and was made not without his remonstrance.[1]

north, north-west, and north-east, inclosing the town. Anderson was on his left, extending to the Po, Ewell came next, then Early." In the general arrangement of the Union line, confronting the Confederate, the Second, with the Fifth, was on the right; the Sixth, to the left of the Fifth; the Ninth, on the extreme left.—EDITOR.

[1] Burnside had "completely turned Lee's right and got up within a few hundred yards of Spottsylvania Court House." This was an "advantage" the "importance" of which General Grant,—as he has told us in his "Personal Memoirs,"—"being with the troops where the heavy fighting was, did not know of at the time. . . . Burnside's position now separated him widely from Wright's Corps, the corps nearest to him. At night he was ordered to join on to this. This brought him back about a mile, and lost to us an important advantage." "I," adds the general, "attach no blame to Burnside for this, but I do to myself, for not having had a staff officer with him to report to me his position."—EDITOR.

The 11th was a rainy day, and we spent it in throwing up breastworks, digging rifle-pits, and otherwise preparing for a possible attack from the enemy. But he preferred to let our side make the attacks, while he stood on the defensive. It was wonderful how soon the boys would throw up a good breastwork, after halting in the woods, or anywhere else, in line of battle. They commenced doing this in the battle of the 6th, and kept it up through the whole campaign. Each company had a certain number of axes, picks, and shovels issued to it, and the men would as soon have thrown away their rifles as those implements. On this occasion we had, by evening, thrown up some very strong works, and felt safe.

It was rumored that we were to make an attack just at night, and we lay there expecting every moment to receive the word "Forward!" but no such word came. Hancock's Corps, or a part of it, had come around to join us on our right, and as it moved forward in the darkness to straighten its line a lively skirmish ensued, but no serious fighting.[1] The weary soldiers had had but little rest during the past "week of toil and blood." Such incessant fighting and marching and watching as theirs had severely tested the endurance of the stoutest men, so that when the armies slept that night they slept soundly.[2]

[1] At 3 P. M. on the 11th, Grant had ordered Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to "move three divisions of the Second Corps by the rear of the Fifth and Sixth corps, under cover of night, so as to join the Ninth Corps in a vigorous assault on the enemy at four o'clock A. M. to-morrow."—EDITOR.

[2] On the morning of the 11th of May, General Grant, in a letter to General Halleck, had written,—"We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting. The result up to this time is much in our favor, but our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy. We

About ten o'clock on that evening of the 11th, we received word that there was to be a general advance all along the line at four o'clock the next morning, and that Hancock's Corps would lead off promptly at that hour. Our corps was to move at the same time, and, upon hearing the firing on its right, was to advance as fast, and push the enemy as hard, as it could.[1] So we knew that within six hours we were to file out over our own fortifications in the dark, and, not knowing anything at all of our way twenty rods ahead, were to go down into swamps, thick woods, and underbrush, in the face of a vigilant and deadly foe. Certainly the prospect was

have lost, to this time, eleven general officers killed, wounded, and missing, and probably twenty thousand men. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater, we having taken over four thousand prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I am now sending back to Belle Plain all my wagons for a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, and purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."—EDITOR.

[1] A reconnoissance on the 11th discovered "a salient of field works" at the enemy's centre. This V-shaped stronghold was the key to the Confederate position, and at some points, as described by a writer in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV, p. 174, was "elaborately constructed of heavy timber, banked with earth to the height of about four feet; above this was placed what is known as a head-log, raised just high enough to enable a musket to be inserted between it and the lower work. Pointed pine and pin-oak formed an abatis, in front of which was a deep ditch." Ewell's Corps held that part of the Confederate line, General Edward Johnson's Division occupying the apex of the salient. It was upon this point, afterwards known as the "Bloody Angle," that the assault of Hancock and Burnside, supported by Wright and Warren, was to be made at daylight on the morning of the 12th; there was to be fought the great battle of Spottsylvania Court House. Accordingly, on the night of the 11th, Hancock had moved into a position north of the point of attack, while Burnside was in an easterly direction from it, on Hancock's left.—EDITOR.

one to render thoughtful the bravest soldier, and that the anticipation had its element of dread was no evidence of the lack of true courage. Yet, though it was anticipated that the morrow would be a day of blood, the men were so tired that most of those who were not on picket got some sleep, which was so much needed to brace them up for the terrible work laid out for them.

The writer, being on picket duty, remembers well the incidents of that night of watching and suspense. Among these he recalls the incessant notes of the whippoorwill, which produced no very inspiriting effect upon his feelings. It was "Whip-poor-will!" "Whip-poor-will!" all night long, with nothing else to disturb the stillness, for there was no picket firing. Hiram Drowns said, "Captain, I wish those pesky birds would stop their crying; I don't like to hear them." But Thomas Bradley, an old sailor, remarked, "I like to hear them, for they keep saying 'Whip-you-will,' which means that we shall whip the 'Johnnies' to-morrow sure."

At four o'clock on the dark foggy morning of May 12, every man was ready to start at the word "Forward!" We leaped over our works into a small opening, and passing down into a ravine, forced our way across it as best we could, over logs and through brush. A small stream, soon to be reddened with the blood of brave men, ran through the ravine. This some of the men jumped clear across, while others not so good at jumping went into it, and scrambled up the opposite bank. Company E, thrown forward as skirmishers, immediately drew fire from the enemy's pickets, and returned it. The corps was moving to the right in column by brigade, with Griffin's Brigade leading at the right, and the Sixth Regiment occupying its left centre. Griffin, guided by the

sound of Hancock's guns, swung his line constantly to the left to conform with that of the Second Corps. We advanced on the double-quick, under a sharp fire, into and through the pine woods which lay between our line and that of the rebels, driving back, in the foggy darkness, the enemy's skirmishers. The musketry firing on our right, which we first heard on entering the woods, dinned our ears, volley after volley, till it was one continuous roar.

A portion of Hancock's Corps, which had advanced towards the enemy's line at about the same time as the Ninth, but on a more direct course, had already reached and carried by surprise the works on the right centre, capturing and sending to the rear General Johnson with more than three thousand men of his command, besides taking twenty or more guns, several thousand stand of arms, much ammunition, and many colors. The victorious captors, pressing forward in bold advance within the rebel lines, were soon checked, but the captured works were never—thanks to the help of other corps, including the Ninth—to be retaken by the baffled foe.

Our brigade, now emerging from the woods, and receiving a cheer from the left of the Second Corps, the men of which were glad to see reinforcements, swung into line, and took a favorable position, looking out partially upon an open field toward the enemy's works, and very near them. As we moved down the intervening slope, the smoke of battle together with the fog of the morning settled over us like a pall, so that it was only by the rapidly successive flashes of musketry that we could see our line beyond a few rods right or left, and only by the same means could we tell where the enemy was, though he was close up in our front.

Just at this time, masses of the enemy were seen

emerging from an opposite wood at a double-quick, in a furious charge upon the left of Hancock's Corps, which had become somewhat disorganized in consequence of its recent successful attack. Our brigade could, by a bold and timely movement, repel this formidable counter-assault. That movement its skilful commander was not slow to make, and the brigade, taking the whole column of rebels in front and flank, received their terrible onset with indomitable obstinacy, hurling them back in confusion, and strewing the ground with dead and wounded. In this brilliant movement, in which Colonel Griffin won his star, and which without doubt saved Hancock's Corps from being routed,[1] the Sixth and Ninth Regiments bore a conspicuous part, seizing an advanced position and holding out stubbornly when others were disposed to quail. The position taken by the brigade was held, not only through that day with its five or more hours of dreadful fire, incessant and murderous, but until the army withdrew six days later.[2] Some idea of the terrific

[1] "In the successful result of that attack General Hancock's command became somewhat disturbed, and was in turn the object of assault. Colonel Griffin's position enabled him at this moment to be of effectual service, the enemy was handsomely met, and Hancock was saved. So prominent had been the gallantry of the brigade commander upon this and former occasions, that General Burnside recommended him for instant promotion."—Woodbury's "History of the Ninth Army Corps," p. 384.

"In the Ninth Corps, Colonel Griffin of the Sixth New Hampshire, and Colonel Hartranft of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, in command of brigades, won promotion by their gallant and distinguished services upon the bloody field."—Walcott's "History of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment," p. 321.

[2] As related in the text, a successful assault was made in the early morning upon the salient of the enemy's works by a portion of Hancock's Corps, immediately and effectively supported by the right of Pot-

fire on that day may be gained from the statement of the fact that an oak tree two feet through, which stood about half way between the contending lines, was literally cut off by musket shots alone, so that it fell over. Its stump, it may be added, was taken to Washington after the war, and was subsequently exhibited with other war relics at the Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876.

Our regiment lost in this battle of the 12th, sixty-eight killed and wounded, among whom were several of its best men.[1] One of the wounded was Lieutenant Frank L. Gray, whose jaw bone was broken and tongue cut in a fearful manner, so that he could not eat for days and came near starving to death. Lieutenant John Curtin became insane in the battle, in consequence of the constant strain under which he had been for more than a week, and was sent to the rear under guard. Several of the boys had very "close calls," as they called them. A shot passed through the hat of George Goodwin of Company F, cutting off some of his hair. Lieutenant Frank Pierce, having congratulated him on having so

ter's division of Burnside's Corps. The remainder of Potter's command also did good service farther along the left. "Burnside, on the left," says General Grant, "had advanced up east of the salient to the very parapet of the enemy. Potter, commanding one of his divisions, got over, but was not able to remain there. However, he inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy, but not without loss in return." Lee tried hard all day to regain his lost position, and the fighting lasted until three o'clock the next morning. Finally, he retired to a newly intrenched position in rear of his former one. This new Confederate line may be roughly described as the base of a triangle, extending east and west, the other two irregular sides being those of the salient, and converging northerly to the apex, or "Bloody Angle," left in Union possession.

—EDITOR.

[1] The total Union loss on the 12th of May was more than 8000 men.

tall a hat for the "Johnnies" to shoot at, he replied, "A miss is as good as a mile, any time." The writer had been lying in the rear of a sapling pine about six inches through, and feeling rather uncomfortable as the shots came thick as hail, he moved a few feet to the left and front, when private Thomas Dick, a recruit and "sub," but a good soldier, crawled up and took the vacant place. No sooner had he been warned to keep his head behind the tree as much as possible, than he was struck in the right temple by a side shot and never moved again.

We all felt very restive as our comrades were thus picked off by the shots of an enemy that we could not see for the smoke and fog. Besides, we could not tell whether we were hitting anybody or not, since we knew nothing of the "lay of the land" in our front, while the rebels knew our exact position and how high to shoot to reach us. The writer having again moved a few feet and lain down, a soldier of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, coming up with a shovel and pick—he being one of the sappers and miners—took the place just vacated. Within a few minutes he was fast asleep, his chin resting on his folded arms, and while the writer was looking at him, and thinking how weary he must be to go to sleep in such a dangerous place, a Minié ball struck the sleeper just above the right temple, his life blood streamed out upon the grass, and without opening his eyes or moving hand or foot, he was dead. These were, indeed, two "close calls," for had the writer remained quiet in either place three minutes longer, he would have received his death-shot.

As we lay in the wet grass and brush in a drizzling rain, about 9 o'clock A. M., under an incessant fire from the rebels in our front, while from our right, shot and

shell raked the regiment lengthwise, it was thought that the raking fire must come from one of Hancock's batteries that might have advanced or swung around on the extreme right. So Colonel Pearson directed Captain Rowell to go up through the woods and tell the commander of the battery that he was firing into our own men. The captain went upon his errand, with the smoke and fog so thick that he could not see three rods ahead. Much to his surprise, when getting near the battery, he discovered that the men were dressed in the Confederate gray. It was so dark, however, that he was not seen, and he came back and reported to the colonel, who sent him to one of our batteries in the rear to give information as to the position of the enemy's guns. Soon some Union guns came up within close range, and opening fire on the rebel battery, caused the "Johnnies" to "limber up" and go to the rear on the double-quick.

About 11 A. M. we began gradually to cease firing, so that the enemy, thus led to think we had withdrawn, might cease firing also. As we slackened fire the rebels did the same, so that in the course of half an hour it became rather quiet all along the lines. We then moved forward a few rods, and, straightening our lines a little, began to throw up breastworks as quietly as possible. The boys went at it with a will, although they had not had anything to eat since starting for the battle seven hours before. Some cut down the small pines, while others dug with pick and spade, not knowing how soon the enemy might charge upon them. It was, however, known full well that five men behind breastworks could do more to repulse the enemy than ten could in the open field, and so we worked like beavers. Toward noon the fog and smoke lifted, and for the first time we had a

view of the situation. We were on the edge of a clearing that became considerably lower than the ground where we were stationed, and across which, as we looked, we could see the "Johnnies" behind breastworks and rifle-pits, watching to get a squint at us. As soon as the lifting fog permitted them to see what we were doing they opened fire again, and the battle simmered down to sharpshooting. As the opposing lines were within easy rifle shot of each other, it took more than the skill of an old soldier always to dodge the shots while we were building our breastworks. Each company's record shows that many were killed or wounded while working here under the fire of the enemy.

About half the men of each company were on the lookout with rifles at the face, ready to fire whenever a rebel showed his head, while the rest threw up the "sacred soil" of Virginia and strengthened the works as best they could. We put as large a log as we could find along the top of the work, and cut notches on the under side of this at intervals of two or three feet, as loopholes through which the men could watch and shoot. Here we were to lie for six days, as it proved, firing by day and watching by night. We ate nothing the first day except some dry hard-tack, for we could not stop to eat, and, besides, our cooks were too far in the rear to be found. The next day, just before light, our company cooks, who had not dared to come before, brought us up hot coffee which they had made far in the rear; and never did coffee taste better. But how Captain Goodwin did scold the cooks for not coming up with it the night before, threatening to "shoot them as sure as death" if they did not hereafter bring up coffee three times a day!

While lying there those six days, the boys had what they called "fun." Each would pick out his man on the rebel side, and watching for him as a cat for a mouse, would, upon the slightest exposure of the person, send him a leaden messenger. The officers took a hand at this sharpshooting,—to rest the boys. Lieutenant Winch had a "Johnnie" whom he was looking after, and who, behind a large log, was looking after him quite as closely. They had kept up this game for a long time, when Colonel Pearson coming along asked Winch what he was doing. The lieutenant replied, "Trying to see how close I can cut that fellow's hair over there;" at the same time telling the colonel to watch at the next loop-hole, and see how close the shot came to the game at the next fire. Just then the "Johnnie" raised his head, and Winch fired. The colonel remarked, "It was a good range, but a little too low; you made the bark fly all over him: let me try a shot at him." The rifle was loaded and handed to the colonel, who watched for the "Johnnie," while Winch watched to see where the shot would strike. The colonel, getting impatient for his game to show up, took a peep over the works to see what had become of his man, when Winch cried out, "Down!"—a word all old soldiers understood—and the colonel ducked his head at once. At the same moment, a bullet from the "Johnnie's" rifle just grazed the colonel's hat. The lieutenant had seen the puff of smoke just in time to say "Down," and thus save the colonel's life. The latter remarked, "Well done, Winch! guess I had better let you attend to this business, as you appear to understand it better than I do," and then walked away to another part of the line.

Lieutenant Rowell, considering himself a good shot,

tried his hand with a "reb." Each understood that he was the other's man by the time twenty shots or more had been exchanged without any damage on either side except a hole in Rowell's hat, and perhaps the same mark in the "Johnnie's." One of Berdan's sharpshooters, coming along, said, "Having a little fun, I see." Rowell said, "Yes, exchanging compliments with a 'Johnnie' over there." The sharpshooter, with the remark, "Possibly I can help you," took position behind a tree, and when the "Johnnie" peeped out after Rowell had fired, drew a bead on him with his telescope rifle. There was a puff of smoke, then the report—and all was still. The next day when we charged over, we found a tall Kentucky sharpshooter with that fatal hole in the forehead which told the tale.

On the 14th General Griffin's Brigade was ordered to make an advance to feel the enemy's position, and learn if he was in force in our immediate front. The brigade advanced over its works about 11 o'clock A. M., but no sooner did the line expose itself than it was met by a terrific fire, which showed that a large force still confronted us. Accordingly the retreat was sounded, and the brigade returned to its position with slight loss. On the morning of the 17th, some of the pickets outside of the works reported that they heard moanings, as of a wounded man, down in the brush of the ravine in our front and a little to the right of our regiment. We could see many dead men lying in the ravine, and the stench, borne by the wind from that quarter, was almost unendurable, for the bodies had lain there five days in the sun and rain. It was sure death to make any search in the daytime, but at night some of the men volunteered to work their way down into the ravine, and see if they



could find any one alive there. The result was that several badly wounded men of Hancock's command were found and brought out. They were not only suffering from their undressed wounds, but were almost starved to death, having had nothing but a little hard-tack to eat for those five days. They could not have survived, if it had not rained almost every day and thus their thirst been somewhat allayed. Doubtless others perished there from thirst, starvation, and neglect.

Word was received on the morning of the 18th that there was to be a general advance all along the line.[1] We felt that it was almost sure death to go down into and across the field before us and up the slope on the opposite side, but we were there to fight, and so when the order to advance came, the men leaped over the works

[1] There was no fighting to speak of on the 13th. Grant was "afraid," as he has said, "that Lee might be moving," and he "did not want him to go without his knowing it;" hence, to ascertain where the enemy was, he felt his position at sundry times. On the night of the 13th, "Wright and Warren were moved by the rear to the left of Burnside," and thus the Union line was brought "east of the court house, and running north and south, and facing west." On the 14th there was but little fighting, and on the night of that day "Lee moved to cover the new front, while Hancock, thus left "without an enemy confronting him," marched to the rear of the new Union centre, to help wherever he might be wanted. The 15th and 16th were quiet days. The long continued rains had made the roads so bad "that nothing was done on the 17th." At night, however, Hancock and Wright moved back to their former positions, to participate in an assault upon the old Confederate lines early the next morning. The assault was made on the 18th, as described further on in the text, but, inasmuch as Lee got his troops back in time to repel it, was unsuccessful. General Grant, in his report of the Wilderness campaign, says summarily, that the six days from May 13 to May 18 "were consumed in manœuvering and awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Washington."—EDITOR.

as cheerfully as they did on the morning of the first battle. The moment we moved, the rebels opened upon us with shot, shell, and musketry. They let go their big "war dogs" from a fort hidden in the woods a little to our left, and the cold lead and iron was slung around us fearfully. We advanced very rapidly, the column on our right swinging around to the left. The rebels, when they saw us coming in force, fell back to their second line of strong works, well protected by abatis.

As we came down into the open plain a most sickening sight presented itself. Here were the enemy's dead, both men and horses, of the battle of the 12th, lying thick in all directions, and loathsomely swollen and disfigured. They were rapidly decomposing, having lain here six days in the warm sun and rain. We were obliged to pass directly over them, and we did so as quickly as possible, for it was impossible to breathe in that locality. The rebels were all the while shelling us as hard as they could, and just as we were passing the loathsome spot two or three shells struck and exploded among the dead bodies, and sent their fragments flying in all directions. We learned from a prisoner that a brigade of North Carolina troops, belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps, was encamped in that field on the night of the 11th, and not having got up when struck in the assault early the next morning, had mostly been killed, wounded, or captured.

When we had got across the field and ravine and begun to ascend the slope beyond, the enemy opened upon us with renewed energy, and it seemed as if the shot and shell came nearly as thick and fast as the Minié balls. There was heavy ordnance in a fort in front of our brigade, and it did sad havoc as its deadly missiles came tearing through the intervening heavy growth of timber.

The Ninth Regiment joined us on our right, and suffered severe loss, especially from the explosion of shells.[1]

As we moved forward, and, swinging around to the left, got fairly into the woods, we came into the rear of a regiment that had advanced on our left, and, consequently, we could not fire a shot. The colonel halted us, telling us to protect ourselves as best we could. The regiment in our front advanced a few rods nearer the enemy's line, when the rebels opened upon it with grape and canister and a volley of musketry, cutting the men down like grass before the mower's scythe. The regiment, seeing that it was useless to try to advance, fell back in confusion, over and through our brigade.[2] As the men rushed back, with the screeching "Johnnies" pouring volley after volley into them, some of our boys rose up to retreat; but the officers all crying out, "Steady, men! Hold your ground!" not one gave way, but all poured a volley into the rebels, checking them, and compelling them to retire within their works, which were in plain sight.

Our boys "kept popping away" whenever a rebel showed himself among the trees, or over the breastworks. A messenger was sent to General Griffin, who was a few rods in the rear, to explain the situation and ask for further orders. During the few minutes of the messenger's absence, while Captain Goodwin and the writer were lying flat on the ground beside each other, they both fell asleep. A cry from one of the boys

[1] Here Captain Stone, then in command of the Ninth, was mortally wounded.—EDITOR.

[2] It was the Excelsior Brigade of Hancock's Corps that, having failed in its assault upon the enemy's works, thus rushed back through the ranks of the supporting regiments.—EDITOR.

who was hit awoke them. The captain laughed as he opened his eyes, and upon being asked by the writer what he was so pleased about, replied,—"I have had a pleasant dream. I was at my home in Littleton, and met my only sister. I notice you have been asleep too." "Yes," responded the writer, "and I dreamed that I was at the old homestead in New Hampshire, and shook hands with father and mother." The captain said with a smile, "I wish it were all real." This going to sleep under a smart fire from an enemy only a few rods away may seem incredible to some readers, but it will not seem so to the veterans, who will remember that we were so completely worn out by toil, watching, and anxiety—not having had a good night's sleep since May 4—that the moment we stopped and lay down we went to sleep in spite of every effort to keep awake.

But our messenger had now returned with orders from General Griffin to advance a little and show a bold front, and, if the enemy made an attack, to hold our ground if possible. Having advanced a few rods, and straightened our line somewhat, we began at once to dig like beavers, rolling up old logs, cutting down small trees, adding brush and earth, and in less than an hour had breastworks three feet high to protect our heads from the rebel shot. All this time the enemy's sharpshooters were busy picking off our men, as these became exposed. Some of our men stood with guns in hand to cover the enemy's riflemen—only six or eight rods distant—whenever these showed themselves. Major Quarles,[1] espying one of these fellows behind a stump, seized a rifle, drew a bead on the "reb," and fired. The "reb" fired at the same moment, and his shot striking the major's rifle-

[1] See biographic notice at end of chapter.

barrel and glancing, split a large piece out of the stock, took off two of the major's fingers, cut his face fearfully, and broke the jawbone. He was at once helped to the rear, where his wounds, severe but not fatal, were dressed. The major always claimed that he brought down his antagonist at the same time.

A rebel sharpshooter in front of Company H gave the boys much trouble, and Captain Carlton said to one A. F. Drew, "See if you can't shoot that fellow out there, or he will have you next." Drew peeped over the works to get a good view of his man, when "zip" came the unerring shot and struck him in the forehead. He fell over, never spoke, and died in a few moments. The captain then said to one John Garrity, an Irishman, "Johnnie, see if you can't do better than that." John replied, "Be jabbers, I'll try. An' sure, an' cap'n, would ye be after helpin' me a jiffy?" The captain having assured him that he would help him all he could, John loaded his gun carefully, then taking off his old hat and putting it on his ramrod, he said to Carlton, "Now cap'n, you jist take that, and whin I'm ready, jist raise 'em up slow and aisy." He got ready, and then said, "Now raise 'em aisy, cap'n," and as the old hat rose above the breastworks "zip" went a ball through it, and at the same moment bang went John's rifle, while he said, "Take that, you mother's son of a varmint! My name is John Garrity!" Some of the boys who were watching saw the rebel throw up his arms, and as no more shots came from that quarter they felt sure that Garrity's shot had done its intended work.

We held our position,[1] giving the enemy shot for shot

[1] This was on a slight eminence, within a few rods of the enemy's line.—EDITOR.

till dark, when orders came for us to fall back as quietly as possible. We buried our dead, and then began to retire, one company at a time—the others keeping up a straggling fire to deceive the enemy—till at ten o'clock in the evening the last company was withdrawn. We all breathed more freely when we were back again in our old works across the clearing.

"The action of the 18th at one time threatened to be a very bloody battle. At least one half of the army was engaged; but the only advantage gained over the enemy was in forcing him back a little from his most advanced positions, and occupying points which commanded a portion of his lines." The result proved that no advantage commensurate with the sacrifice incurred could be secured by such operations. Our brigade lost in this action about fifty officers and men.

On the 19th we were ordered to pick up all the superfluous muskets, accoutrements, and army supplies we could find, and bury them; for, being short of means of transportation, we could not remove them, and we did not want them to fall into the enemy's hands. So the boys buried them in graves which they dug, putting up rough head-boards, and marking them "John Jones," "John Smith," and so on, with the letters of the different companies of such and such regiments. The numbers of regiments were given quite at random; for instance, one head-board was marked "110th New Hampshire," and the rebels, when they saw it, must have been astonished to learn that our little state had sent so many regiments to the war. Probably, too, the Government Cemetery Corps, upon going there to remove the dead from the field to the National cemetery, felt some surprise at finding so many of those graves containing the muskets,

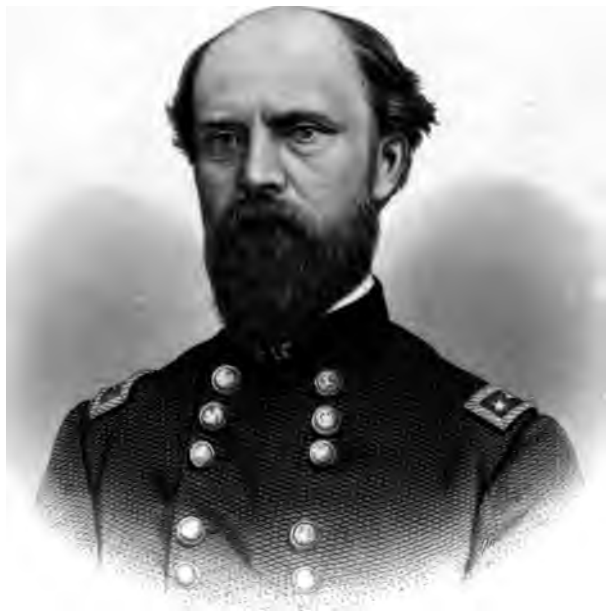
instead of the bones, of Union soldiers. Late that night the corps moved three or four miles to the extreme left of the Union line, having Wright's Corps (the Sixth) next it on the right. Here it remained over the 20th, and most of the 21st, without any fighting.[1]

Incidents—Biographic Sketch.

Devoted to Duty. While the battle of the 12th was going on, a private of the Ninth New Hampshire came to Captain Jones of Company F, saying that he had lost his regiment—he having been out on picket the night before—and asked if he could join the captain's company in the fight, remarking that perhaps he could do as much good there as anywhere else. The captain told him there was room enough, and he wished he had a hundred just such men to fill up his shattered ranks. The stray soldier fought bravely all day with the company. This private, when he could not find his regiment, might easily have gone to the rear, and thus skulked danger, as some others did. But he was in the war to fight, not to skulk. It is regretted that his name, being unknown, cannot be here recorded.—L. J.

The Example of the Sixth. When, during the fight of the 18th, the line in our front was repulsed and came back over our brigade, some of the Ninth boys, who joined us on the right, made a move as if to give way a little, when one of the officers was heard to say, "Don't give way an inch unless the Sixth Regiment retreats."

[1] The Union loss at Spottsylvania has been estimated in the following figures: Killed, 2,725; wounded, 13,416; captured or missing, 2,258,—total, 18,399.—EDITOR.



Engd for Geo B Perine NY

S. A. Griffin

Brig. & Brevet Maj. Genl. U.S.A.

Indeed, the Ninth [illegible]
the 12th and 13th [illegible]

Disposal of. In the [illegible]
from [illegible]
the writer, [illegible]
him going [illegible]
his [illegible]
him out [illegible]
negroes [illegible]
however [illegible]
was [illegible]
of the [illegible]
h[illegible]

Price of. [illegible] Dur[illegible]
12th, [illegible] for volume
and [illegible] Bush is that we[illegible]
sheeters, [illegible]
job, or [illegible]
it. However, Albert Sm[illegible]
Prescott Hub[illegible]
binders, and did it.—Ed[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Brevet Major-Gen[illegible] [illegible]
and Sally Wright [illegible] [illegible]
August 9, 1824. H[illegible] [illegible]
Nehemiah Wright, [illegible]
and were present at the [illegible]
Griffin, coming from M[illegible]
war, to Packersfield, [illegible]



Indeed, the Ninth behaved admirably in the battles of the 12th and 18th.—L. J.

Tripped up. In the stampede of the regiment in our front, back over us, one of its officers pushed right over the writer, who, provoked to a little mischief at seeing him going to the rear in so headlong a fashion, put up his foot, thus catching the toe of the fugitive and laying him out his whole length in the dirt and brush. An angrier fellow than he was is rarely seen. He stopped, however, but a moment to give vent to his wrath, for he was anxious to get farther to the rear, out of the reach of the shot and shell which were pouring upon us like hail.—L. J.

Perilous Bush-cutting. "During the battle of the 12th, the colonel asked for volunteers to go out in front and cut some bushes that were in range of the sharp-shooters, and ought to be out of the way. It was a risky job, and no one stepped out 'right quick' to undertake it. However, Albert Smith, William H. Muzzey, and Prescott Hall, all of Company I, volunteered to cut the bushes, and did it."—ALBERT SMITH.

SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Brevet Major-General Simon G. Griffin, son of Nathan and Sally (Wright) Griffin, was born in Nelson, N. H., August 9, 1824. His grandfathers, Samuel Griffin and Nehemiah Wright, served in the Revolutionary War, and were present at the battle of Bunker Hill. Samuel Griffin, coming from Methuen, Mass., soon after that war, to Packersfield, now Nelson, N. H., married a

daughter of Rev. Jacob Foster, the settled minister of the town, and took up his residence there. He held the highest offices of the town, and represented it for many years in the state legislature. His son Nathan, the father of the subject of this sketch, though gifted "with the strength of intellect and force of character"[1] shown all along the ancestral lines, early lost his health, in consequence of which the care of a family of seven children fell mainly upon the mother, "one of the loveliest of her sex, both in person and character" and who, fulfilling well her trust, attained the age of ninety-four years "with eye undimmed and mind unclouded."

In consequence of his father's ill health, the son Simon, from the age of six, lived some years with his uncle, General Samuel Griffin, of Roxbury, N. H. The latter was a successful farmer, energetic and frugal. He had, too, decided military talent, and "was prominent in the state militia." He used to repeat from his extended readings of military history "descriptions of battles and campaigns," which made "a deep and lasting impression on the mind of the boy." The latter, "after he was seven years old," could not "be spared from the farm to attend school in summer;"—thus all the "schooling" ever enjoyed by him consisted in attending the district school ten or twelve weeks each winter. But he gratified his strong desire for knowledge by spending his "leisure hours in reading and study," and to such advantage that, in spite of educational deprivation, he was competent, at the age of eighteen, to engage in teaching "with marked success." His historical reading was quite extensive, and with "the lives of the great military chieftains of

[1] The quotations in this sketch are from one written by Rev. A. B. Crawford, and published in the "Granite Monthly," January, 1882.

ancient and modern times" he became familiar. Thus, "by inheritance and early training and reading, he" was becoming "unconsciously fitted" for a successful career in the military service of his country. Teaching in winter and farming in summer, he continued his studies, mastering "the higher English branches usually taught in college, besides making good attainment in Latin and French, and going through a large amount of miscellaneous reading."

"In 1850, he married Ursula J., daughter of Jason Harris, Esq., of Nelson, but soon after the birth of a son both mother and child died. After this affliction he returned to his former occupation of teaching, and began the study of law. While thus engaged, he represented his native town two years in the legislature, serving the second term as chairman of the committee on education.

"Pursuing his study of law at Exeter, and afterwards at Concord, he was admitted to the bar in Merrimack county, in 1860, and had just entered upon the practice of his profession at Concord, when the war broke out. Throwing aside his law books, he took up the study of military tactics, and joined a company of young men then forming in Concord under the first call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men. He volunteered as a private, as did each member; but when it came to organization, he was chosen captain of the company, and finding that the quota of New Hampshire was full under the first call, immediately volunteered with a large number of his men for three years or during the war, under the second call.

"The company was the celebrated Goodwin Rifles, Company B, Second N. H. Volunteers, armed with Sharpe's rifles by the exertions of Captain Griffin and

his friends—the only company sent from the state armed with breech-loaders. He recruited his company to the maximum, joined the Second Regiment at Portsmouth, and was mustered into the United States service on the 4th of June, 1861. At the first battle of Bull Run he commanded his company, and handled it with remarkable coolness and bravery although it was under a sharp fire, and lost twelve men, killed and wounded.

"After that battle, his regiment was brigaded with others at Bladensburg under General Joseph Hooker. Finding Company B, with its Sharpe's rifles, very effective, General Hooker obtained for Captain Griffin a leave of absence, and gave him letters of recommendation to the governor of New Hampshire, with a view to having him raise a regiment or battalion armed with similar weapons; but the state authorities, like those at Washington, and many of the officers of the regular army, were not up to the advanced ideas of the times. They refused to sanction the step on the ground of the great expense, and Captain Griffin returned to his company."

On the 26th of October, 1861, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, and soon joined his regiment at its rendezvous in Keene. He accompanied his command to North Carolina, where it landed at Hatteras Island in January, 1862, and, on the 2d of March, was transferred to Roanoke. On the eighth of that month he was sent with six companies to aid General J. G. Foster in an expedition to Columbia, and, upon his return to camp, found "himself in command of the regiment, the colonel having resigned." He received his commission as colonel on the 22d of April, 1862. Of the expedition to Elizabeth City which he led, and the battle of Camden in

which he and his regiment bore a conspicuous part, full accounts are given elsewhere in this history. Nor need here be repeated the story of Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, and the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, in which, after Fredericksburg, he commanded a brigade.

In the fall of 1863, after the Mississippi campaign, "Colonel Griffin, in command, by seniority, of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, marched from Kentucky, over the mountains, through Cumberland Gap, into East Tennessee, and joined General Burnside at Knoxville." Returning to Kentucky, he was placed in command of Camp Nelson, which "was at that time one of the largest and most important depots of supplies in the country, and the rendezvous for refugees and recruits from East Tennessee who were there organized into regiments," and where he had "about nine thousand men under his command. While there, his regiment reënlisted for three years or during the war, and by the terms of enlistment became entitled to a furlough of thirty days."

On the 14th of January, 1864, he received orders to proceed with his regiment to Covington, to be remustered into the service of the United States, and from there accompanied it to New Hampshire. "While enjoying his furlough, he was ordered to report to the governor of New Hampshire for duty, and was sent to Virginia and North Carolina to superintend the reënlistment of New Hampshire veterans in that department."

In the spring of 1864, the Ninth Corps reassembled at Annapolis, Md., and reorganized under its former commander, General Burnside, with Colonel Griffin in command of the Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh New Hampshire, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine, and Seventeenth

Potomac regiments, constituting the Second Brigade of the Second Division. The record of the subsequent movements, operations, and battles of Grant's army during the last year of the war, in which he gallantly led his brigade, may be found upon other pages of this history. It is the record of the Wilderness; of Spottsylvania Court House, where he "won his star;" of North Anna river, Tolopotomoy creek, Bethesda church, and Cold Harbor; of the early demonstrations before Petersburg, including the brilliant attack of June 15, 1864, led by him; of the Mine, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Springs church, Hatcher's Run, and the final assault of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, which found its glorious sequence at Appomattox only a week later.

Brevetted a major-general of volunteers for gallantry in that assault, and coming to the command of the division as the successor of General Potter, wounded, "he joined in the pursuit of the rebel forces, and his division formed a part of the *cordon militaire* that encompassed Lee and compelled his surrender." This command he "retained till the close of the war, with the exception of a short time while he was president of an examining board of officers sitting in Washington. Returning with the army, he led his division in the grand review at Washington on the 23d of May; and in July following, when the last regiment of his command had been mustered out — the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers — he returned to his home in Keene to await further orders; and on the 24th of August, 1865, in company with many other general officers, he was mustered out of the service of the United States.

"That service had been a most honorable one. Brave, able, of sound judgment, patriotic, he was always in

demand at the front, and his service was of the most active and arduous kind. His troops were never under fire, or made a march of any importance, except with him to lead them. He took an active part in twenty-two great battles, besides being under fire numberless times in skirmishes and smaller fights. For nine weeks, in front of Petersburg, he held the ground covering the spot where the 'Mine' was in process of excavation, and so sharp and constant was the picket-firing, both day and night, that the brigade lost five per cent. of its members each week. Not for a moment were officers or men safe from deadly missiles, unless under cover of intrenchments, and it was particularly perilous for officers in command, who had to pass frequently along the lines. Yet he seemed to lead a charmed life. He never received a scratch, although he had seven ball holes in his clothes and had two horses killed and five wounded under him in action. He never lost a day's duty from sickness, owing, no doubt, largely to his temperate habits. At the second battle of Bull Run he had one half of his men either killed or wounded; at Fredericksburg, one third; at Antietam, one fifth,—and so on; and he was equally exposed with them. In Grant's severe campaign of 1864, he left Alexandria with six regiments, reporting twenty-seven hundred fighting men. At the close of the campaign, he had lost three thousand men, killed and wounded,—three hundred more than his whole original number, new regiments having been assigned him until he had eleven in his brigade, while the old ones had been kept up by recruits.

"Upon the reorganization of the regular army at the close of the war, the government offered him a position as field officer in one of the regiments, and sent him his

appointment; but he had no desire for the life of a soldier when his country no longer needed his services, and he declined the offer. In 1866, '67, and '68, he represented Keene in the New Hampshire legislature, serving the last two years as speaker of the house. He filled that place with marked ability, showing rare talent as a presiding officer, and carrying forward the business with precision and dispatch. In January, 1867, he presided over the Republican State Convention. In 1871 he received the Republican nomination for congress in the third district; but in the election the opposition carried the state, and General Griffin, though making a good run, was defeated by a few votes. He was renominated in 1873, but was again defeated by a small majority.

"At the close of the war, experience in the field having proved that active, out-door life was conducive to his health, he gave up his profession, and engaged in manufacturing with Harris & Company at Harrisville, but in the financial crash of 1873 they closed their mills, and the general retired from business. Recently he has been much in the South on more pacific errands than formerly. He has become engaged in extensive landed and railroad interests in Texas, a state vast enough to take in the Republic of France, with the New England states tucked in around the edges. The state is filling up rapidly and developing wonderfully, and there is courteous and hearty welcome for all who go thither seeking sincerely to cast in their lot with the growing state, to build up their homes, and to develop the resources of that vast territory. And so it seems that iron in one shape is to heal the mischief done by iron in another; that T rail, engine shaft, and plow are to heal the disaster made by musket and bayonet.

"The habits of study, so diligently cultivated by General Griffin in youth and early manhood, have never fallen into abeyance. He has ever been faithful, diligent, and constant in several lines of study, such as History, Political Economy, International Law, English and French Literature. In 1867, Dartmouth college conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts." He is often called upon to deliver orations and addresses. His efforts are marked by directness and strength, and evince orderly thought and thorough preparation. He speaks "not for mere speaking's sake, but for the sake of doing work." His address, delivered at Keene by the request of the city government, in memory of President Garfield, was one of the few selected, from many similar productions, for preservation in the supplement of the volume of "Garfield's Speeches," the editor of which was an entire stranger to the author of the eloquent tribute.

Soon after the battle of Fredericksburg, the general returned to New Hampshire on a leave of absence, and was married to Miss Margaret R. Lamson, of Keene. To them two sons have been born. In his home, blessed with the comfort and refinement of competence and culture, and graced with "a thoughtful and courteous hospitality," the honored citizen and soldier finds a happy, congenial retreat.

CHAPTER XV.

STILL MOVING BY THE LEFT FLANK—NORTH ANNA RIVER—TOLOPOTOMOY CREEK—BETHESDA CHURCH—COLD HARBOR.

General Grant's second flank movement by the left commenced on the night of the 20th, but we did not start till late in the afternoon of the 21st.[1] We marched all

[1] General Grant's original plan was to commence the second flank movement on the night of the 19th of May, but General Lee had disturbed it by attacking, with Ewell's Corps, the Union right flank, which was left exposed by Hancock's withdrawal. This movement of the enemy had to be attended to, and was, Ewell being "whirled back speedily and with heavy loss." "On the 20th," says General Grant in his "Personal Memoirs," "orders were renewed for the flank movement to commence after night. . . . Our course was south, and we took all roads leading in that direction which would not separate the army too widely. Hancock, who had the lead, marched easterly to Guiney's station on the Fredericksburg Railroad, thence southerly to Bowling Green and Milford. He was at Milford by the night of the 21st. . . . Warren followed on the morning of the 21st, and reached Guiney's station that night without molestation. Burnside and Wright were retained at Spottsylvania to keep up the appearance of an intended assault, and to hold Lee, if possible, while Hancock and Warren should get start enough to interpose between him and Richmond. . . . The evening of the 21st, Burnside, Ninth Corps, moved out, followed by Wright, Sixth Corps. Burnside was to take the Telegraph road, but finding Stannard's ford over the Po fortified and guarded, he turned east to the road taken by Hancock and Warren. . . . There was a slight attack on Burnside's and Wright's corps as they moved out of their lines, but it was easily repulsed. . . . By the morning of the 22d, Burnside and Wright were at Guiney's station, . . . and Burnside was sent to New Bethel church. . . . Warren's Corps was moved [on the 23d] to Jericho ford, . . . and effected a crossing. . . .

night. Halting in the morning, we had our coffee, and rested in the pines till noon; after which we moved on

The line formed was almost perpendicular to the course of the river. . . . Lee was found intrenched along the front of their line. The whole of Hill's Corps was sent against Warren's right before it had got in position, . . . but . . . was driven back, . . . with heavy loss. . . . On the 23d, Hancock's Corps was moved to the wooden Chesterfield bridge, which spans the North Anna river just west of where the Fredericksburg Railroad crosses. . . . They found the bridge guarded with troops intrenched on the north side. . . . The bridge was carried quickly. . . . The hour was so late that Hancock did not cross until next morning. . . . Burnside's Corps was moved by a middle road, . . . which strikes the North Anna at Ox ford. . . . The hour of its arrival was too late to cross that night. On the 24th, Hancock's Corps crossed to the south side of the river, . . . and formed line facing nearly west. It was found, however, that Burnside could not cross at Ox ford. Lee had taken a position with his centre on the river at this point, with the two wings thrown back, his line making an acute angle where it overlooked the river. . . . A third ford [Quarles's] was found between Ox ford and Jericho. Burnside was directed to cross a division over this ford, and send one division to Hancock. Crittenden [First Division] crossed by this newly discovered ford, and formed up the river with Crawford's left [of Warren's Corps]. Potter [Second Division] joined Hancock by way of the wooden bridge. Crittenden had a severe engagement with some of Hill's Corps on his crossing the river, and lost heavily. . . . Burnside, Willcox's Third Division, still guarded Ox ford from the north side." To the foregoing statements of General Grant it may be added that the Confederate army, on leaving Spottsylvania, took the Telegraph road, which was the direct route, while the Union army "had to swing round on the arc of a circle of which this was the chord." Lee, thus having "the inside track," reached the North Anna ahead of Grant, and, on the night of the 23d, lay on the south side of the river. The North Anna is a confluent of the Pamunkey, with a general south-east course. The position taken by the opposing armies was about twenty miles south-east of Spottsylvania, and some twenty-five miles north of Richmond.—EDITOR.

to the vicinity of Falls church.[1] The next morning (the 23d) we marched towards the North Anna river, and reached it in the afternoon. Our regiment, however, did not cross till the afternoon of the 24th, and then it did so at Chesterfield bridge.[2] We were in plain sight of the enemy as we crossed, and they amused themselves by sending shell down among us from a battery just above the bridge, where the river made a sharp curve to the right. We lay in support of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, and took the shot and shell with as much grace as we could, since we were not in a position to reply to our tormentors. We held the same position on the 25th.

On the 26th we were put in the front line. The enemy being disposed to be troublesome, General Potter, our division commander, decided to advance his line and give the "Johnnies" something to do. The advance was made in the afternoon under a hot fire, the rebels falling back to their heavy works. One incident, with a laughable side to it, comes in here. Captain Goodwin was, with others, lying on the ground under some pines, when a shot struck a limb of one of the trees a few rods in front, and, glancing downward, hit the captain just below the hip. Thereupon he cried out, "I am shot! I am shot!" and took on as though he were nearly killed. Some of us caught hold of him, and proceeding to investigate, found no blood, but a black and blue spot as large as a cracker. On the ground where he was lying was found a ball, which, having been flattened

[1] Sometimes called Little Bethel church.

[2] Called "the wooden bridge" by General Grant. It was about a mile and a half to the left, or easterly, of Ox ford, where Burnside's Corps first reached the river.—EDITOR.

by striking the dead limb of the tree, had hit him flat side down, not breaking the skin, but causing very severe pain. It was several days before he got over it, but he felt a little cheap to think he had made so much noise about it, though all felt certain that he had not exaggerated the painfulness of his hurt.

Our losses were not heavy in numbers, but they included our lieutenant-colonel, Henry H. Pearson, commanding the regiment, who fell about four o'clock in the afternoon, while looking through a field-glass at the enemy's works. Lieutenant Upton, who had been using the glass, remarked, "They are putting in a battery over there." Colonel Pearson, stepping upon a stump so as to look over our works, had just put the glass to his eye, when a sharpshooter's bullet struck him very near the right temple, and passed through his head. He fell backwards, and was caught in the arms of the lieutenant and the writer, and laid upon the ground. The western sun had shone full in his face as he was taking that last look at the foe he had so bravely fought, and possibly the rays reflected by the glass had helped the marksman's aim. A stretcher was procured at once, and he was taken to the field hospital in the rear, but we all knew as soon as we saw the wound that he was beyond help, for the ball had passed directly through the brain. He never spoke, and was unconscious till he died at eight o'clock in the evening. It was a sad night for the Sixth Regiment, and we all felt that it would indeed be hard to find another to fill our lost commander's place. Major Bixby was quite overcome, and with misgivings succeeded as ranking officer to the command. He soon found accorded to himself the confidence and affection that had been so lavishly bestowed upon his predecessor.

In describing the gallant demonstration of General Potter's Division at the North Anna, the historian of the Ninth Army Corps pays the following fit tribute to the memory of our lost commander: "In this operation, however, he [General Potter] had the misfortune to lose one of the best officers of his division, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, commanding the Sixth New Hampshire. This excellent soldier had manifested his bravery on many a well fought field, and was considered by all who knew him as one of the most promising among the volunteer officers in the army. General Potter spoke of him in terms of high commendation; and to the officers and men of his own regiment he was greatly endeared. He had entered the service in the early days of the war, and won his way through the several grades of office by faithful service and distinguished gallantry. His manly and honorable qualities of character attracted the respect of his brother officers, and his bright and genial disposition made him at all times a welcome and agreeable companion."

The lamented lieutenant-colonel was especially dear to the boys of Company C, whom he had led to the war as captain, and they have never ceased to speak of him in words of love and praise. At ten o'clock of the night of the 26th, he was hastily buried by Captain Jones and Chaplain Dore, who consigned the remains, encased in a rude coffin, to a shallow grave on the easterly bank of the North Anna; for as we were obliged to move that night, again by the left, towards Tolopotomoy creek and Cold Harbor, it was impossible to send his body to his friends.[1]

In this movement by the left, we recrossed, after ten

[1] See biographic sketch at end of chapter.

o'clock on the night of the 26th,[1] to the north side of the river, over the bridge strewed with leafy brush so that

[1] General Grant has said of the relative position of the opposing armies along the North Anna, and of the purpose he had formed in consequence,—"Our lines covered his [Lee's] front, with the six miles separating the two wings guarded by but a single division [Willcox's]. To get from one wing to the other the river would have to be crossed twice. Lee could reinforce any part of his line from all points of it in a very short march, or could concentrate the whole of it wherever he might choose to assault. We were, for the time, practically two armies besieging. . . . We could do nothing where we were, unless Lee would assume the offensive. I determined, therefore, to draw out of our present position and make one more effort to get between him and Richmond. I had no expectation now, however, of succeeding in this; but I did expect to hold him far enough west to enable me to reach the James river high up."

To carry out his purpose, General Grant proceeded to turn again the enemy's right by crossing the Pamunkey—as the river formed by the confluence of the North Anna, the Little, and the South Anna is called—at or near Hanover Town, twenty miles north-east of Richmond. The base of supplies was changed from Port Royal on the Rappahannock, where it had been since the move to Spottsylvania, to White House on the Pamunkey. The delicate task of withdrawing his two wings to the left bank of the North Anna, in the face of the enemy, was skilfully done during the 25th and 26th, and the army then moved southward down along the river toward the destined place of crossing at Hanover Town. "Two roads," says General Grant, "were traversed by the troops in this move. The one nearest to and north of the North Anna and Pamunkey was taken by Wright, followed by Hancock. Warren, followed by Burnside, moved by a road farther north, and longer." The three divisions of Burnside's Corps, which had been separated during the stay on the North Anna, were now reunited. From considerations of convenience, however, in conducting the campaign, an order had been issued on the 25th, at General Burnside's suggestion, incorporating the Ninth Corps—hitherto a distinct organization, or army—with the Army of the Potomac. By noon of the 28th all the army had crossed the Pamunkey except Burnside's Corps. This, having been

the rebels might not hear. Marching till midnight, we reached the vicinity of Mt. Carmel church, where we

"left on the north side temporarily to guard the large wagon train," crossed on the night of the 28th.

Lee, finding on the morning of the 27th that Grant's army had entirely disappeared from his front, made haste, upon the inside track, to get position between his flanking foe and Richmond. On the 28th, Sheridan met and beat the rebel cavalry at Hawes's shop, north of Tolopotomoy creek, an easterly flowing branch of the Pamunkey. A Union line had already been formed, extending south from the Pamunkey, and facing westward, with Wright's Corps on the right, Hancock's in the centre, and Warren's on the left. A reconnoissance and advance were made on the 29th, with Burnside's Corps in reserve. On the 30th the enemy was found strongly intrenched south of the Tolopotomoy, on a north-west, south-east line. The Union line was made to confront this from both sides of the creek, and Burnside's Corps, having been brought forward across the Tolopotomoy, was placed on the left of Hancock's. On the 31st, Grant, with some fighting, got his lines close up to those of the enemy, but he had concluded not to attempt to force directly Lee's strong position, but to turn it again on the right by way of Cold Harbor, cross the Chickahominy, and advance to the James river. "Cold Harbor," he says, "was important to us, because while there we both covered the roads back to White House (where our supplies came from) and the roads south-east over which we would have to pass to get to James river below the Richmond defences."

Sheridan, on the 31st, took Cold Harbor, and at night Wright's Corps marched thither from the right, in rear of the rest of the army, to help hold it. The Eighteenth Corps (with the exception of one division) under command of General William F. Smith, sent up by General B. F. Butler from Bermuda Hundred on the James, arrived at Cold Harbor on the afternoon of June 1, and later on that day an assault was made by Wright and Smith upon the enemy, who had made a new disposition of forces and had intrenched at some distance west of Cold Harbor. The assault was well made, and resulted in carrying and holding the enemy's first line of works, but was attended with heavy Union loss. Among the participants in this gallant affair were the first and second brigades of Brooke's Division of the Eigh-

halted and got a few hours' sleep. On the 27th we marched southward toward the crossing of the Pamunkey river at Hanover Town, and at ten o'clock on the night of the 28th our Second Division of the Ninth Corps crossed to the south-west side of the river. We spent the 29th in supporting the troops in front, building breastworks, relieving the front line, and doing picket duty at night. On the 30th our corps moved across Tolopotomoy creek, and sharp skirmishing occurred all along; but we forced the rebels back, and on the 31st, pushing them again, got our own lines close up to their main line. On the latter day the regiment advanced with its brigade across a deep ravine, and drove the enemy from the heights beyond. From the 26th to the 31st we had three officers and thirteen men wounded.

As the enemy's works seemed too strong to be carried by storm, General Grant proceeded to swing around again—this time to Cold Harbor—leaving our corps, on the night of June 1, on the extreme right. Early in the morning of the 2d we had orders to fall back as quietly

teenth Corps, the former commanded by General Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, and the latter (General Hiram Burnham's) containing the Tenth and Thirteenth New Hampshire regiments.

Meanwhile attacks were made upon Hancock, Burnside, and Warren—particularly heavy upon the last—but which were all repulsed, with disadvantage to the enemy. Further changes were made in the arrangement of the Union line. Hancock had by early morning of the 2d moved from the extreme right to the extreme left. Burnside was then left on the extreme right, and the general order of position from right to left was Burnside, Warren, Smith, Wright, Hancock. During the 2d, the line was compacted: Warren was moved to the left to connect with Smith, and Burnside to Bethesda church, in reserve. While Burnside and Warren were making these changes they were several times attacked. One of the attacks is described in the text.—ED.

as possible and move to the left. We did so, expecting to find troops in our rear, but none were to be seen. They had all passed to the left during the night, leaving our brigade alone at the front without support. We moved on leisurely in the hot sun towards Bethesda church, and about noon came upon the rear of the moving army. We rested an hour for hard-tack and coffee, and then advanced again till about 3 P. M., when we struck a large field having many peach and other fruit-trees. Several regiments or brigades, with batteries and ammunition wagons, were there before us. We had heard distant thunder for some time, and knew there was a smart shower coming. Just as we got into the field the shower struck us, and we could do nothing but stop and throw our shelter tents over our heads to keep ourselves as dry as possible. The men covered their rifles as best they could, knowing that they might need them at any moment. The rain came down in torrents for about ten minutes, and then it ceased, or only drizzled.

Just then three rebel batteries opened upon us at a short distance to the right and rear, and two divisions of Longstreet's and Ewell's corps came down upon us like a hawk upon a chicken. We were not prepared to receive them, as we were in the field without any particular formation, but the officers in command were equal to the occasion. They gave their orders in rapid succession, and a more skilful movement of troops was never executed. They were all on the move at once, as if by magic—one regiment to the right, another to the left; a battery this way, and a battery that. Two of our batteries were in position in a trice, hurling shot and shell into the advancing lines of gray. In less than five minutes the field was cleared, and then we charged upon the

enemy's lines, beating them back with heavy loss. It was a sharp struggle for half an hour or more, and the losses were heavy on both sides for so short an engagement. The Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts regiments lost heavily, as they were nearest the enemy when we were first struck. As darkness came on, the firing ceased; and we lay on our arms that night ready to meet or to make an attack early in the morning.

Before it was fairly light on the 3d of June, an advance was made upon the intrenched enemy.[1] It was met by a

[1] During the night of the 2d of June, Lee had "moved his left up to make his line correspond" to Grant's. The line extended from the Tolopotomoy to Cold Harbor; Grant's, from Bethesda church to the Chickahominy, with a division of cavalry guarding the right. The order of position of the troops in the Union line, eight miles long, has been given in the preceding note. The order of the Confederate line, beginning at the left, was Early's (Ewell's) Corps, Anderson's (Longstreet's), A. P. Hill's, Breckenridge's command. "An assault," says General Grant, "was ordered for the 3d, to be made mainly by the corps of Hancock, Wright, and Smith; but Warren and Burnside were to support it by threatening Lee's left, and to attack with great earnestness, if he should either reinforce more threatened points by drawing from that quarter, or if a favorable opportunity should present itself. . . . The move was to commence at half past four in the morning." Having spoken of the operations of Hancock, Wright, and Smith, by which advanced positions had been gained, but without effectual dislodgment of the enemy, General Grant continues,—"Warren and Burnside also advanced and gained ground, which brought the whole army on one line. This assault cost us heavily, and probably without benefit to compensate; but the enemy was not cheered by the occurrence sufficiently to induce him to take the offensive. . . . Fighting was substantially over by half-past seven in the morning. At eleven o'clock I started to visit all the corps commanders to see for myself the different positions gained, and to get their opinion of the practicability of doing anything more in their respective fronts."

The result of the visit was an order issued to General Meade at half-

sharp fire, both from batteries and musketry at short range, but our division pushed the rebels back through the woods and across a field, without being able, however, to dislodge them from the woods beyond. Our regiment supported the Nineteenth New York Battery, which did some fine work,—dropping several shells into the enemy's battery, blowing up two caissons, dismounting guns, and inflicting other loss. Our brigade was on the extreme right of the line of our army, near Bethesda church, that right, however, being guarded by Wilson's

past twelve, "that all offensive action should cease," but adding: "Hold our most advanced positions, and strengthen them. . . . To aid the expedition under General Hunter, it is necessary that we should detain all the army now with Lee until the former gets well on his way to Lynchburg. To do this effectually, it will be better to keep the enemy out of the intrenchments of Richmond than to have them go back there."

In commenting on the battle of June 3, General Grant, with rare but characteristic candor, declares: "I have always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made. . . . No advantage whatever was gained to compensate for the heavy loss we sustained." Of the terrible carnage on the left, it has been said (Greeley's "American Conflict," Vol. II, p. 582), "Twenty minutes after the first shot was fired, fully 10,000 of our men were stretched writhing on the sod, or still and calm in death." The Confederate General Law, a participant in the bloody encounter, adds the following testimony ("Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV, p. 141): "I had seen the dreadful carnage in front of Marye's hill at Fredericksburg, and on the 'old railroad cut' which Jackson's men held at the second Manassas, but I had seen nothing to exceed this. It was not war; it was murder." It should be added that the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, just returned from the North, was among the foremost in the charge made by Barlow, of Hancock's Corps; and that the Tenth and Thirteenth New Hampshire regiments, and Marston's Brigade of Smith's Corps, repeated, in the assault of this day, the gallant doing of the 1st of June.

—EDITOR.

division of cavalry. Our regiment was near the right of the brigade, which, as it came up in support and held the right flank of the corps, faced to the rear in the direction by which it had come the day before.

The Ninth Corps had not been able to get into position to advance upon the enemy quite simultaneously with the troops on the Union left, where the main blow was to be delivered, and where a gallant assault was made in early morning in front of the Second, Sixth, and Eighteenth corps, speedily resulting in bloody failure.[1] Shortly afterward, however, the Second and Third divisions of our Ninth Corps (the first being held in reserve) had attacked the rebel left, as just mentioned.

About 7 o'clock in the morning, skirmishers were deployed, and we all advanced across the field into the woods beyond, the enemy falling back. About 3 P. M., we advanced again, passing over a little rise in plain sight of the rebels, into a road where we lay for the remainder of the day within thirty rods of their lines, and under an incessant and furious fire, to which our boys were not slow in replying. It had been intended that we should charge across the field in front and assault the strong works, but the desperate intention was abandoned, for which we felt thankful.[2] It had been a fight at short range. The loss of the regiment in this battle of Cold Harbor was four enlisted men killed, and three officers and twenty-two men wounded. Other regiments in our division lost several hundred; the whole

[1] See preceding note.

[2] "The opinion of corps commanders not being sanguine of success in case an assault is ordered, you may direct a suspension of further advance for the present."—General Grant's order to General Meade, June 3, 12:30 P. M.

corps, more than one thousand. Our regiment being in a comparatively protected position was able to pour in an effective fire with less loss than that of some other regiments more exposed.

The rebels having ceased firing soon after dark, it was thought they had retreated, so at daybreak of the 4th we advanced across the field and found their works deserted,[1] while all appearances denoted that their losses had been quite as heavy as ours. We counted thirty dead horses belonging to the batteries and officers and staff. They must have been killed in the morning attack, which did not allow time to take them to the rear. On that afternoon, we moved again by the left to Cold Harbor,[2] and joined our left to the Eighteenth Corps. We were brought up within easy rifle shot of the enemy, and part of us went to digging and throwing up works, while others kept an eye on the rebels, and gave them shot for shot. Soon after dark one half of the regiment was ordered to advance over our works about ten rods, to act as outer pickets for preventing a surprise in the night. Being within easy musket range of the enemy, we could not show our heads without receiving a warning note from the "Johnnies" in the shape of a Minié ball, and every few minutes they would send over some of their twelve and twenty-four pound shells to remind us that they were there, and had the tools to work with.

[1] "During the night the enemy quitted our right front, abandoning some of their wounded, and without burying their dead."—General Grant's "Personal Memoirs," Vol. II, p. 273.

[2] General Grant had directed that "whilst on the defensive" the Union line might "be contracted from the right." In the ensuing contraction, Burnside's Corps was brought down three or four miles, from Bethesda Church to Cold Harbor.—EDITOR.

The next day (the 5th) about 9 A. M., we saw, across the field at our right, a large number of men dodging around in the woods. Some said they were "Johnnies" getting ready to attack us, while others remarked that they "had on blue uniforms." We raised a flag, and when they saw it, they came out into the field and over to our lines. They proved to be Fifth Corps pickets, who had been left on the front line the night before, while the main body moved away to the left and rear of us without notifying them. Accordingly when daylight came, and they had waited a long time to be relieved, they sent back one of their number to see what the matter was. Only a veteran can imagine the feelings of those picket guards when their messenger returned to say that the corps had moved, he knew not whither. Giving the enemy a few parting shots, they quietly fell back, and marched to the left, hoping to overtake their corps. When they came in sight of our brigade, they did not know whether we were friends or enemies, till they saw the "old flag" which we held up. They were between our lines and those of the enemy, and would soon have been captured had we not discovered them and called them in, for the rebels were following them up, and succeeded in shooting some of them before they reached our lines. They said some very hard things about their commanders for leaving them out on the picket line and not notifying them that the corps was going to withdraw during the night,—and it was about as mean a trick as could have been played on them. There was no excuse for it, for the pickets would have remained at their post as long as they were ordered to do so, and there was no need of their remaining after daylight.

Rebel sharpshooters occupied a house in our imme-

diate front, and gave us a great deal of trouble. We could not show our heads without being shot at. The second day we lay there, Major J. St. Clair Morton, chief engineer of the Ninth Corps, came to our lines to make a survey of the works. He had a compass and other instruments in his hands. The writer said to him, "Major, keep your head down, or you will get hit." With a disdainful look, he muttered something about knowing his business, and placed his compass on the breastworks to get their line. Hiram Drowns remarked, "That fool will get killed." Just then a Minié ball came over "zip," and striking a little pine bush beside which the engineer was standing, threw the bark into his face. At this, he jumped, and hastily gathering up his kit, stepped to the rear, with another shot whizzing after him which made him duck his head, while the boys were all laughing to see him "get out" so quick. Sometimes those staff-officers who came up to the front line, with so wise a look of "we-know-it-all," and who did not like to have any one caution them, incurred for their arrogance a heavier penalty than ridicule. This same Major Morton was killed in front of Petersburg, while unnecessarily exposing himself to the enemy. He was brave enough, but lacked proper discretion.

On the 6th we were ordered from the front, and went to the rear, or second line of works, where we had a little rest. We were in an open field, skirted by woods on the north and west. As we lay there in the shade, on the afternoon of the 7th, the enemy came around to the right of our front line in strong force with several batteries, and all of a sudden opened upon us a furious fire. The shots came from both the front and the right. The men fell into line without orders, ready to move to the

front at the word. Such a movement, however, did not become necessary. Here a singular and amusing incident occurred, which many of the veterans will remember. As Lieutenant-Colonel Bixby and the writer were standing side by side, with back to the enemy on our right, and a few feet in rear of the regiment, talking about the fusilade, the former turned suddenly to the right and moved back his right foot, when, a moment later a twelve-pound shot struck the ground where his foot had been a moment before, throwing the dirt all over the two men. Passing on a few rods farther, it struck the ground again, and again ricochetted. It happened that a colored cook of our brigade, having two camp kettles in his hands, was running in the same direction the shot was going, and in a bee line with it. He was hurrying for dear life, as the shots were coming from all directions. After the ball had struck the ground the third time and bounded into the air, it hit the cook plump on the back of the head, knocking him over and sending the camp kettles flying several feet ahead of him. The boys shouted, "There 's a dead nigger!" for it all happened in full sight of our brigade. But to the surprise of the lookers-on, he got up as quickly as he had gone down, and ran like a deer across the field towards a house where General Potter had his head-quarters. Such a shout as went up from the boys was never heard before on that line. Hiram Pool remarked, "Who says a darkey's head can't stop a solid shot!" The cook would doubtless have been killed outright, but for the fact that he was going almost as fast and in the same direction as the shot, which had lost the greater part of its force and velocity by striking the ground three or four times. As it was, it would probably have killed a white man on the

spot, and it can readily be believed that the colored one had a headache the rest of the day. When, subsequently, the writer was in Libby prison, he heard a New Hampshire soldier relate the same incident, but the boys shook their heads, and said they could not take such a big dose as that. When, however, several others came forward and declared that they saw it all, the doubters had to give in and accept it as the truth.

We remained at Cold Harbor till the evening of the 12th of June, being under a pretty constant fire, and engaged in picket duty and sharpshooting. Our losses, from the 4th to the 12th, comprised Lieutenant J. M. Shepard killed, Captain S. G. Goodwin and Lieutenant Orange B. Otis wounded, and about forty enlisted men killed and wounded.[1]

[1] The Union losses, after Spottsylvania, are given as follows: At North Anna and Tolopotomoy—killed, 591; wounded, 2,734; captured or missing, 661—total, 3,986. At Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor —killed, 1,844; wounded, 9,077; captured or missing, 1,816—total, 12,737. The aggregate of Union losses, from May 5 to June 15, or from the Wilderness to the James, reckoning two expeditions of Sheridan, was,—7,620 killed; 38,342 wounded; 8,967 captured or missing; making the total of 54,929. The above figures do not include the losses of Butler's army on the James during the same period, which were 634 killed, 3,903 wounded, and 1,678 captured or missing; making a total of 6,215. During the "campaign of six weeks' nearly constant fighting or skirmishing," as General Grant has characterized it, and which he had opened with about 118,000 men, he had received about 40,000 reinforcements, so that his army, although diminished, not only by the losses already specified, but by expiring enlistments and by half of the artillery sent back to Washington, numbered 115,000 at the crossing of the James on the 14th and 15th of June.—EDITOR.





LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY H. PEARSON.

Incidents.—Biographic Sketch.

Dodging the Big Ones. A soldier writes,—"Once, when our regiment was going into battle, and the boys were somewhat inclined to dodge, as the shot and shell flew thick and fast over their heads, Colonel Pearson said, 'Never mind them, boys; they are nothing but humming birds.' But pretty soon a shell came screeching right over the colonel's head, and he dodged—a thing he did not often do. 'Well, boys,' said he, 'I guess you had better dodge the big ones.'"

All Ready to Go. At Bethesda Church, General Griffin, in command of the brigade, came to his old regiment for two companies to form a skirmish line. Almost every man in the regiment stepped forward, and he had to pick his men himself. He did so, saying, "I will not ask you to go any farther than I will go with you." The men selected went cheerfully to their dangerous duty, and the general was true to his word.

HENRY H. PEARSON.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Pearson was born on the 26th of February, 1840, on a farm ten miles from Waukegan, Illinois. His father was a pioneer in the West, having removed from Haverhill, New Hampshire, and settled in Lake county, Illinois, in the year 1834, when there was but one other white man nearer than the occupants of the then small village of Chicago, some forty miles distant. Henry's early educational advan-

tages were limited to those of a log school-house, but in the year 1854 his father removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where his son had better school advantages. Henry worked hard during the day, and studied diligently at night, saving every dollar for books and education. At eighteen he had a good library of useful books, and money enough to begin a three years course of study at Phillips academy, Exeter, which he entered in 1860.

When the Rebellion came in the spring of 1861, though there was no military organization which he could conveniently join, yet so eager was he to meet the enemies of his country and to help defend its imperilled capital, that on hearing of the assault made upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore on the 19th of April, he at once left the academy, where he had already distinguished himself as a bright student and a manly man, and started for the front. Arriving in Baltimore, he found railroad communication with Washington cut off, whereupon he set out on foot for the capital. At Annapolis Junction he found a train just arrived with Rhode Island troops, under command of Colonel, afterwards General, Burnside. He attempted to get aboard the train, but was ordered off by Colonel Burnside. Pearson, being in citizen's dress, might be, for aught Burnside then knew of him, a spy or a tramp, so he was obliged to resume his walk, which he continued all the way to Washington.

Having arrived there, he met in the street a member of Company C—the Lowell Phalanx—commanded by Captain Follansby, and belonging to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. In accordance with his desire to volunteer at once his services as a soldier, he was escorted to the senate chamber in the capitol, where he enlisted,

so that when the Massachusetts Sixth was, on the 22d of April, mustered into the service of the United States for three months, Pearson was one of its most zealous members. He served his term in that regiment, devoting his whole time to drill, guard duty, and the study of tactics.

Captain J. N. Jones, subsequently of the Sixth New Hampshire, who served with Pearson at that time, writes,—"Encamped at the Relay House, Maryland, we did not know at what time, either day or night, we might be attacked, and we were always obliged to sleep with equipments on, and scarcely a night passed without an alarm of some kind to call us up. One night Pearson was in the detail for picket guard, and during the posting he heard the corporal say to a man who was about to be put upon a post, 'This is a very dangerous place.' Instantly Pearson sprang forward from his place in the ranks, saying, 'Put me in the dangerous place.' No objection being made, he was put where he hoped he might meet an enemy of the country he loved so well. The incident was related in camp the next day, and he was ever afterwards called by the men of his company, 'Dangerous Place.' While the battle of Bull Run was going on, and we were not permitted to participate in it, he was like a chained tiger, so anxious was he to be in the fray. The regiment's time expired the next day after the battle, but in the prevalent demoralization around Washington, we were asked to volunteer to stay until the government could relieve us. When, however, a few men in the regiment voted to go home, Pearson's indignation knew no bounds. He would have whipped them all on the spot if he had been permitted to do so."

Returning to New Hampshire, Pearson raised a company of volunteers in the autumn of 1861, in doing which

he effectively addressed war-meetings, appointed by himself, in the vicinity of Exeter. It is recorded of him that he was "at the same time reading the best histories he could obtain of the campaigns of Napoleon, and making plans of his great battles. He was most delighted with the movements on the field of Waterloo, and drew diagrams of them. The war reports of McClellan, Mordecai, and Delafield were read by him with great interest, and digested and remembered." Commissioned as captain, he led his enlisted volunteers to Keene on the 22d of November, 1861, where they took their place as Company C of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. Before leaving the state, Captain Pearson was presented by the people of Exeter with a sword and other testimonials of high esteem.

Thenceforward, rising by well earned promotion from the grade of captain to that of lieutenant-colonel, he shared the fortunes of his regiment, and was in every battle in which it was engaged, until his death. Prominent facts of his brilliant career, which found its untimely end on the 26th of May, 1864, have already been recorded in their proper place in this history. The following description of the young hero's burial on the bank of the North Anna, given by his intimate friend, Captain J. N. Jones, will fitly end this biographic sketch: "When Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson was shot, I was ordered by Major Bixby to go to the rear and see if means could not be found for transporting the body to Washington, whence it might be sent home to his friends. Finding no such means, I was obliged to order the men, who brought the body to the rear, to dig a grave. A box, taken from the out-buildings of an abandoned residence, was made a rude coffin. The grave was dug just

deep enough to admit the box, and, as it was raining and the rear of the army had just passed us in changing its base, I ordered the men to hurry away and join the regiment. The chaplain and myself, who had horses, remained and covered the grave. Putting up a piece of a hard-bread box as a head-board, with the dead hero's name and that of his regiment inscribed thereon, we 'left him alone in his glory.' I am satisfied that from the outset he did not expect to survive the campaign, nor is it probable that he would have done so, for his daring spirit would have made him a target a hundred times during the siege of Petersburg."

CHAPTER XVI.

ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY AND THE JAMES—THREE DAYS' FIGHTING BEFORE PETERSBURG.

About dark on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, we received orders to be ready to move at any moment eastward toward White House Landing. There was to be another grand flank movement—this time across the James River to the front of Petersburg ; but we did not know it then. Our regiment, with others, was ordered to furnish details for the outer picket, which was to hold the front line while the rest of the troops retired to the left. It was not a pleasant position to be left in; for if the enemy should discern that the army had gone, it was sure death or prison for the pickets. Colonel Bixby summoned Captain Thomas J. Carlton, and asked him if he wanted to go to Richmond. The captain said, "I have been trying to get there for a long while, and I do n't know but that I would as soon go to-night as any other time." The colonel then informed him that our regiment must furnish an officer and thirty men for outer pickets to keep the enemy busy while the rest of the brigade retired to the left, and that he had been detailed for that duty. He instructed him that he must not fall back till after midnight ; but that then he might retreat, and overtake the rest of the army if possible; should, however, the rebels advance, he must fight them the best he could. Carlton remarked that he guessed he should go to Richmond fast enough, but he

ıld willingly stay, if he could have good men for the ket. The detail was made, and at about eight o'clock ıt out on the front line and relieved the guards. The in body of the regiment, brigade, and corps, holding extreme right, retired in a south-easterly direction, l after marching all night the distance of eighteen es, reached Tunstall's station on the Richmond & rk River Railroad, at six o'clock in the morning of 13th. Through some mistake the army trains were cking the way of the marching columns, causing a ay, which the men improved by taking a little needed t along the roadside.

While we were thus resting, Captain Carlton's squad guards, tired and dusty, came up the road through hot sand, and their plucky commander reported to lonel Bixby, cheerily saying, "I changed my mind, ıcluding not to go to Richmond this morning, and so ve the 'Johnnies' the slip." As soon as the way was ared, the corps again moved, and, marching by way Baltimore Cross Roads and Olive Church, gained a nt three fourths of a mile from Jones's crossing on the ickahominy, at about night-fall. As the Sixth Corps s then crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, our ps went into bivouac for the night. At an early ır the next morning (June 14) we crossed the Chickaniny, and, marching by way of Varden's, Clopton's, l Tyler's mills, reached the James river in the even-, taking position on the right of the Sixth Corps. Deed by the non-arrival of pontoons, we remained there the evening of the 15th, when we crossed the James ›ve Fort Powhatan. We immediately pushed on ard Petersburg, marching till late at night, with intent of coöperating with Generals Smith and Han-

(General Potter's) brought up the rear. Before one o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, the whole corps had arrived at the Union lines before Petersburg, and at that hour was placed in position upon the extreme left. An attack was made at six o'clock, by General Barlow's Division of the Second Corps, in which our brigade, reporting to General Barlow, participated. Night came amid severe skirmishing, and the attack did not accomplish much. General Griffin's Brigade, however, succeeded in securing a few rifle-pits. In this affair our regiment suffered but little loss.

During the night of the 16th, orders were issued to assault the enemy's defences again at an early hour the next morning. "General Potter's division," says the historian of the Ninth Army Corps, "was selected for the

who, having arrived before, had been dispatched on a movement against that place. Burnside and Wright, having taken a route farther east and longer, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones's bridge, below Long, in course of the night of the 13th and the morning of the 14th, and passing on—as described in the text—reached the James. This they got over on the evening of the 15th, at a point below where Hancock had crossed, and proceeded at once towards Petersburg. General Ferrero's Division of colored troops (the 4th of Burnside's Corps) "moved with the wagon train, farther east by Window Shades and Cole's ferry," and safely reached its destination in due time. The withdrawal of the army on the night of the 12th completely outwitted the enemy. For at least an hour after the departure of the Ninth Corps, the rebels continued to expend shot and shell upon its vacant earthworks. Lee was, for several days, completely mystified by Grant's movement, and could not be made to believe, until the 18th—as General Beauregard testifies—that the army of the Potomac was really across the James, though the Union troops had been assaulting the defences of Petersburg three days. Up to that time he was fully impressed with the idea that Grant would still attack Richmond from the north-east.—EDITOR.

assaulting column. General Ledlie[1] was to support the attack with the First Division. To General Griffin's Brigade was assigned the post of honor and danger, and to General Griffin himself was given the duty of planning and executing the immediate attack; Colonel Curtin's Brigade was to support. General Griffin arranged the movement with great daring and skill. Under cover of the night he led his troops over difficult ground and through slashed timber to a ravine within a hundred yards of the enemy's position, and there formed his column of attack—his own brigade in two lines, the 17th Vermont, 11th New Hampshire, and 32d Maine in front, and the 6th and 9th New Hampshire, 31st Maine, and 2d Maryland in support. Colonel Curtin formed his brigade with the 45th and 48th Pennsylvania and 36th Massachusetts in front, supported by the 7th Rhode Island, 2d New York Rifles, and 58th Massachusetts. The enemy occupied an estate at the head of the ravine belonging to a Mr. Shand, with head-quarters in the house, and his artillery commanding the approaches. So near were the enemy's lines that only in whispers could the necessary orders be communicated. General Griffin enjoined the strictest silence upon his men, and ordered them, when advancing, not to fire a shot, but to depend on the bayonet for clearing the works. Even the canteens were placed inside the haversacks to prevent their rattling.

"At the first blush of the morning, the word 'Forward!' was passed quietly along the column. The men sprang to their feet, and noiselessly, rapidly, vigorously, moved

[1] Soon after the final battle of Cold Harbor, General Crittenden was at his own request relieved from the command of the First Division of Burnside's Corps, and General Ledlie became his successor.—EDITOR.

upon the enemy—Griffin to the right, Curtin to the left. They burst upon him with the fury of a tornado. They took him completely by surprise. They swept his lines for a mile, gathering up arms, flags, cannon, and prisoners all along their victorious pathway. A stand of colors, four pieces of artillery with their caissons and horses, fifteen hundred stands of small arms, a quantity of ammunition, and about one thousand prisoners, were the fruits of this splendid charge. A wide breach was made in the enemy's lines, and it seemed as though the defences of Petersburg were within our grasp. But the energetic movement of General Griffin was not followed up. Colonel Curtin had most gallantly done his part, and General Potter was promptly on the ground to direct the assault. But where were the supports? General Ledlie was not at hand with his division. Fallen timber and other obstructions lay across the way, and the men, stumbling over them in the darkness, made but slow progress. When the junction was finally made, it was too late to do any more than to secure the advantage already gained. Had the supporting division been present at that time, a very brilliant and decisive victory would undoubtedly have been the result. As it was, General Potter could only maintain his position, pushing up his pickets and skirmishers close to the new line upon which the enemy had retired." It may be added that General Griffin was doubtless right in his opinion, when he reported that if the attacking force were doubled, we could go into Petersburg; for it was afterwards proved that the enemy had but a small force there on the morning of the 17th of June.

Early in the afternoon, General Hartranft's Brigade of Willcox's Division made a vigorous attack, and its left

reached the enemy's main line of rifle-pits. But becoming exposed, by mischance of movement, to a withering fire of musketry and artillery, the brigade was losing so heavily that it had to be withdrawn. Colonel Christ's Brigade gained a point midway between its first position and that of the enemy, and held it. General Ledlie attacked with the First Division, taking a few prisoners and carrying a number of rifle-pits. Late at night, however, the enemy pressed so hard upon the division, whose ammunition had been spent, that it was compelled to retire from the line it had gallantly carried, to its former position. The Ninth Corps, assisted by the Second and Fifth, did fierce and bloody fighting on the 17th, with a loss of four thousand men; and the Second Division of the Ninth won and held the foremost position in the Union lines before Petersburg.[1]

A general assault had been ordered to be made at four o'clock in the morning of the 18th; but during the night the rebels fell back about a mile to a new line previously selected, where they proceeded to intrench themselves. When our skirmish line moved up to the works which had been carried and lost before, and now found them deserted, new combinations, made necessary by the change of the rebel position, deferred the general assault till afternoon. In the morning, Captain Jones of our regiment, as brigade officer of the day, was ordered to advance the pickets, and in doing so, found that the rebels had left their works. Making a connec-

[1] "The fighting was very severe, and the losses heavy; and at night our troops occupied about the same position they had occupied in the morning, except that they held a redan which had been captured by Potter during the day."—Gen. Grant's "Personal Memoirs," Vol. II, p. 296.

tion of his hundred men with the skirmishers of the Fifth Corps, he advanced to within sixty rods of the enemy's new rifle-pits, and in a severe skirmish lost two killed and ten wounded. At ten o'clock A. M. he was ordered to fall back.[1] General Willcox was successful in the morning in pushing the enemy back along the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, with its deep cut and ravine. But the grand attack made in the afternoon on the right by the Second Corps assisted by the Ninth, and on the left by the Fifth—though gallant, was unsuccessful. Willcox, however, helped by Curtin's Brigade, followed up—but with heavy loss—the advantage of the morning, and extended his line across the railroad to "within one hundred twenty-five yards of the enemy's salient work," afterwards known as the "Mine." The position thus gained became the salient of our own lines during the ensuing siege. Thus, in the operations of the 18th of June, the Ninth Corps, under the immediate direction of General Parke, not only took a prominent part, but won what success was won; and General Burnside declared in his report,—"No better fighting has been done during the war than was done by the divisions of Generals Potter and Willcox during this attack." That night General Potter's Division made connection with the Second Corps on the right and the Fifth on the left, and held the advance as an intrenched skirmish line. Within a few days the line in the immediate rear of the railroad was intrenched, and strengthened with traverses, abatis, and covered ways. Subsequently two or three field-works were constructed and equipped. The skirmish line itself was, in the course of a week or two, so firmly strengthened and so well manned as to become in

[1] See Captain Jones's account of the affair at end of chapter.

effect a part of the main line. Direct attacks upon the enemy's intrenched position ceased with that of June 18th, and the siege of Petersburg was begun.[1]

[1] When General Smith was sent to Petersburg on the 15th of June, Grant believed that the place could be easily taken,—as, indeed, he always afterward believed it might have been,—it having only "about 2500 men in the defences, besides some irregular troops consisting of citizens and employés in the city who took up arms in case of emergency." Petersburg, on the south side of the Appomattox, an easterly flowing affluent of the James, though twenty-two miles south of Richmond, was the key to the rebel capital, commanding, as it did, its southern and western communications. Its line of defences formed a semicircle of about eight miles, resting upon the Appomattox at each extremity. "The enemy's line," says General Grant, "consisted of redans occupying commanding positions, with rifle-pits connecting them. To the east side of Petersburg from the Appomattox back, there were thirteen of these redans, extending a distance of several miles, probably three." On the 15th of June, these were thinly manned,—"one man to four and a half yards," as says General Beauregard, then in command south of Richmond. General Smith assaulted on the evening of that day with the colored troops of his corps, and took five of the redans with their rifle-pits and artillery. "Strange to say," remarks General Beauregard (see "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV, p. 541), "General Smith contented himself with breaking into our lines, and attempted nothing further that night. Petersburg, at that hour, was clearly at the mercy of the Federal commander, who had all but captured it, and only failed of final success because he could not realize the fact of the unparalleled disparity between the contending forces." At this time the troops needed to man the works were away to the north and east of Richmond with Lee, who was expecting an attack from Grant north of the James: and there most of the rebel army was held till the 17th and 18th, Lee being incredulous of the fact that the Army of the Potomac was across the James and seriously threatening Petersburg, notwithstanding Beauregard's repeated assurances and his urgent calls for reinforcements. It was General Grant's intention that the Second Corps should be at Petersburg early on the 15th; but by some mistake his order to that

Incidents—Biographic Sketch.

ADVANCING THE PICKETS.

BY CAPT. J. N. JONES.

We struck the outer works of Petersburg, June 16th. On the 17th the battery was taken, and we lay all day in that line where the battery was. Just in front of our line was a growth of pine woods. I was brigade officer of the day, and had command of about one hundred men from the eight regiments in the brigade, who were posted fifty or sixty yards in front of the main line. About daylight of the 18th, I was making my way along the picket line, and, following a ravine which ran diagonally with it, I went through the line, and suddenly found myself about fifty yards in front of it. As I was between the lines, and it was not light enough for our men to see who or what I was, they thought I was a "Reb," and one was about to shoot, when his companion stopped him with the remark, "Let him come in." It was an interesting walk for me back to the line, expecting every moment to be fired upon by the rebels,

effect did not reach Hancock, and the first intimation the latter had of what was wanted of him was given in a note received later in the day from General Smith, asking him to "come on." Hastening to comply, Hancock came up at evening, and, having proposed "to take any part assigned him," was requested by Smith "to relieve his men who were in the trenches." Thus the nick of time for taking Petersburg easily had been missed—a miss entailing the three days' fight described in the text and the long ensuing siege.

An official report makes the Union loss, from the 15th to the 18th of June, inclusive, 10,586 men,—of whom 1,298 were killed, 7,474 wounded, and 1,814 missing.—EDITOR.

if not by our own men; for these, I knew, could not make me out until I came very close to them.

But the main intention of the present writing is to relate what happened subsequently on that day. About seven o'clock I went back to the main line to get a little coffee and hard-tack. General Griffin was close by me, when General Potter rode up and spoke to him. General Griffin called to me, and, when I had gone up to where they both were, he said,—"Captain Jones, you advance the picket line: we think the enemy has left the woods in our front." I immediately went to the picket-line, and, walking the whole length of it, told the officers and men that we were about to advance, and impressed it upon them to keep in line. We moved forward into the woods and then through them, without seeing any foe. Having halted and taken a survey, we went to the edge of an oat-field, partially covered by rising ground, and from there we could see, at a little distance in front, burning buildings, which the enemy had just fired. We continued our advance; and, having moved through the oat-field and struck the high ground, we were met by a hot fire. I ordered the men forward, and we went across the field, and took position behind a fence which ran along by the burning buildings. We opened fire, and kept it up for some time, upon the rebels, who were ten to our one. I stood at first behind a small apple-tree; but the rebels saw me, and made it so hot that I changed my position to one about five rods in front of the line, behind a large tree, where I could see the enemy's lines. The rebels were at work like beavers on the fort which we afterwards blew up. Finding that I could not advance any farther, I decided to hold on where I was. It was not long before the Fifth



CAPTAIN THOMAS J. CARLTON.

Corps came up in force on the left and rear. Soon an aide of General Griffin's came to order us back to the main body of the brigade, and wanted to know what I was doing up there, as the Fifth Corps should have done the work I had been doing. Having returned with my command, I reported to Generals Griffin and Potter, who were together. When they were almost disposed at first to reprimand me for going too far, I told them that I was ordered to advance my line, and I should have kept on to Petersburg, unless checked by the enemy or ordered to halt. The explanation seemed to have been sufficient, as I heard no more about the matter. Two men were killed in this movement, and ten wounded. About ten men of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment were in it.

THOMAS J. CARLTON.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Captain Thomas J. Carlton, son of Jonathan and Eliza (Shattuck) Carlton, was born in Canaan, N. H., November 9, 1837. His father was a native of Canaan, born Oct. 23, 1800; his mother was of Pepperell, Mass., born March 25, 1798. The subject of this sketch lived at home till he was nineteen years of age, and then found employment, as a mechanic, in the bedstead-shop in his native town. He continued this pursuit until the war, and for ten years afterwards. He subsequently engaged in farming, which continues to be his principal occupation. His war record is an honorable one, and a proud legacy for his children.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—BATTLE OF THE MINE.

General Grant having concluded to reduce Petersburg by siege, assigned to the Army of the James, under command of General Butler, the holding of Bermuda Hundred and all the ground in Union possession north of the James river, reaching to Deep Bottom twelve miles below Richmond; while to the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Meade, he gave the investment of Petersburg along its eastern front, in a line extending, for the present, from the Appomattox river on the right, to the Jerusalem plank road south-west of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad on the left. The lines of Butler and Meade had, at the commencement of the siege, a front of ten miles. In front of Petersburg, where the Ninth Corps was stationed with the Fifth at its left, regular intrenchments, with parallels, traverses, covered trenches, and earthworks, were speedily constructed, facing those of the enemy, and from one hundred twenty-five to five hundred yards distant from his main line. Along the line of the Ninth Corps were two batteries of two guns each, one of four, one of six, two of eight, and, at the centre, one of fourteen. There were also three mortar batteries.

In a piece of pitch-pine woods covering several acres, our division and brigade had their "retreat," as the boys called it, or first line of works, to which we retired after doing duty for forty-eight hours out on the picket or front

line, which was only about sixteen rods from the rebel position and rather too close for comfort or safety. This line, which was distant about half a mile from our "retreat," was reached by going through an exposed oat-field, thence down a hill into a ravine across the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, and beyond this over a bog upon which a corduroy bridge had been built by us in full sight of the enemy, and with the loss of life or limb of many a brave fellow. Beyond this bridge the ground was uneven and continued to rise towards Cemetery hill, in the outskirts of Petersburg. On this side-hill, in the blazing sun of June 18th, our advanced pickets established the front line by digging rifle-pits. When night came on these were strengthened, and in the course of two or three days they became very good breastworks.

Our division's front line was by several rods nearer the enemy's works than was the position of any other portion of the besieging force. In fact, it was so far in advance of the others on our right that it curved in almost a half circle, so that the enemy could from that direction shoot lengthwise of it and do us much harm till traverses were built to screen us. The first week we were obliged, in going to the front or back to the rear, to pass in plain sight of the enemy. It was only after dark, and from urgent necessity, that the attempt was made thus to pass; and then some of our men were killed or wounded every night in the continuous fire kept up across the whole space between our front and rear lines. The second week a ditch, or covered way, about seven feet deep and eight feet wide, was commenced in the woods at our "retreat," and extended across the oat-field down over the side-hill in a zig-zag line, so that we could pass to and from the front out of

sight of the enemy, except while crossing the bog on the bridge. Here the rebels would pelt us whenever they got a glimpse of us. Our brigade (the Second) would go out after dark to the front line, and relieve the First. Having remained there forty-eight hours, we would, in turn, be relieved by the First Brigade, and go back to the "retreat" in the woods, where we rested from that constant watching to which we were subjected when up in front. From the 18th of June to the 15th of August we were not for a moment out of danger, even when we were at the rear. Rifle shots and the shells from batteries, forts, and mortars came over among us continually, night and day, and we were constantly losing our brave men. Some were killed while asleep; some, while forming in line at roll-call; some, while eating their "grub." A member of Company E had just finished making out the company's pay-roll, when a Minié ball, coming through his shelter tent, struck him in his side and killed him almost instantly. His life-blood flowed over the pay-roll, which was forwarded to Washington as issued, with the remark on the margin opposite the dead soldier's name, "Killed while making out this roll, which is sealed by his blood." The especially severe and persistent firing kept up by the enemy along the front line of our corps had one reason in the fact that, on the 18th of June, the Fourth (Colored) Division, commanded by General Ferrero, and hitherto detached to guard the army trains, had joined us; whereupon the rebels vented, in an incessant galling and somewhat deadly fire, the bitter spite they felt against both negro soldiers and white ones beside whom they fought. In front of other corps not having the colored element in their organization there was little firing, and the outposts of

both sides "were even disposed to be friendly;" but General Potter reported the losses of our division, while occupying the front line, to average "some fourteen or fifteen officers and men killed and wounded per diem."

In our "retreat" we constructed breastworks to protect, among other things, head-quarters and the quartermaster and medical departments. We also built booths of limbs and trees, to help keep off the burning rays of the sun. While in these we could not see the bomb-shells as they came over among us, but could hear them as they came tumbling through the air with their "quit, quit, quit." When this was heard, all would look as wise as possible, and try to determine where the dangerous visitor was going to land. We could not, however, tell much about its alighting-place till it got pretty near; then there would be a hustling to the right or left to get out of its range. How the boys would jump out of their blankets, when awakened from sound sleep, at the cry, "She is coming!" or, "Cover yourselves!" The writer had his bough-house at the foot of a small pine tree. As Captain Goodwin and himself lay there, one hot afternoon, upon the sun-burned clay levelled off and spread with blankets, the peculiar "quit, quit" of a shell down close by interrupted their conversation. The captain, exclaiming "She is on us!" jumped through the bough-house in one direction, while the writer went through in another, just in time to let the shell take possession of the tenement. It struck the solid clay, bounded up, and rolled down the hill into the bushes, but fortunately did not explode. The captain, remarking that he never saw the writer so spry before, suggested that it would be safe to try the bed again, as lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

One night the writer, being at the front, lay looking at the stars and watching the shells as they passed over and dropped in the rear. All of a sudden the rebels changed the elevation of their mortars, so that the shells would fall on the front line. By the fire of the fuse they could be seen high in the air, and it could be readily told whether they were going to our right or left. If they seemed to be on a line with one, he had to look out sharp for them. At last the writer saw one coming directly towards his resting-place, which he vacated on the double-quick. The shell struck the bed of hard clay, smoothly levelled off and covered with a rubber blanket, and at once exploded, tearing the blanket into shreds, making a deep hole in the bed, and sadly shattering the sleeping apartment. One of the men soon came along with a shovel, and repaired the tenement somewhat, so that the writer could occupy it till another aerial traveller alighted there.

One afternoon, about sundown, four of the men sat around a smoothed-off plat of clay, playing cards, which they threw into the centre of the ring. As the enemy had been shelling us but little that afternoon, the boys were off their guard. They were busy at play, with several sitting and standing around watching the game, when suddenly a shell dropped down into the circle upon the cards and exploded at the same moment, wounding the four players,—Moses B. Knowles, William Bowlen, William A. Eaton, and Stephen White, all of Company C. The wounded were taken to the hospital, where Bowlen died soon after. A few feet to the left of the boys who were playing cards stood an old man of Company G. When the shell exploded, he was stooping over his knapsack, arranging his traps. A

shovel lying near was struck, and hurled into the air; as it came down, it hit the old man's head, at which he straightened up, mad all through, and called out, "Who the devil throw'd that shovel at me?" Of course the boys had to laugh at this, although their comrades were lying wounded around them. Seeing the blood running down the veteran's face, the writer went to him and explained that it was the work of the shell. The blade of the shovel had indeed made a bad scalp-wound. With this temporarily dressed, the man was sent to the rear and to the hospital. He died within a few days, gangrene having entered the wound and carried him off. Thus that one shell wounded five men, two of whom died soon after.

On the 4th of July our officers had gathered in a bough-house around an oak tree that stood close to the line. A few days before, some of the boys had captured an ice-house a little to the left and rear. They had to run the gauntlet to get to it, for it was in full view of the enemy; but there were dare-devils who were ready to go out and get the ice to sell to others who thought it safer to stay away. As we had ice and it was the "glorious Fourth," the proposition was made to get some lemons and sugar of the sutler and have some lemonade. The proposition was no sooner made than it was carried out, and the lemonade was prepared. Some wanted a "stick" in theirs. It happened that about the time we commenced on the lemonade, the "Johnnies" commenced giving us a double dose of shells: perhaps they smelled the "stick." To save our heads and not spill our drinks, we kept one outside the booth to watch for the bombs, and let the rest know if they were likely to fall among us. Some of us had tasted the good cool drink, and

Captain Jones was outside on the lookout, when we heard a bomb coming, but supposed it was going over us. Just then Captain Jones cried out, "The-r-e sh-e is!" At the same moment, the shell, coming slantwise through our booth, buried itself in the soft dirt which had been thrown up in digging the trench, and exploded, completely covering us all with red dust, so that we looked more like Indians than white men. Soon was heard the cool remark of Captain Jones, "Is the lemonade spilled? I have not had my drink yet!" At this we all laughed heartily, and when the dust settled, we found that no one was hurt. Captain Goodwin was sitting just where he was before the shell exploded, holding his canteen of "commissary" with both hands, and as soon as the dust would let him, he exclaimed, "That is the meanest thing I ever knew the rebels to do!" We finished our drinks without further molestation.

On the 15th of July, while we were working on a fort between the lines, Colonel Bixby was struck by a sharpshooter's bullet, which passed through his shoulder just under the collar bone. The wound was a singular one, the flesh not being torn at all. It was as smooth as though it had been burned with hot iron. It must have been made by one of the famous Southern sporting rifles. The colonel had indeed a narrow escape, for had the bullet gone one inch to the right or left, it would have cut an artery, and he would have bled to death. He went home, and Captain Robert L. Ela took command of the regiment. We had come that morning to relieve the Second Maryland Regiment, that had been at work on the fort during the latter part of the night. As Captain Goodwin and the writer were sitting on some appletrees that had been dug up, and as the Second Maryland

was filing out and our boys were coming in, all in plain sight of the rebels in our front and at our right, a gun of one of the enemy's batteries opened fire. A puff of smoke was seen, and a shell struck an embankment three or four rods in front of our position, the rebels having aimed too low. The captain had hardly time to say "Look out for the next one!" when there was another puff of smoke, and a shot was distinctly seen as it came skimming over the oat-field. This just grazed the embankment, and, passing between the captain and the writer, who were not more than six feet apart, went on through the ranks of the Second Maryland, wounding two of its number,—one man's hand being taken off just above the wrist with a cut as clean as one made with a saw. Captain Goodwin remarked, "I saw that shot just as plain as day as it came over the field, and it was the first cannon shot I ever saw while it was going through the air." It is a fact that a shot can thus be seen, if the observer is nearly in a direct line with it and the sun is shining in the right direction. Only once after this did the writer see a shell as it passed through the air, and that was on the day (July 30th) when the Mine was exploded.

As we were forming in line about nine o'clock one July evening, to go out to the front, Joseph Schaffer, of Company K, turned around to speak to Captain Goodwin and the writer, standing a few feet from him, when a stray shot struck him in the neck, cutting the jugular vein. He fell into Captain Goodwin's arms, covering him with blood, and died in a few minutes. The next day, while we were on the front line, Sergeant A. Rawson, of Company G, one of the brightest boys of our regiment, and beloved by all, in a little playful scuffle with

Captain Goodwin, having accidentally exposed himself to the ever watchful eyes of the rebel sharpshooters, was struck by a bullet in the head. In a few minutes he lay dead in Captain Goodwin's arms, having uttered only the words, "I am shot." Such scenes as these were witnessed almost every day. In looking over his diary, the writer finds such items as these,—"July 4th. Lost four men. July 5th. On picket on front line—two killed and four wounded." And so it was for more than fifty days, our losses being from three to six daily, while we lay there doing only guard or picket duty.

About the 1st of July we had been mustered for four months' pay, and when the paymaster came we found he had a trunk as big as a small bank, full of scrip, of denominations from five to fifty cents. The scrip was in sheets about fifteen inches square, not cut apart. It was the first the boys had seen, and they had much fun with it. They would come out of the pay-tent with their arms full of it, for it took a large heap to make a hundred dollars. Some of the boys said it was just what they wanted to play poker with, they having been obliged before to use beans. One of the boys papered his tent all around with these sheets of scrip, using pins instead of paste. It was quite a pretty sight. Some men will get fun and enjoyment out of almost anything; and it was well that we had some of these fun-loving and fun-making fellows with us in the army to help keep up the spirits of the others.

The course of narration has now reached the affair of the Mine. Opposite the position occupied by the Ninth Corps, the enemy had a strong redoubt situated a few hundred yards below the crest of Cemetery Hill. "In the rear of the redoubt, a ridge ran back nearly at right

angles with the enemy's line on the hill." If this important position could be carried, the enemy's lines would be seriously threatened, if not entirely broken. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pleasants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, largely composed of Schuylkill miners, and belonging to Potter's Division, thought the redoubt might be destroyed by running a mine under the intervening space of about five hundred feet between the line of the Ninth Corps and that of the enemy. He was a skilful mining engineer, and, after the matter had been laid before the proper authorities and by them considered, was directed, in the last week of June, to commence the work. General Meade, however, was not favorably disposed towards the undertaking, while other regular-army officers derisively scouted the idea, declaring that it was an impossibility to dig the mine with the implements at hand. The enlisted men said that Meade was jealous of Burnside, who favored the experiment, and that he was afraid that if the mine proved a success it "would take a few plumes out of his hat."

The digging of the tunnel commenced in a little ravine, about three rods in rear of which our regiment was doing picket duty. A constant picket firing was kept up day and night to help drown the noise of excavation. "Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants and men," says the historian of the Ninth Corps, "wrought with such earnestness and perseverance, that by the 23d of July a main gallery five hundred ten and eight-tenths feet in length was constructed, with two lateral galleries at the further end,—one of thirty-seven and the other of thirty-eight feet in length. Agreeably to General Burnside's plan, four magazines were to be placed in each of these lateral galleries at intervals equidistant from each other,—

two upon each side of the gallery,—and charged with about one half or three fifths of a ton of powder each. The magazines were to be connected by troughs of powder with each other and with the main gallery; five or six fuses and two wires were to be run out of the mouth of the mine, there to be fired—the fuses in the ordinary way, the wires to be charged by a galvanic battery. After some delay, the powder for furnishing the magazines—about eight thousand pounds—was forwarded, and the ten days following the 18th were occupied in strengthening the mine and charging the magazines. The powder was put into the magazines on the 27th of July, three lines of fuses were laid for a distance of ninety-eight feet, and the mine was tamped during the night of the 27th and through the day on the 28th,—the work ending at six o'clock in the afternoon." The powder had been brought in bags on the shoulders of men, for a mile or more from its landing-place, across the field to the mine, and under exposure to the enemy's shot and shell that dropped among the intrepid carriers. Of course there was no little danger in thus transporting the eight thousand pounds of powder out to the front line, but there were men enough ready to volunteer in doing the risky work. All the excavated material, about eighteen thousand cubic feet, had been carried out in hard-tack boxes, and the tunnel being only about four feet high, this was no boys' play. The writer went the whole length of the tunnel, and could hear the "Johnnies" digging and driving nails overhead, little dreaming what was going on beneath them. Under the fort a layer of beautiful potters' clay was struck, from which the boys fashioned pipes, which, when burned, became almost as hard as stone. Marbles also were made of this clay; and the

writer has specimens of it to-day, as hard and smooth as when rolled together on the picket line so many years ago.

On the evening of July 29th[1] we received orders to be ready to move out to the front line at three o'clock the next morning. We all knew what it meant. It was an anxious night, and but few closed their eyes at all. Officers and men, gathered here and there in little groups, talked over what was to be on the morrow, for the mine

[1] When the mine was finished and made ready to receive the powder, the result was reported at the head-quarters of General Meade, where nothing but distrust and ridicule of the undertaking had been manifested. General Burnside, as requested, immediately presented his plan of the attack to follow the explosion. That plan was, in substance, that two columns should charge through, or rather along, the breach caused by the explosion, and sweep along the enemy's lines right and left, clearing away artillery and infantry, while other columns should make for the crest of Cemetery Hill,—all this to be done with the remainder of the army coöperating. In this plan, the Colored Division was to lead the assault. Not supposing that any objection would be made to thus employing the colored troops, Burnside had caused them to be drilled with especial reference to the assault, in which they were eager to lead. But to his sad disappointment, Meade refused to have the colored men assigned to that duty, and got General Grant's concurrence in the refusal. The latter, however, frankly declared afterwards,—"General Burnside wanted to put his Colored Division in front, and I believe if he had done so it would have been a success." Meade also refused to approve "the order of the formation of the attacking column," and insisted that "the troops should move directly to the crest without attempting side movements." Thus Burnside found his well matured plan frustrated. He let the commanders of his First, Second, and Third divisions draw lots as to who should lead the assault, the lot falling unfortunately to General Ledlie of the First Division, as mentioned further on in the text. Disappointed and anxious, the commander of the Ninth Army Corps awaited at the fourteen-gun battery in front, on the night of the 29th, what the morrow would bring forth.—EDITOR.

was to be exploded at 3:15 in the morning, and we all knew that a deadly struggle would ensue. Some had presentiments of sure death, and tried all honorable means to keep out of the coming battle. Captain Crossfield went to Captain Ela, commanding the regiment, and asked if there was any possible way for him to be excused. The captain said that he might be excused if he was sick. Crossfield replied that he was not sick, but that he dreaded the coming battle more than he had all the others in which the regiment had been engaged, though he did not know why. As we lay there thinking and talking, we became nervously anxious for the appointed hour to come. At last it came. At a quarter past three o'clock in the morning of July 30th, the fuses were fired. Our troops lay upon their arms, and silently awaited the result. But an hour passed, and there was no explosion. The imperfect splicing of the fuses had let in dampness which prevented the powder from burning. Then it was that Lieutenant Jacob Douty and Sergeant Henry Rees, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, bravely volunteering their services, entered the mine, put the fuses in order, and relighted them. At sixteen minutes before five o'clock the explosion ensued. The ground trembled as in an earthquake, and there was a "sound like the noise of great thunders." Then, in a moment, the fort with "cannon, caissons, camp equipage, and human bodies," together with several rods of earth around it, shot up into the air some one hundred fifty or two hundred feet. A cloud of dust arose, looking like a volcano as pictured in the school geographies. As the mass arose it spread out, so that some of its falling débris landed many rods from the crater. The hard-baked clay held together, and lumps of it as large as

small cottages were rolled out. It was a grand and awful sight. As another has said,—"All that was left of a six-gun battery and its garrison of two hundred men or more was a great crater two hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty-five deep, with the débris of the material of what had been one of the strongest of the enemy's works."[1] The explosion struck terror into the rebels for a long distance to the right and left. We could see them running their cannon out of another fort situated about fifty rods south of the one destroyed. They were much demoralized, and had the advance of our troops not been delayed, we could have carried everything before us.

For several days previous to the explosion of the mine, General Burnside would call together his division commanders,—Willcox, Potter, and Ledlie,—and they would talk over the details of the plan of attack. In these interviews General Burnside discovered that there was an ill feeling among those officers as to which division should have the lead in the assault. Instead of saying to his best commander,—who would have the best troops, as a matter of course,—"You take your division, and do you go through there at all hazards," he said to them, "Gentlemen, if you are going to quarrel over this matter, you shall draw lots." They drew lots, "and the lot fell upon Judas," or, in other words, upon Ledlie, the most inefficient of the three.

The corps was to be formed in the shape of a triangle or wedge, with Ledlie's Division leading at the point of the wedge; and this was to go through the crater and push directly for Cemetery Hill. Potter's Division was to form to the right of Ledlie's, completing the line down to the base of the triangle, or right-hand side of the wedge,

[1] Woodbury's History of Ninth Army Corps.

protecting Ledlie's right flank and wiping up the enemy's exposed lines on that side, and pushing also for Cemetery Hill; while Willcox's Division was to take the corresponding place on the left. When the mine exploded, Ledlie's division moved forward and plunged into the crater. The rebels were not so much demoralized as might be supposed, and, after the first shock was over, understood the case perfectly, and, the point being a high one, visible from nearly all their line, they saw at once that the movement was an attack, and turned all their fire, both artillery and musketry, upon that point. Had Ledlie's Division pushed through without halting, all would have been well; but the first fifteen minutes being lost, all was lost.

The crater was packed with men as thick as they could stand, and it was impossible for other troops to get through that mass. About seventy-five feet of the enemy's line had been blown out; the remainder on both sides still bristled with abatis, bayonets, and musketry, and was as strong and as difficult to carry as ever. Gen. Griffin's Brigade pushed through and over the abatis, and encountered the enemy in a hand-to-hand struggle in their intrenched lines and traverses, and gained considerable ground. But the latter had every advantage; and, by reason of the incessant fire from a distance, as well as the stubborn fighting in their lines, it was impossible to drive them beyond where they held Ledlie's troops. They trained their distant mortars on us, and their fire was so accurate that the shells fell directly among us and exploded with terrible effect.

General Potter remained in the rear,—where was his place,—directing his division; while General Griffin, being the second in command, led the column with his brigade,

as it was his duty to do,—the other brigade supporting, or trying to support him. Receiving orders from Burnside through Potter to take command of the advance and push a column to Cemetery Hill, General Griffin forced his way through the mass of disorganized troops in the crater, climbed to the parapet on the farther side, and called upon the men to come forward and form, and follow him in that movement. But the fire was then so hot from all directions that no troops could live there. The few who sprang up bravely to the parapet to join him were nearly every one of them shot down. He was himself twice hit while standing there, but not to draw blood. Finally, finding it impossible to induce those men to come out of the crater in such a destructive fire, he was compelled to abandon the attempt. The Colored Division then came up, and made a brave attempt to push through the enemy's lines at our right, but was repulsed as the white troops had been.[1] Finding the assault a failure, General Grant sent orders to the officers in the crater to withdraw their men. But the enemy had a terribly destructive cross-fire on the field which must be passed in getting back to the Union lines. Generals Hartranft, Bartlett,[2] and Griffin consulted together, and drew up a request in writing, which all signed, asking that the artillery might be directed to open all along our lines, to draw the enemy's fire and attention, while retreat was made.

[1] The crest and Cemetery Hill could not be gained. The rebel forces were concentrated. Bushrod Johnson's Division, with two brigades of Mahone's, had drawn around the crater, and Beauregard and Lee were upon the ground.—EDITOR.

[2] General William F. Bartlett, commanding a brigade in Ledlie's Division. He had lost a leg early in the war, which had been replaced by one of cork. This last, too, was shattered while he was standing in the crater. He was taken prisoner.—EDITOR.

"The day," says General Griffin, "was excessively hot, and while we lay there in the burning sand awaiting the action asked for, it was sickening to see the suffering of the wounded and the destruction caused by the enemy's incessant fire. Many of the wounded had crawled up under cover of the mounds of earth thrown up by the explosion, to avoid the shot; and the ground was completely covered with the dead and wounded, together with the troops massed there for the attack. The enemy's bombs continued to fall among us, exploding, and tearing the men to pieces in a most frightful manner. The thirst was almost unendurable, even for the well men, while the wounded suffered agonies from the want of water. Men would come to me and ask permission to go to the rear for water, and the reply would be, "Yes: take as many canteens as you can well carry, and go, and bring back water for these wounded men;" for I was glad of an excuse to give them a chance to run for their lives, not expecting human nature to be equal to the ordeal of passing twice through the almost certain death of that terrible cross-fire for the sake of alleviating the sufferings of comrades. Soldier after soldier came with the same request, and, receiving the same answer, would speed away across that field of death,—some to pass safely over, and some to fall by the way. In due time one of them came over the parapet of our works below, and making his way toward us with all the speed his heavy load would allow, succeeded in reaching us, minus two canteens punched by bullets, and all the water let out. What cheers greeted him as he came in! What blessings were called down upon him by those wounded men for that cooling water! Then another of those brave fellows came over the parapet and started to join us; but when

out half-way across, he threw up his arms and went down with the unmistakable thud of death. Quick as thought a young soldier darted out from among us, and, running to him, gathered up his canteens; but, on his return, he was struck down before he had made a dozen yards. In a moment, however, he was up again, and, only slightly wounded, came in with the water. And the cheers were loud for the gallant exploit. Then another came over the parapet and succeeded in reaching us, while another was shot down on the way; and so it went on, till, I believe, every one of those noble fellows returned with his gallons of water, or perished in the attempt. It was one of the noblest and bravest acts I saw during the whole war. Two of those gallant boys belonged to Company H of the Sixth New Hampshire,—James Sandow (the Adjutant-General's Report has it Sanders) from Gonic, still living at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, and Washington Davis from Lee, reported killed in action. I regret that I did not get the names of the others, but they were strangers from other regiments.

"In this position we had the experience of 'dodging bombs.' We soon learned to note the explosion of the mortars trained on us, and then we would look into the sky directly over our heads. Presently we would discover a small black spot at the instant the bomb reached its height, and keeping our eyes on it, we could follow it in its descent, discover its direction, and guess, within a few feet, where it would strike. Sometimes men dodged just in time to save their lives; sometimes they would be hit in spite of themselves, or in dodging the wrong way through inaccurate calculation, while the wounded or those not watching would often be torn to pieces in the most horrible manner. Some of the bombs would bury

themselves in the ground and fail to explode, while others would explode in that position, covering us with dirt and débris, and killing and wounding the men around it.

"Along in the middle of the afternoon our artillery got the order to open fire for our benefit. This was done, and made it lively for the rebels all along the line, drawing their attention away from us, so that we made the retreat to our lines without serious loss while crossing the field."

It remains to relate some of the special experiences of the Sixth New Hampshire on that disastrous day. When the mine exploded, we were a short distance in rear of the front line, where we had been doing picket duty so long. At once, upon the explosion, we advanced to the front line, while those that had been there advanced to the enemy's lines. We rested here a short time, the enemy shelling us with all fury from a heavy battery on our right, whence they could rake us at their pleasure, while we were obliged to stand and take it without returning a shot, since our own boys were in front of us. We sent word to General Griffin, who was up in the crater, how we were situated, and asked if we could not advance to where he was, so that we might take a hand in the fight. We received the reply, that there were too many men there already. So we had to remain where we were. Flour barrels, set up on end and filled with dirt, served as flankers to stop the rifle shots, but shells made havoc with them. As the writer and Col. Zenas Bliss, of the Seventh Rhode Island, were sitting there with barrels at their backs, a shell came over, and, just hitting the top of the frail barricade, knocked some of the dirt over them. The colonel, remarking that he did

not like that, got up and went down over the hill a few rods to the rear, while the writer moved a few feet to the left. Four men of our regiment at once took the place thus vacated, thinking it a good cover from the storm of shot and shell; but they had scarcely taken shelter there before a shell struck the barrels and exploded, killing two of the men outright, cutting one almost in two, and wounding the other two very severely.

Again General Griffin was asked if there was room for us on the front line. The reply came from him in the crater, that we might move out into the open field half-way between the two lines, so as to be ready to advance at once when the other line should move on. We advanced into the open field and lay down; but we soon found that we had "jumped from the frying-pan into the fire," for we were here in view of the enemy on both the right and the left, who soon brought their guns to bear on us and gave us shell and solid shot from both directions. There were hard-pine woods on our right between us and the enemy's batteries, and some of the shells, striking the large trees and passing through them, made the kindling-wood fly in a lively manner around us. Several men were wounded by these splinters. It was the only time in the experience of the writer when shot and shell came so near him that he could feel the wind from them as they passed over. As never before, he wished he was as thin as a pressed cod-fish, while he hugged mother earth as never at any other time. The rebels shot lengthwise of our regiment, and the writer's company, bearing the colors, was in the middle of the line. The reader can judge how close the shot and shell came to us when told that the shots from the right would hit the boys who were lying flat near the

left of the regiment, not five rods distant from the color company, though we were on level ground. In one case a shell just grazed the cartridge-box flap of a man in the company on the writer's immediate left, and struck the fourth man from the one first mentioned, mangling him fearfully. The shots which passed over us would frequently strike the ground at a distance of not more than one rod in our rear. Here, for the second time in his experience, the writer saw shells as they passed through the air; here, too, he was in a direct line with them, and they came within a foot of his head. This experience, and that at Cold Harbor,—when the shot passed between him and Colonel Bixby, they not being more than three feet apart,—together with that of a few days before, when Captain Goodwin and himself had so narrow an escape at the fort, convinced the writer of the falsity of the assertions made by some writers and "old vets" (who never saw a battle), that the wind from a cannon ball or shell passing within six feet of a man would knock him over. There is no truth in these "yarns." In all three of the cases just mentioned, no more wind was felt by the writer than there would have been had a large fowl flown by. Then, again, the shell that passed through the ranks of the Second Maryland, in the case last mentioned, did not affect any of the men in the least, except the two that it struck.

We lay there in that open field, in the hot sun, with the thermometer standing as high as 105 degrees, from about ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, and without a drop of water save what we had in our canteens, and that almost spoiled by the heat. The boys tried to make the best of their situation—being

under three fires, from front, right, and left,—by digging with their bayonets into the hard-baked clay and throwing it out with their tin cups, so as to get enough thrown up to protect their heads. Never did men work harder than we did there to save ourselves from the destructive fire which we could not return. Some were uneasy, and could not remain in position. Captain Crossfield came out several times from his company near the left to where Captains Ela, Jones, and the writer were lying. Ela advised him to keep as still as possible, as he would be less liable to be hit. Crossfield, remarking that he was "all right," went back to his company and lay down. Just then a shell struck his right hip, cutting him almost in two, and at the same time rolling him over on the ground. Raising his head, he said "Good-bye, boys,"—and was dead! Ela had said, as the captain started to creep back to his company, "Crossfield acts strangely to-day: I don't see what troubles him." That fatal shell explained it all. He had one of those unaccountable presentiments that so many men have had just before death. Captain Crossfield was brave and efficient, and one of the most soldierly and best drilled officers in the regiment. In less than thirty minutes after he was killed Lieutenant G. E. Upton, of Company F, received a wound in the head, of which he died the next day. He had told the writer the night before that he felt that he should not survive the coming battle. He was, to use the words of his captain, "a brave and true soldier and a good Christian." The Grand Army Post at Derry is appropriately named in honor of him. Before 4 P. M., Captain Ela, commanding the regiment, Captain M. N. Greenleaf, Adjutant J. S. Smith, and Lieutenant J. W. Hanscom were numbered among the

wounded, with a score of the rank and file. Sergeant-Major Cohn, afterwards adjutant, who was sent up to the crater with dispatches from Grant and Burnside for Generals Griffin, Bartlett, and Hartranft, received a severe wound under the shoulder-blade, while Captain J. S. Rowell, sent on a like errand, escaped unhurt, to be badly wounded in a later battle.

About 4 P. M., it was decided, as has already been said, to make the best retreat possible. Those in front of us came back in squads, running the cross-fire, and some being killed on the way. Generals Griffin, Bartlett, and Hartranft were the only officers of their grade out on the advanced line; and when it was decided to abandon that position, Bartlett, remarking that it was impossible for him to get back to the Union lines, as he had only one good leg, gave Griffin a message to his family and friends, and the latter came out over the débris of the crater. The writer will always remember how he looked at that time. He stopped for a moment, took a survey of the surroundings, then stepped off briskly toward our lines. We expected to see him fall, for the eyes of the enemy were upon him and hostile guns were levelled at him. But he came off in safety, to the thankful joy of us all, for General Griffin was the favorite with the men of the Sixth. Our regiment was brought off by companies, and soon got back again into its old works in the woods, but few being wounded in the movement. Our hearts were all very sad that night at the loss of so many brave fellows, with so little to show for the heavy cost.[1]

[1] The loss of the Ninth Corps was 50 officers and 423 men killed, 124 officers and 1,522 men wounded, and 79 officers and 1,277 men captured or missing, making in all 3,475. The total loss in the

Incidents.—Biographic Sketch.

Foolhardiness. While, on the 19th of July, we were lying in the middle line of the afterwards abandoned works on the brow of the hill leading down to the railroad, Captain McKibbin, of General Potter's staff, rode out to the line and right up to the low breastworks, over which he tried to urge his horse. The shots were coming pretty thick, and, as his horse began to climb the

action, including that of Turner's Division of the Tenth Corps, which "made an attempt on the right of the crater just as the colored troops broke up," was 3,798. The Confederate General Mahone says that 1,101 prisoners were taken.

The affair of the Mine became the subject of investigation. Meade showed much ill-will towards Burnside, and tried to persuade General Grant to order a court-martial, but did not succeed in this malicious attempt. He himself then ordered a court of inquiry. Against the constitution and composition of this tribunal Burnside with good reason remonstrated, for it was but a packed jury. Meade's testimony before it was a mass of glaring inconsistency, while the finding of the court did not follow at all from the main body of testimony given, and cannot be accepted as true in most of its details. On the contrary, the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, after a fairer and more thorough investigation, placed the responsibility where it belonged, in the following decisive terms: "The cause of the disastrous result of the assault of the 30th of July last is mainly attributable to the fact that the plans and suggestions of the general who had devoted his attention for so long a time to the subject, who had carried out to so successful completion the project of mining the enemy's works and who had carefully selected and drilled his troops for the purpose of securing whatever advantages might be attainable from the explosion of the mine, should have been so entirely disregarded by a general who had evinced no faith in the successful prosecution of that work, had aided it by no countenance or open approval, and had assumed the entire direction and control only when it was completed and the time had come for reaping any advantage that might be derived from it."—ED.

works, Hiram Drowns said, "That fool acts as if he was drunk to-day, and I don't care if he does get shot." As the captain went over the works, some of the boys reminded him of his danger, as the enemy were in plain sight. Scornfully meeting the reminder with the reply that he could take care of himself, he rode down the slope a few paces, when the rebels saw him and fired. A ball passed through his face, making an ugly wound and breaking the jaw. His horse turned quickly, and came back over the works with a bound. Hiram Pool remarked, "That horse knows ten times as much as his rider." It was a foolhardy act for which there was no occasion, and which nearly cost the captain his life. But he was known as a brave officer, and after several months returned to duty. Before the war closed he was brevetted as brigadier-general.—L. J.

Getting a Ticket. Pretty early in the action of the Mine, we saw a man who belonged to one of the regiments of our brigade coming back across the field to our lines. He was holding on to his left arm, while a grin was playing over his face. To some of the boys who knew him, and asked, "Got a ticket, Bob?" he replied, holding up his shattered hand,—"There 's a ninety days furlough for a fellow! Don't you wish you had it?" One of the boys remarked, "I will give fifty dollars for your chance, comrade."—L. J.

Irving W. Rand—[By Capt. J. N. Jones]. "Irving W. Rand, of Portsmouth, was one of the most fearless of men. When under fire, and when almost every one else was trying to make himself as short as possible, he would stand in his place in the line of file-closers as erect as if on dress-parade. He died of wounds received at the battle of the Mine."



CAPTAIN LYMAN JACKMAN.

LYMAN JACKMAN.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Captain Lyman Jackman, son of Royal and Lucretia Jackman, was born in Woodstock, N. H., August 15, 1837, being the youngest of four boys, and next to the youngest of the family of twelve children. He comes of good old military stock, his grandfather on his father's side having served in the Revolutionary War, and two of his paternal uncles and his father in the War of 1812. His father, Major Royal Jackman, who enlisted from Thetford, Vt., first for three months, and then at the expiration of that term for five years or during the war, served in the Fifteenth Regiment, and participated in several battles, among which were Niagara, Chateaugay Woods, French Mills, and Plattsburg. In the last mentioned battle he led the charge upon the enemy's batteries, and captured three cannon. He was wounded, and for his gallantry was recommended for promotion, on the field.

The subject of this sketch was a farmer and lumberman before the late war. Being in Concord when the company of "Goodwin Rifles," or Company B of the Second Regiment, was forming, he and Thomas E. Barker,—afterwards colonel of the Twelfth Regiment,—went one evening to the court-house where the recruits were drilling, both having the intention of enlisting in that organization. Barker did enlist; but Jackman, for some reason—what, he hardly knows himself—did not. Soon after, however, on the first day of September, 1861, he went to Haverhill, N. H., where Samuel P. Adams, who had been a general in the state militia, and who afterwards became captain of Company B of the Sixth Regi-

ment, was enlisting a company, and immediately added his name to the list of recruits. At the suggestion of Captain Adams he repaired to Concord, and, obtaining the necessary papers from Governor Berry, returned to Grafton county, where he enlisted some twelve or fifteen good and true men, who were mustered into Company B at Keene.

When the regiment was organized, Jackman was appointed first sergeant of Company B, and was mustered into the United States service November 27, 1861. He served as first sergeant of the company until May 16, 1862, when he was promoted to be its second lieutenant. He was with the regiment in all its marches and battles during Burnside's expedition in North Carolina, and Pope's campaign in Virginia. In the Second Battle of Bull Run he was wounded, and was taken thence to the hospital in Washington. Before he had fully recovered from the effects of his wound he applied to the War Department for permission to rejoin his regiment, and was sent to Camp Distribution near Alexandria, which was in command of Major Newbey of the Third U. S. Cavalry. Lieutenant Jackman, having been immediately detailed as post adjutant, instead of being returned to his regiment as he desired, was detained there a few months, till, at his request, he was released by general orders from the War Department, and in February, 1863, rejoined his regiment, then encamped at Newport News, Virginia. On his arrival in camp he was immediately detailed by General James Nagle, brigade commander, as aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of first lieutenant, he having received from Governor Berry commission as such, to date from January 1, 1863. He held the position of aide-de-camp, and at times of acting quartermaster and



commissary of the brigade, till General Nagle resigned during the ensuing campaign in Kentucky. General Griffin, succeeding to the command of the brigade, retained Lieutenant Jackman as aide-de-camp on his staff. This position he held through the Kentucky and Mississippi campaigns, taking an active part in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson. After the return of the regiment with its corps, from Mississippi to Kentucky, he was appointed inspector-general of the northern and central division of the latter state, and held the place under Generals Frye, Boile, and Gibson, until April, 1864.

The Ninth Corps having been transferred to Annapolis, Maryland, to act in conjunction with the Army of Virginia under General Grant, Lieutenant Jackman at his own request was released from duty in Kentucky, and, having rejoined his regiment, took command of Company B, Captain Goodwin being absent on the sick list. He had command of this company at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and at Spottsylvania, May 12. He was with the company through the battles of North Anna river, Tolopotomoy creek, Bethesda church, Cold Harbor, and those before Petersburg. He was promoted to captain of Company C, August 1, 1864, and while in that command was captured, with nearly two thirds of the brigade, on the front line, at the battle of Poplar Spring church, September 30, 1864. He was taken with other prisoners to Petersburg and Richmond, thence to Salisbury, North Carolina, and from there back to Danville, Virginia. Having been detained here a few months, he was finally sent to Libby Prison at Richmond. Soon afterwards, on the 22d of February, 1865, he was paroled with other prisoners, and taken to Annapolis. He was then granted a thirty days leave of absence, that he

might visit his native state, and there recuperate. During his captivity he suffered all the hardships of prison life in rebel pens, and in consequence partially lost the sight of the left eye. At the end of his thirty days furlough he rejoined his regiment, which was in camp at City Point near Petersburg, and continued with it until its return to New Hampshire, upon being mustered out July 17, 1865.

General Griffin has said of Captain Jackman,—"He was esteemed one of the most efficient and trustworthy officers of the regiment and brigade. He could be relied upon at all times, and was always found at his post, ready for regular or extraordinary duty. The several important positions held by him, as aide-de-camp, quartermaster, and inspector-general, on the staffs of different generals, prove that his excellent military qualities were duly appreciated by competent judges."

Upon being mustered out of military service, Captain Jackman was employed for a year in the machine-shop at Lowell, Massachusetts. He then came to Concord, New Hampshire, where he has since resided, carrying on an insurance business in which he has been very successful. In 1885–'86 he organized three insurance companies, and was elected secretary of two of them and president of the third, which positions he now (1891) holds and fills to the acceptance of his stockholders.

Captain Jackman was married at Milford, N. H., December 25, 1866, to Miss Sarah T. Tilton, daughter of the eminent Baptist clergyman, Rev. J. D. Tilton. He has two sons. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, Concord, N. H., of Benevolent Lodge of Masons, Milford, N. H., and of Rumford Lodge of Odd Fellows in the city of his res-

idence. In 1885 he was elected to a seat in the legislature of New Hampshire,—his fellow-citizens thus appropriately attesting, in his case, their respect for one always alive to whatever, social, moral, or religious, makes for the good of the community in which he lives.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—BATTLES OF WELDON RAILROAD, POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, AND HATCHER'S RUN.

After the battle of the Mine we settled down to the old routine of picket duty on the front line, alternating with rest in our "retreat,"—each for forty-eight hours. For a while the rebels were more spiteful towards our part of the line than ever before, because the colored troops had been put in against them in the recent action. They galled us with an incessant fire, which we duly returned, doing them probably as much damage as they did us. On Sunday, August 1, by orders from our head-quarters, a flag of truce was hoisted to ascertain if the enemy would allow us to go out and bury the dead. The offer of truce was accepted, and we went out upon the field of battle. It was a sad sight. We could hardly recognize any of the bodies, so much had they changed within the two days they had lain there between the lines. A long ditch was dug, in which they were placed side by side. It was a beautiful Sabbath morning. Not a shot was heard all along the line. Officers and men of both armies mingled there, where we were caring for the dead, or sat upon the breastworks on our left and right engaged in friendly conversation. The "Johnnies" brought our dead who lay within their lines over to us so that we might bury all in one grave. It was past noon when the last body was covered, and our detail, shouldering picks and shovels, returned to our lines. We let the

white flag float over our earthworks till after sundown, and then both sides seemed loth to begin the death-work again. We let the enemy commence, and then we did not reply very often. We felt depressed over our failure, and we could not help thinking of our dead that lay but a few rods in front of us—brave boys, with whom we had marched and fought side by side, cooking at the same fire and drinking "from the same canteen." With such thoughts we lay there the third night after the battle.

Captain Ela having been wounded in the battle, and Captain Goodwin, who was ranking officer, being sick, Captain J. N. Jones took command of the regiment on the 6th of August. On the 13th, General Burnside was granted leave of absence, and went to his home in Rhode Island. He was not again in active service during the continuance of the war, though President Lincoln, whose confidence he ever retained, would not "accept his resignation, awaiting some opportunity for sending him again into the field." His worthy successor in the command of the Ninth Corps was General Parke,[1] always his trusty friend, and an excellent officer. General Griffin justly says of General Burnside,—"He was one of the noblest and best of men. No other general in the Union army so completely won the deep and sincere love and admiration of the men under his immediate command. Those who knew him best loved him most. There was scarcely an officer or man in the old Ninth Corps who did not regard him with the warmest esteem and affection. His patriotism, his integrity, and his unselfishness placed him far above the jealousies and

[1] Brief biographic sketches of Generals Burnside and Parke appear at end of chapter.

double-dealing that were so common among the officers of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and proved such a curse to that army. Even his mistakes and failures were caused by his large-heartedness, his lack of self-appreciation, and his over-confidence in others whom he believed to be as honest as himself."

On the 14th of August our three white divisions were ordered to be ready to move at once.[1] We were glad to get out of the place where we were. We lay around till

[1] During July important operations had been going on elsewhere. Lee had detached Early to meet Hunter at Lynchburgh, and the latter, from want of ammunition, had retired northward, while Early pushed up the Shenandoah valley and moved towards Washington, which was uncovered. Impeded by General Lew Wallace in an engagement near the Monocacy, Early did not appear before Washington until the 11th of July, intending to attack the next day; but Grant, aware of the movement, had sent forward the Sixth Corps, which, with the Nineteenth just arrived from Louisiana, appeared on the 11th, and Early found the intrenchments around the Capital so well manned that he retired to the Shenandoah valley. Having got possession of Winchester, he sent off a detachment northward, which burned Chambersburgh, a defenceless town of Pennsylvania, on the 30th of July,—the day of the Mine; but Sheridan, having early in August been appointed to the chief command in that region, within two months completely defeated Early, and so laid waste the valley which had been the most fruitful source of supplies to the rebel army, that, as Grant expressed it, "the enemy would have to bring his provisions with him if he again entered it." Meanwhile, Grant had been conducting movements around Petersburg and Richmond to keep Lee from reinforcing Early, and to gain what immedate advantage might be gained promotive of the siege. Hence, near the middle of August, Hancock's Corps, with other troops, threatened Richmond on the north of the James; and that movement was followed by others against the Weldon Railroad, an important thoroughfare of supplies for the enemy, running south from Petersburg. To maintain possession of this the enemy fought desperately, as is related in the text.—EDITOR.

after midnight, waiting for the word "Forward!" This came about one o'clock in the morning of the 15th, and we moved southward to the rear of the Fifth Corps, which had been ordered farther south. This corps having moved out early on the 18th, we came into the line of works it had vacated, our regiment occupying Fort Sedgwick—generally called "Fort Hell"—opposite the rebel Fort Mahone. The Eighteenth Corps took the position formerly held by the Ninth. The Fifth Corps marched to the Weldon Railroad, three miles south-west of the extreme left of the original Union line. The advance struck the railroad at Six-Mile station about eight o'clock in the morning. One division remained there, and proceeded to destroy the track, while General Warren led the two others northward about a mile, along the road towards Petersburg, and, finding the rebels in line of battle, halted. Advancing again early in the afternoon, he was sharply attacked, and a part of his command was routed with considerable loss. Warren, however, still held the railroad, and proceeded to intrench. During the night and following day he strengthened his line, but the enemy made such threatening demonstrations that the Ninth Corps was called upon to reinforce. Accordingly, on the 20th, General Willcox, being nearest, first appeared, and took position on the right. The rebels under General A. P. Hill charged furiously in the afternoon. General Willcox successfully repelled the attack upon his position, but General Warren's troops were not succeeding so well, for "the rebels had turned their right flank and were sweeping down their line, having already captured twenty-five hundred prisoners."[1] Then it was, that, after a weari-

[1] History of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, p. 353.

some march, the divisions of Generals White[1] and Potter, comprising less than two thousand men, charged upon the almost victorious enemy, hurled him back in confusion, capturing two hundred prisoners and one flag, and saved the day. During the night the position was more securely strengthened. The Ninth Corps occupied the line extending eastward from the Fifth on the Weldon Railroad to the left of the Second in the old position of the Fifth near the Jerusalem plank road. On the 21st the enemy made a desperate attack upon the troops in position across the railroad, which was brilliantly repulsed. In this action General Potter's Division did efficient service. Our corps lost, in the fighting of these two days, about five hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the regiment was one killed and several wounded. The Union line now extended across the Weldon Railroad, and the Union hold upon that important thoroughfare was never to be broken.

During the most of September we had some opportunity to rest, though engaged in strengthening our positions. In this work efficient aid was rendered by our Colored Division, which, having been left at first in the old lines, had joined the command the last week in August. In slashing timber, constructing redoubts, and in other labors of fortifying, the colored soldiers did excellent service. It having been determined to prolong our lines westward, or to the left, our First and Second divisions[2] were massed on the 28th in preparation for

[1] General Julius White, commander of the First Division in place of Ledlie, relieved immediately after the battle of the Mine.—EDITOR.

[2] At this time the corps comprised only three divisions. The First had become so reduced in numbers by the casualties of war and the expiration of enlistments, that on the 2d of September it was broken up, and its skeleton regiments were distributed to the Second and

the movement. The advance was made in the forenoon of the 30th, the Fifth Corps taking the lead, and the Ninth supporting. The line of march was towards Poplar Spring church, near the intersection of the Squirrel Level and Poplar Spring roads. About noon the van of the Fifth Corps came upon some of the enemy's advance works, and carried them by assault, but the rebels had their main entrenched position upon an acclivity more than half a mile in the rear, and to the left of the captured works. To this they could and did retire. This, too, they had every opportunity to keep fully manned. The two divisions of the Ninth Corps having come up on the left of the Fifth, a movement was made by them upon this position, the second being in advance, with its Second Brigade (Griffin's) on the lead. Our Sixth Regiment was at the centre of the brigade line, with the Ninth and Eleventh New Hampshire and Seventeenth Vermont on its right, the Second Maryland, the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine, and other portions of our corps, on its left, and with the Second New York Mounted Rifles (Major Mapes) deployed as skirmishers. We moved forward over an open field, by the Pegram farm-house, through cornfields, across some low ground, and into a piece of pine woods, exchanging shots all the while with the retiring enemy, and wheeling partially to to the right as we advanced, to keep our connection with the Fifth Corps, or, rather, with an intervening swamp, which immediately protected our right flank.

Along the further side of the pine woods was a fence, and beyond the fence another farm, with a large white

Third. In this reorganization the former Third (Willcox's) became the First; the former Second (Potter's) retained its number; the former Fourth (Ferrero's) became the Third.—EDITOR.

house and extensive out-buildings, yards, and cornfields, the ground falling off considerably from the woods down to the house. As already mentioned, other brigades of our corps were advancing on the left, and ours was in line of battle. Owing to the broken ground and other obstructions to the view, the men at the centre of the column could only guess by the firing how fast those on the right and left were advancing, and thus might and did get ahead of the rest of the line. On reaching the fence beyond the woods the Sixth New Hampshire leaped over it, and, rushing forward, seized the position of the large white house with its surrounding buildings and fences. The regiment was now a little in advance of all other troops in our line, so that neither flank was protected. There was a high board fence around the house and out-buildings, so compactly built that the men could not climb over it. Through a gate, however, which Captain Carlton opened, two or three companies entered the enclosure and passed down through the "negro quarters" into a court; but neither the men within this enclosure nor those without saw a strong line of the enemy which was advancing upon the same position under cover of a bushy ravine, and which, within a few minutes, was upon them. The regiment, finding itself in a tight place, got out of it as best it could by a hasty retreat. It suffered some loss, however, in prisoners. Those within the enclosure had heard a terrible screech on their left and front, and seen the rebels swarming in upon them over another fence, while Captain Jones, making his appearance at the gate, shouted, "Retreat with those colors as fast as you can! We are being surrounded!" Thereupon Color-Sergeant George Austin, of Company B, had rushed to the rear

as fast as he could, with the rebels yelling "Capture their flags!" and, sticking to the colors while he ran like a deer, had saved them. But some of the men, among whom was the writer, penned up and surrounded by swarms of yelling rebels, had surrendered, and those of them not shot after surrender had been taken to the rebel rear.

While the right of our line held its ground for the time being, that strong rebel force, a part of which had struck the Sixth, advanced also upon our corps farther to the left, enveloped its left flank, and swept everything before it. Finally our whole line was compelled to give way and to retire to the Pegram farm, where the rebel advance was checked and the ground was held in permanent Union grasp. That night men of the Sixth, with others, did picket duty near a rail-fence. It was a rainy, dismal night. Just at daybreak the enemy wheeled a battery into position on a hill in our front, and opened furiously on the picket line, making the rail-fence into kindling-wood in a manner more lively than agreeable. Some of the picket line retreated as soon as the firing commenced; others would not do so without orders, and the "Johnnies," pouncing upon them, took most of them prisoners. Our corps lost in the action of the 30th of September, known as the Battle of Poplar Spring church, Poplar Grove church, or Pegram farm, about 2,000 men, of whom above 1,500 were missing, mostly prisoners,—a large part of the entire loss falling upon Potter's Division. The loss of our regiment in killed, wounded, and missing was 4 officers and 87 men. Of the officers, Captain A. K. Tilton was killed, and Captains J. S. Rowell and T. J. Carlton and Sergeant (afterwards Captain) R. H. Potter were more or less severely wounded.

Captain Tilton was an efficient, fearless officer, always ready for duty. It is not a certainty that his lifeless body was ever found, though some of the men of the Eleventh Regiment buried one resembling it; for the much talked-of "Southern honor," exemplified in this battle as well as others in robbing the dead of clothing, destroyed an important means of identification.[1] Sergeant Potter could not get off the field, but crawled back just within our picket lines. The next morning, when the enemy charged those lines, Captain Carlton with some others retreated through a small piece of woods on the double-quick, and as he passed a clump of bushes heard some one cry out "Don't leave me here, Tom!" Looking down, he saw Sergeant Potter lying there, wounded through the lungs. Carlton, seizing him, partly carried and partly dragged him within our lines, before reaching which Potter fainted from pain and loss of blood. He revived and lived, having, moreover, escaped captivity down in Dixie through Captain Carlton's timely lift.

Among those of our best men killed, or so badly wounded that they soon died, was the fine fellow, Sergeant Hiram Drowns of Company B. He went out with the regiment in 1861, and had been with it in all its marches and battles, having hitherto escaped with slight wounds. He told Captain Carlton before the battle that he felt that something was going to happen to him, and that he should not get through the day. Late in the afternoon he was shot through the bowels. One of his tent-mates, George W. Currier, helped him to the rear, and left him in the hands of the surgeons. He died the

[1] See notice of Captain Tilton at end of chapter; also biographic sketch of Sergeant (Captain) Potter.

next day. He had always been full of life and fun, and had done much to keep up the spirits of the other men when they were becoming discouraged. He was sadly missed by all.

Laughable incidents, too, occurred in this battle, as in all others. The writer had in his company a Dutchman, one of the recruits. He was a good soldier, but a little peculiar, and bore the name of Lewis Schüttemeyer. When he went into the fight he had his rubber blanket rolled up and hung over his left shoulder, with the ends tied together at his right side. As we were passing through the woods a rebel got his eye on Lewis and fired at him. Lewis fell with the cry, "Mein Gott! I am shot! Mein Gott! I am shot!" putting at the same time his hand to his neck. The writer hurried to his side to see how badly he was hurt, and, as no blood could be seen, assured him he would not die. On closer inspection it was found that the ball had struck the rubber blanket, where it lay against his neck and was rolled hard together. The ball had made nearly fifty holes through his blanket, and a large swelling on his neck, but by thus spending its force had spared his life. When told how slightly he was wounded, he said, "Mein Gott! I tought I was kilt for sure dis time!" He served to the end of the war unhurt.

Those having the chief command in the operations of the 30th of September made a mistake in pressing the movement upon the enemy's strongly manned position in rear of that carried by our troops in the morning. The enemy might have attacked us, but we could have handled them with ease on the defensive. General Griffin, who was at the front, suggested to the division commander that the rebels "were in such force in our imme-

diate front that it seemed useless to charge with so small a number of men, and that, in his opinion, we would better hold the ground we then had and throw up breast-works." But the suggestion was not heeded. Had it been heeded, the permanent extension of the Union line three miles westward of the Weldon Railroad—which was the result attained—would have been accomplished without the loss and failure of the second movement. Of the Union line thus prolonged, the Ninth Corps occupied the extreme left on the Peebles and Pegram farms, having the Fifth on its right, and its own left "refused" so as to cover the Squirrel Level road. The Colored Division now again joined its command, and assisted in fortifying, for the position was to be held till Petersburg was captured. Until near the end of October no serious operations were undertaken against the enemy, who held a strong position to the westward along the Boydton plank road, about half-way between our lines and the Southside Railroad—the latter being three or four miles distant—and also along Hatcher's Run to the south-west. General Grant determined to make an effort before winter to get possession of the Southside Railroad, now the enemy's main reliance for supplies. Hancock's Corps across Hatcher's Run, assisted by Warren's, was to turn the rebel right, while the Ninth Corps should engage the attention of the enemy on the hither side of the stream. Accordingly, on the 26th of October, we received orders to march at a moment's notice. Six days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition were issued to each man of our brigade. Though we were kept awake all night, expecting momentarily to move, we did not start till five o'clock in the morning of the 27th, when the entire corps marched quickly down the Squirrel Level road.

The plan was to surprise the enemy covering the Boydton road, but it failed. Then, again, the enemy's position along Hatcher's Run was so strongly intrenched that little could be done save to intrench our position, and thus hold the foe where he was, while the Second and Fifth Corps operated around his right. But Hancock found strong opposition, and could not carry out the plan of flanking the enemy's right and reaching the railroad. There was severe fighting, but it resulted in no decisive advantage to either side. Our troops held their positions during the night of the 27th, but on the morning of the 28th orders were received from General Meade to withdraw to our former lines. By six o'clock in the evening the Ninth Corps, though followed by the enemy, had successfully done this without material loss. Our regiment suffered no loss in this action of Hatcher's Run. The corps lost eight killed, twenty-seven wounded, and fourteen missing.[1]

This was the last operation on the left in which our regiment or its division was engaged. The regiment, however, remained here on the extreme left till the first of December, being on the front line most of the time and doing picket duty. Captain Samuel D. Quarles, severely wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania, returned October 19th, and was mustered as major. On the 8th of November occurred the memorable "Soldiers' Election," in which the army voted for president. General McClellan being the candidate on the Democratic side, some fears were felt at the North that the soldiers might be inclined to throw a strong vote for their old com-

[1] The entire Union loss, including that of the Second and Fifth Corps, was 156 killed, 1,047 wounded, 699 missing,—total, 1,892. The Confederate loss was reported to be 1,000.—EDITOR.

mander; while we at the front knew but little how they would vote, for we had no time for canvassing or "electioneering." Every one could vote just as he pleased, and the result showed that, however much some of them were attached to McClellan as their old commander, the great majority were bound to stick by "Old Abe," as, with a kind of affectionate brevity, they used to call President Lincoln. Captain Jones, of our regiment, having been in Washington a few days before the election, procured a quantity of McClellan tickets and brought them down to the front, so that every Democratic soldier might have a chance to vote for his party's candidate, if he chose to do so. Some of the officers censured him for doing this, but he replied,—"I am a strong Lincoln man myself, but I do not wish to see any 'bulldozing' on the front line; for if any man is entitled to vote as he pleases, it is the soldier who has fought three years for the old flag." So, on the morning of the election, Lincoln and McClellan tickets were put upon the table, and the soldiers were told to take their choice and vote as they pleased. Our regiment cast one hundred votes for Lincoln and only eighteen for McClellan. The majority for Lincoln throughout the army was very large.

Incidents.—Biographic Sketches.

Items relating to the Battle of Poplar Spring Church. "I wish," writes Captain J. N. Jones, "to make a statement in regard to the battle of Poplar Spring church, in which I had command of the regiment. We moved in line with the rest of the brigade, in the best order, and when we arrived at the farm buildings the left of the reg-

iment struck an out-building, and obliquing to the right, went to the lower end of it. The regiment on our left,—which, I think, was the Second Maryland,—did not, it seems, go any farther. I supposed, however, that our flank was all right, till a soldier cried out to me that the "rebs" were right upon us from the other side of the building. I then called to the men to retreat, for we should all be taken prisoners if we did not. I succeeded in getting the greater part of them out, and then went myself. We had a considerable distance to go to reach the edge of the woods, where we halted, formed, and held the enemy in check. We then slowly retired through the woods, firing as we retreated, and finally reached a position behind a rail-fence, where we formed and lay all night.

"In this connection I wish to say a word about the color-bearer, Sergeant O. T. Hadley, of Company E, for he deserves especial mention. On the retreat across the field and through the woods he never left me for a moment and never fell back a step, save when ordered or when he saw me do so. The flag had seven bullet holes put through it that day, but he escaped unharmed. A nobler man was never entrusted with the duty of carrying the colors than was Sergeant Hadley, who still lives.

"It was in this retreat that Captain A. K. Tilton, of whom I have spoken elsewhere, was killed.

"When we retreated across the field to the edge of the woods I noticed General Potter sitting on his horse, as calm as a man could possibly be. He kept in our line all the way back through the woods. I saw a bullet strike his saddle, but without disturbing him at all. He was a remarkably brave man, and very cool in danger."

Captain Tilton. Captain J. N. Jones writes as follows: "I wish to notice Captain A. K. Tilton, who was killed, September 30, in the battle of Poplar Spring church, as being one of the most fearless men I ever saw in the army. I honestly think the man had no fear in his composition, for in all my experience with him I never saw him exhibit the least sign of any. I remember that when we withdrew from Bethesda church and had reached the breastworks at Cold Harbor, behind which we were to take position, he mounted them, and, as the regiment halted, turning to Major Bixby, he said, 'Major, are we not going to charge the rebels?' and was very much annoyed when informed that we were to occupy the works in which we then were. I am glad that the Post at Tilton has been named in his honor, for it could bear the name of no better man."

The Soldiers' Election—[By Captain J. N. Jones]. "About ten days before the presidential election I was in Washington, and stopped at the Waverly House, kept by Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, formerly of the Fifth New Hampshire. He desired to send to the New Hampshire regiments in the field some Democratic ballots. I offered to take them down and distribute them, so far as I could, and did so. Before election day we were also supplied with Republican ballots. On the morning of that day, at roll-call, I told the men of my company that there would be no drill, and that at nine o'clock A. M. opportunity to vote would be given all of them who were legal voters in New Hampshire. The law made the three ranking officers in each company judges of election. Having no lieutenant, I invited two sergeants to assist me. My tent was about six feet by seven, and sunk into the ground twelve or fifteen inches for greater



security against bullets that might come straying around at any time. It was noticed, however, that on that day the rebels were unusually quiet, firing scarcely a shot. A cigar box answered for a ballot box. The state furnished blanks for recording each voter's name, together with that of the town he claimed to be his residence, and for whom he voted. In case, therefore, a man voted who had no right to do so, his vote could be thrown out. The polls having been declared open, and both Democratic and Republican votes placed upon the table, the men came up, were registered, voted, and retired. There was one man, a good specimen of the New Hampshire voter who goes to town-meeting and makes a day of it. He seemed in no hurry to vote, and I invited him to take a seat on a hard-bread box at the mouth of the tent. He had served almost three years; had been with the regiment in its every battle; had been slightly wounded several times—was, indeed, a good soldier. At last he said,—'Say, captain, what do you think of the election?' To my reply, 'I guess it is all right,' he responded, 'Well, what do you think of voting? I have always been a Democrat, and never voted anything but the Democratic ticket in my life.' 'All right,' said I, 'there are Democratic ballots—vote just as you please. If you can't do so after having gone through what you have, we had better all go home. I shall vote for Lincoln, but do you vote just as you choose.' 'Well,' said he, 'I have been thinking about voting for Lincoln. I believe he is a pretty good man.' Then taking a Republican ballot in one hand and a Democratic ballot in the other, he rested his elbows on his knees and scanned the tickets in silence. Seeing his dilemma, I read aloud and as impressively as I could, the following lines of poetry

printed on the back of the Republican ticket, while he listened attentively:

> 'What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh!
> What! crouch before treason—make freedom a lie!
> What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay,
> With his flags and black banners fast dropping away!'

I added the response, 'Not much!' and he, without saying a word, put the Lincoln ballot into the box, had his name recorded, and walked away. Company F voted solid for Lincoln, of free choice and without undue influence. And it is gratifying to record the fact that the soldiers' election was likewise a fair one throughout the army."

ROBERT H. POTTER.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Captain Robert H. Potter was born in Concord, N. H., February 8, 1844. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and one of them subsequently rose to the rank of general. Also four of his uncles served in the War of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, living on his farm in Concord. Within the first few months of the ensuing struggle, he, impelled by patriotic desire, started at midnight, with four others, and walked four miles to the residence of Lieutenant Thomas T. Moore, with the purpose of enlisting. He, however, was the only one of the five who then enlisted, his companions for some reason declining to do so. Joining Company I of the Sixth Regiment, he was mustered into the United States service, December 7, 1861.





CAPTAIN ROBERT H. POTTER.







He accompanied his regiment from its rendezvous at Keene to Washington, and thence to Annapolis and North Carolina. It was during the stay on Roanoke Island, where the regiment was under strict military discipline, drilling from four to six hours a day, that he began to manifest his excellent soldierly qualities. He became one of the drill-masters; and, while doing good service in that capacity, was always among the first to volunteer for duty involving hardship and danger, such as raiding, or breaking up rebel camps. His first hard battle was at Camden, April 19, 1862, where, after a long and tedious march through mud, the men of New Hampshire, with tired limbs and blistered feet, played a strong hand in winning a complete victory.

When, after the failure of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, his regiment, with its corps, was transferred to Virginia, and despatched to the assistance of Pope, he was left at Newport News, sick with bilious fever. As soon as he was able to be about, he was detailed as ward-master in the McClellan hospital at Hampton, remaining there until he rejoined his regiment at Falmouth, soon after the battle of Fredericksburg.

He was in the Kentucky and Mississippi campaigns, from which he returned a victim of malarial fever contracted on the banks of the deadly Yazoo. While recuperating in Kentucky, he, undeterred by peril, hardship, and suffering, reënlisted for three years more. During the thirty days' furlough to which his reënlistment entitled him, he received appointment as second sergeant of Company I; but on returning to service he assumed the duties of first sergeant. He shared the fortunes of his regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna river, Tolopotomoy creek,

Bethesda church, and Cold Harbor, and in those before Petersburg.

In the battle of Poplar Spring church, September 30, 1864, he was severely wounded through the left lung, and carried from the field to the hospital. The surgeon, seeing his condition on his being taken from the ambulance, ordered him to be carried to the dead-house, saying that it was "a question of only a few moments with him." Having thus been refused admission to the hospital, he lay in the dead-house until the chaplain of his regiment, coming around at two o'clock in the morning to see who were to be buried the ensuing day, found him lying in a pool of water, with the rain still pouring down. Turning him over to see who he was, the chaplain found that he was yet breathing faintly. Dragging him out of the water, he called an attendant who helped remove him to a hospital tent. A surgeon was notified, who, on hearing that the wounded man still lived, said he would dress his wound, and did so. Sergeant Potter lay unconscious for seven days; after which he began to show more signs of recovery, and the chaplain, who had been with him most of the time, day and night, cheerily said, "While there is life, there is hope." A few days later it became necessary to change the location of the hospital, but it was thought that he could not survive removal. He insisted, however, upon having the attempt made, and so was taken along. He continued to gain slowly for a few weeks, and when from the crowded condition of the hospitals some of the sick and wounded were sent North, he was one of the number. This removal he had urgently requested, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the surgeons, who feared that he would die on the journey. Having however, reached his destination—Bever-

ly, New Jersey—without injury, he remained there until the first of March.

Finding himself better, he desired to rejoin his regiment, but the surgeon said that he was not fit to go, and ought to be discharged. Finally, however, upon information that a first lieutenant's commission was awaiting him at the front, he was allowed to go to his regiment. Having been mustered in under his new commission, he took command of his company, the captain being temporarily absent. Soon came the general and final assault, April 2, 1865, upon the enemy's lines before Petersburg, in which Lieutenant Potter's company was ordered to take a three-gun battery, which it did, and turned effectively the guns upon the hastily retreating foe. After Lee's surrender, and while guarding rebel prisoners awaiting parole, Lieutenant Potter received commission as captain, under which he served until, with his regiment, he was finally discharged, in July, 1865. This and his previous promotions Captain Potter had richly earned by bravery and meritorious conduct in camp, in march, and on the battlefield.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside was born in Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824. At the age of 17 he was indentured to a merchant tailor, and, after learning the trade, began business in his native town. But his intelligence and military tastes led to his appointment as a cadet at West Point, where he graduated in 1847. He saw some service in Mexico, and subsequently upon the frontier.

In 1852 he married Mary Richmond Bishop, of Providence, R. I., and the same year he resigned his commission in order to superintend the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle which he had invented. The enterprise not proving successful, and involving him in bankruptcy, he engaged in railroad operations, and in 1860 became treasurer of the Illinois Central, with office in New York city, having before his removal from Chicago paid every obligation of former indebtedness.

During a visit to New Orleans, in the autumn of that year, he became convinced that secession would be attempted, and was prepared to enter at once upon service in defence of the Union. On the 15th of April he accepted the invitation of Gov. Sprague to take command of the 1st detached regiment of Rhode Island militia, which reached Washington on the 26th of April. Colonel Burnside commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, and was soon commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers. Of his subsequent career in the war for the Union, the account has already been given in this history.

Upon the acceptance of his resignation in 1865, General Burnside returned to civil life, and engaged in railroad construction and management. He was governor of Rhode Island in the years 1866, '67, and '68, but declined a fourth nomination. Devoting himself successfully to railroad enterprises, he made a business visit to Europe during the Franco-Prussian war, and in course of it, witnessed the siege operations around Paris. His services as an envoy between the belligerents were sought, and they were so rendered as to secure the respect and confidence of both sides. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island,

and in 1880 was reëlected. His position in that body was a leading one, his service faithful, efficient, patriotic—the fit rounding of noble life-career. His death occurred suddenly at Bristol, R. I., September 3, 1881, in the 58th year of his age.

JOHN G. PARKE.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Major-General John G. Parke was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1827. He graduated from West Point in 1849, second in his class of forty-three, and was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers. His service comprised exploring expeditions and boundary surveys, and his published maps—some of which appear in the Pacific Railroad reports—are the best of their kind. He was captain of his corps when Burnside's Expedition was organized in 1861, which he joined as a brigadier-general of volunteers. He served with the Ninth Corps from its organization to the end of the war, receiving promotion to major-general of volunteers in 1862. When, in 1864, he became the successor of his friend Burnside, his "pure, noble, and unselfish disposition"—to use the words of the corps historian—"had made him profoundly beloved by all the officers and men of the Ninth Corps, and his assignment to the command was hailed with sentiments of undisguised approbation and joy." For repelling the enemy's assault on Fort Steadman, he was brevetted a major-general of the United States army. After the war he resumed service in the corps of engineers, and in 1887 was appointed superintendent of the military academy at West Point.

avenue for foreign supplies through blockade-running was closed. Thomas had dealt the rebel Army of the West its death-blow at Nashville. Sherman had marched from Atlanta to the sea, and turning northward had advanced into North Carolina, where he was safely confronting Johnston. Sheridan had finished his brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah valley and his effective raid along the north of Richmond, destroying means of rebel communication and supply in that direction, and he now stood ready, with his ten thousand invincible cavalry, to help deal what he too believed was to be the final stroke of the war. Finally, the beleaguering armies of the Potomac and the James were fully prepared this time to make victorious advance against the last desperate resistance of their stubborn foe, and, in a mighty charge all along the line, to help sweep away rebellion as in a whirlwind.

General Grant, on the 24th of March, 1865, issued a general order to Generals Meade, Ord,[1] and Sheridan, prescribing their respective duties in the grand movement forthwith to be made. General Lee, realizing that he was fast losing his hold upon Petersburg, the key to Richmond, was planning to withdraw his army, but he still kept a bold face along the front, and stood ready to take any advantage he might of the relentless foe that threatened his destruction. Hence, on the 25th, was made the dash on Fort Stedman on our right—not a very strong work, and one of those nearest the enemy's line. A little after four o'clock in the morning of that day, squads of Confederates,—taking advantage of the permission that had been given rebel deserters during the

[1] In command of the Army of the James, in place of General B. F. Butler, relieved.—EDITOR.

winter to come with arms within our lines,—advanced quietly over to our side under the guise of desertion, surprised the pickets, and taking them prisoners held their posts. Gordon's Corps and Bushrod Johnson's Division—numbering together from fifteen to twenty thousand—now pressed up, and took Fort Stedman and three batteries after spirited resistance. But General Parke was equal to the stern emergency. He made a rapid and skilful disposition of his forces so as to hedge in the exultant enemy. In this he was ably seconded by General Hartranft, who was in immediate command of the troops engaged. The latter led the counter attack, and by eight o'clock in the morning Fort Stedman was recaptured, and our lost position entirely regained. A large portion of the rebel storming column, unable to retreat through the cross-fires of our batteries, surrendered. Twenty-five hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded. The prisoners numbered almost two thousand, of whom seventy-one were officers. Nine stands of colors, and a large number of small arms, were also taken. The entire Union loss was about two thousand killed, wounded, and missing. Our regiment, acting only in support, sustained no loss in this battle, of which, however, it had a fair view. What had threatened to be a serious disaster to our arms was thus turned into brilliant success. Ruse was to be of no avail to the enemy hereafter. We guarded our lines more vigilantly than ever before, and eagerly awaited the decisive movement which we all felt must soon come.

As it was evident that Lee would ere long retire from his present position, Grant made haste to crush the rebel army where it was. According to his orders the Sixth and Ninth corps stood on the alert in the

lines before Petersburg. General Ord, on the night of the 27th moved from the north side of the James to "take his place on our extreme left, thirty miles away," leaving "General Weitzel, with the rest of the Army of the James, to hold Bermuda Hundred and the north of the James river." When Ord got into place the Second and Fifth corps crossing Hatcher's Run extended out toward Five Forks,—a crossing of five roads at the enemy's extreme right,—so as to get a position from which the Southside Railroad, and ultimately the Danville, could be struck. In taking these new positions, the battle of White Oak road was fought with considerable Union loss.

On the 30th of March, Sheridan was sent toward Five Forks by way of Dinwiddie Court House, and the next day he encountered the enemy in an indecisive engagement,—Lee having hurried off troops to meet the alarming movements against his right. With the assistance of the Fifth Corps, Sheridan on the first of April fought and won the important battle of Five Forks. "Our success," says he, "was unqualified; we had overthrown Pickett, taken six guns, thirteen battle-flags, and nearly six thousand prisoners."[1]

All was now ready for the assault by Parke and Wright on the left and centre, while Ord and Humphreys[2] were "to take any advantage that could be taken from weakening in their front." Accordingly, General Grant, as soon as he was informed of the capture of Five Forks, being apprehensive that a desperate and concen-

[1] "Personal Memoirs of Philip H. Sheridan," Vol. II, p. 165.

[2] In command of the Second Corps. General Hancock had been relieved in November, and had gone to Washington, where he was raising and organizing a veteran corps.—EDITOR.

trated attempt would be made to regain possession of a place so important to the enemy, ordered the grand assault along the line to be made at once, but the corps commanders reported that it was too dark to make it then. A heavy artillery fire, however, was opened about ten o'clock, "along the whole line, including that north of the James," and was kept up "until it was light enough to move" the next morning—the morning of the eventful Sunday, April 2, 1865.

Some time in February, General Griffin had sent word to General Grant, through division and corps head-quarters, that he thought we could break through the enemy's lines on the Jerusalem plank road, and soon afterward engineer officers were sent to examine the ground. A lookout was prepared in the top of a tall pine tree near Fort Davis, from which we had a good view of the enemy's lines for some distance each way. In the day-time we would climb to that perch and get views, and the engineers would take drawings, and in the night we would creep up as close as possible and examine their lines in that way,—sometimes with the aid of moonlight. This went on for some weeks, and several times orders were issued to be prepared to make the assault at a given time; and then the attack would be postponed.

Finally, on the 1st of April, orders were received for our division to assault the enemy's lines the next morning at four o'clock, in connection with General Hartranft's Division on our right. About ten o'clock at night, General Griffin received orders to attack the enemy's picket lines to the left of Fort Davis at once, and supposed that the attack was to be instead of the assault at four o'clock the next morning, as there would hardly be time for both. He immediately led several of his regiments to the

front in the darkness, and attacked and carried the enemy's picket line for a mile in extent, capturing and sending to the rear eight officers and two hundred forty-one men. Scarcely had this been accomplished, when up came an aide with the information from division headquarters that the assault at daylight had not been postponed or abandoned, as had been supposed, but was to be made as ordered. It was then near three o'clock in the morning. The night was pitchy dark; we were a mile from the spot selected for the formation, and the ground over which we must pass was of the roughest kind,—some of it covered with slashed timber. "A cold sweat came over me," General Griffin has said, "for I thought it was a very serious 'April fool' for me. It seemed impossible that I should get my brigade in position and formed for the assault in time, and it was not improbable that I should be cashiered for failure to obey orders at so critical a time. But we sprang to the work, and by the most strenuous efforts arrived barely in time."

The brigade, which was composed of nine regiments, was formed under General Griffin's personal supervision on the Jerusalem plank road, just at the left of Fort Sedgwick, and only about two hundred yards from the enemy's lines. The formation was in column by regiments—seven regiments deep—with our Sixth near the head. The Ninth and Eleventh New Hampshire regiments were left in reserve to hold our fortified works in case of disaster. A corps of pioneers with axes, under Captain Henry J. Griffin of the Sixth, led the column to cut away the abatis. Curtin's brigade supported ours, and Hartranft's Division was on our right.

A furious cannonade had been kept up for hours. The air was filled with rockets, bombs, shot, and exploding

shells, and the rebels were on the qui vive to receive us. This cannonade manifestly caused a very heavy increase of our loss, as it kept the enemy wide-awake and ready to receive us with a destructive fire. Finally, at just four o'clock and a little before daylight, the signal gun was fired from our lines, the command "Forward!" given, and the column advanced with the greatest alacrity and without firing a shot. Passing the ditches, the pioneers tore away the abatis to the right and left, and the column swept over the parapet, driving the rebels out of their works at the point of the bayonet, seizing the guns, and turning them upon the enemy. The Sixth New Hampshire dashed upon a small fort or battery near Fort Mahone, and turned its four captured guns upon the foe. Then it was, that while Captains Hardy, Key, Pinkham, Rowell, and others were helping get the pieces in place, Hardy raised a laugh by saying, "Bill Key, give me a match, or your cigar, a pipe or something, so I can touch this darned thing off!" for as there were no fuses, the guns had to be touched off in the way suggested by our captain, so that the firing, though quite effective, was a little slow. Hartranft's division advanced along with us, and swept over the enemy's line in the same gallant style. The One Hundred Seventy-ninth New York, which was near the rear of the column, retained a good formation, and advanced beyond the enemy's line to capture some batteries in its rear. But the lines had not given way except where we had dashed through, and General Griffin, fearing for the safety of the regiment and having no aide with him at the time, went for it himself on foot, and brought it back to our lines.

While we were out there beyond the lines, an aide from division head-quarters came to report that General

Potter, remaining in Fort Sedgwick, had been severely wounded early in the action; whereupon General Griffin assumed command of the division, which he held to the end of the war: while, having also received a major-generalship by brevet for good conduct on this day, he was the only volunteer from New Hampshire who rose to be full brigadier and brevet major-general during the war for the Union. Curtin's Brigade attacked Fort Mahone, gaining only partial possession, but holding the ground gained. No other advance was made along our corps front, while the murderous slaughter inflicted upon our two divisions, and their consequent disorganization, made it imprudent to attempt any further advance without additional troops, and we simply held what we had gained. In the afternoon General Collis reported to General Griffin with a brigade from City Point, and went in and made some demonstration; but the enemy was still stubborn, and we were ordered to hold our position till morning. In this, its last battle, our regiment lost six killed and twenty-five wounded. The fight had been a terrible one, our division having lost seven hundred twenty-five men, killed and wounded, in less than thirty minutes.

By full daylight, four hundred yards of the enemy's lines on each side of the Jerusalem plank road, including forts and redans, were in the hands of our troops. Farther to the left, too, the Second and Sixth corps, with portions of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, had carried a part of the lines in their front, the rebels making strenuous resistance and losing their commander, A. P. Hill. Before the day was over, the Sixth Corps reached the Appomattox on the south-west side of Petersburg, and the doomed city was completely invested. At eleven

o'clock in the morning, Jefferson Davis while at church in Richmond had received Lee's message of despair,— "My lines are broken in three places. Richmond must be evacuated this evening." During the night the enemy withdrew from our front, and the next morning at daybreak, our forces entered Petersburg without opposition.

Incidents.—Biographic Sketches.

Watch-Meeting. Doubtless some of the veterans remember the watch-meeting, when we saw the old year out and the new year in, and how lively Captain Ela's tent was on that occasion, and what an active part Captains Key, Pinkham, Hardy, Higgins, Getchell, and "Bub" Cate took in the frolic. It would be pleasant if we could all meet again and rehearse this and other incidents in our camp life while we lay in front of Petersburg. But that can never be, for most of the brave boys have gone the long journey, from which no traveller returns.—L. J.

Criticising the Cook. Some fun and sunshine could be gotten out of almost any position in which we were placed. Every company had its wit and wag. "Mose" Knowles was the wag of Company C. He was a brave soldier and a genuinely good fellow, and whether in camp or on the march, he was jovial and up to witty pranks, while constantly cracking his dry jokes, that never failed to make the most sober laugh. Quite often we had short rations, and oftener they were poorly cooked. A good many of the boys would grumble, and curse the cook. "Mose," however, seldom found fault, but would joke about it till the men became good-

natured. One day the new cook burned the beans, and the mishap caused the usual amount of grumbling. "Mose" contented himself with the remark,—"That cook does n't know anything; he could n't boil water without burning it on to the kettle."—L. J.

Blowing up a Recruit. The wag mentioned in the preceding incident sometimes enjoyed giving timid recruits a fright by telling them that we had just received orders to charge the enemy's works the next morning, or by concocting some other story to make them tremble in their shoes. There was a substitute recruit in Company G, who stood in the greatest fear of shells, and nothing amused "Mose" more than to see him watch for and dodge them. The recruit was very near-sighted and somewhat deaf, being one of those fellows that went out on a $1,500 bounty to fill the place of somebody who likely enough was getting rich out of the war, and thought a deaf and blind man as good as any to fight his country's battles. One day as "Mr. Recruit" was sitting on a hard-tack box engaged in inspecting his underwear in search of what the boys called "graybacks," "Mose," whose tent was close by, crept up behind him, and, placing several cartridges under the box, laid a train of powder thence back to his own tent. When "Mose" had fallen back in good order and was out of sight in his tent, he applied a match to the train, and in one flash up went hard-tack box, "Mr. Recruit," and the whole concern,—but with no loss of life or limb. Supposing that a shell had exploded at his side, and that he was "a dead man sure," the fellow set up such a bellowing that the whole regiment turned out to see what was up. Of course "Mose" was as innocent as any



LIEUTENANT ALVAH HEALD.

of us; but the secret was too good to keep, and it soon leaked out who perpetrated this practical joke,—the like of which were often played on the recruits and timid ones.—L. J.

Discharge of Non-reënlisted Men. When the men of the regiment who had not reënlisted were mustered out, on the 28th of November, 1864, Captain Jones, being the senior officer then mustered out, had command of them. Instead of taking the men to Concord, he got them paid off in Washington, giving them their mileage, which was quite an advantage, and each went home in his own way.

A Narrow Escape. Lieutenant Alvah Heald writes,—"Of narrow escapes, one was at Fort Hell in a night attack by the rebels. The regiment was ordered to another part of the line, and I, being a little behind time, thought I would catch up with the regiment, by a short cut over the top of the breastworks. Being partly up a tree about eight inches through, by which I was climbing to the top of the works, I saw the flash of a rebel gun, and judged that the shot would come close to me. I jumped to the ground, assisted by a splinter from the tree as large as a man's arm, which knocked me several feet away, while the tree itself came down beside me with a crash. Surgeon Noyes plastered up the bruises in the morning, and I went to duty as usual."

ALVAH HEALD.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Lieutenant Alvah Heald, son of Eli B. and Susan Heald, was born in Temple, N. H., May 30, 1842. His

ancestors came to this country as early as 1635, and some of them served in the French and Indian wars.

In the month of October, 1861, while the subject of this sketch was attending school in Peterborough, N. H., the teacher was invited to take command of a company of volunteers in his town. The school voted that he might accept and go to the war. The patriotism of some of the boys was thus stimulated, and several of them volunteered, among whom was young Heald, who enlisted October 28, 1861, at Peterborough, and was assigned to Company E, Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. Having reënlisted January 4, 1864, he served till the close of the war, being with his regiment most of the entire time, and in most of the battles in which it was engaged. He became a corporal, January 1, 1864; was promoted to sergeant, March 14, 1865; to first sergeant, April 1, 1865; to second lieutenant of Company A, June 1, 1865. He was finally discharged, July 29, 1865, at Concord, N. H., with an honorable record for faithful service.

Lieutenant Heald was a farmer boy when he went to the war, and since his return from it has been a piano-maker. He resides in Leominster, Massachusetts.

ROBERT B. POTTER.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Major-General Robert B. Potter was born in Schenectady, N. Y., July 16, 1829. He was a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter. Having been a student at Union College, but without graduating, he became a lawyer, and was in the successful practice of his profession in New York city when the civil war began. He soon left

the office for the camp. Rising from the grade of major, he was early in command of the 51st New York Volunteers, and won distinction as an officer of superior merit. He received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers in the spring of 1863. No specific mention need here be made of his distinguished service in the Ninth Army Corps as commander of the Second Division. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers in June, 1864. He was wounded several times during the war, but most seriously in the final assault upon Petersburg, April 2, 1865, when he was succeeded in command by General S. G. Griffin. Immediately after the war he was commissioned as full major-general of volunteers, and "was assigned to the command of the Connecticut and Rhode Island district of the Department of the East." But early in 1866 he was mustered out of the military service, and for some years was receiver for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Subsequently, being in poor health, he was for some time in England, but his last days were spent in Newport, R. I., where he died February 19, 1887.

CHAPTER XX.

END OF THE WAR—DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE—RETURN HOME.

From Petersburg the Sixth Regiment marched with its division in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and formed a part of the line which surrounded Lee and forced his surrender at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865. Our division was, however, at some distance from the scene of the final surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. "The intelligence," as another has said,[1] "was received with the most joyful acclamations. The soldiers were glad to know that their work of carnage and death was finished. Visions of homes and friends rose before their minds. They now awaited the coming of the day when they could lay aside the weapons of war and resume the implements of peace. A citizen soldiery, unaccustomed to scenes of deadly conflict, had learned to face death in its most frightful forms with calmness, and by heroic deeds and sublime sacrifices had saved the republic. The men who had composed the Ninth Corps, drawn from fourteen different states, were faithful representatives of the best portions of our volunteer army." Of such just encomium the Sixth New Hampshire can rightfully appropriate an important share.

Our regiment remained near Burkeville till the 20th of April, deeply saddened, meanwhile, by the death of President Lincoln, in whom our corps had always found

[1] Woodbury's History of Ninth Army Corps, p. 487.

an appreciative friend, and whose administrative policy had nowhere firmer supporters than among its officers and men. Having on the 20th taken up our homeward line of march, we reached City Point on the 23d, and thence sailed for Alexandria, where we arrived on the 27th of April. We went into camp about one mile southwest of Alexandria, in a beautiful location on high ground, where we were to enjoy ourselves the best we could for two months. The weather was fine, and we had plenty of time to visit old comrades in other corps stationed all along up and down the Potomac. The camp was full of rumors. Sometimes it was said that we were to be sent West on the frontier, sometimes that we were going to Texas to put down such of the rebels there as had not surrendered. While awaiting "the tide of events," our brigade on the 17th of May made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, the resting-place of the "Father of his country," four miles from camp. We spent the day there in the shade of the old historic trees, holding a sort of picnic, which we all enjoyed much.

On the 23d of May the regiment marched with its brigade and division in the grand review which took place in Washington on that and the subsequent day. In that review—one of the grandest military pageants ever witnessed—the whole army passed before the President, the members of the Cabinet, Generals Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished commanders,—the army of the Potomac occupying the first day, and Sherman's army, just arrived from its march to the sea, the second. Our former colonel, now Brevet Major-General S. G. Griffin, commanded the division and rode at its head, and like many other commanders who had distinguished themselves, he was, not only himself but his horse also, cov-

ered with wreaths and garlands of flowers presented by ladies and other admiring friends.

But now orders began to be received to muster out the regiments, and we fully realized that the war was over and that we should soon go home. On the 1st of June, Lieutenant-Colonel Bixby was promoted to colonel, and on the 16th Major Quarles became lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Robert L. Ela, major. A few weeks were spent in adjusting accounts with the government. This was "no fool of a job," as we had to account for everything each company had had, even to a screw or a gun-lock. We managed however, to get over some of the "missing" things pretty easily. The entry, "Lost in battle," made in our final accounts, covered many a shortage in guns, accoutrements, and other items. We had been in so many battles the past year, that we could account for any amount of army stores lost, and get sworn vouchers in proof.

In the closing days of our military service the usual strictness of camp life was somewhat relaxed, and the disposition for amusement was quite fully gratified. The Fourth of July was satisfactorily celebrated in our brigade, with prizes awarded for the fastest running, highest jumping, and other athletic feats, while a greased pig and a greased pole, with sack and hurdle races, closed the sports of the day. Sometimes, too, during those days, mischievous tricks would be played, one of which may here have brief description. In our camp there were several 100-pound shells lying around unexploded, having been thrown there in target practice by guns at the forts farther to the north. One warm day, when most of the officers and men were in their tents to be out of the hot sun, some of the boys thinking they would have a

little fun and make a stir in camp, buried one of these shells in the ground, and laying a train of powder to it, made it a "sure go." The train was fired, and in a moment off went the shell with a noise that roused the whole camp. All rushed out to see what was up, but all that could be seen was a smoking hole in the ground about large enough to take in a small cottage. The affair was a mystery, but some said a shell had dropped into camp, and exploded as it struck the ground. The pieces had fallen all around, but luckily had done no damage, save breaking a horse's leg and two or three stacked muskets. It was some time before it leaked out that possibly Company I had a leading hand in the trick. However, as no one was killed and the war was over, no arrests were made, and the matter was treated as a joke.

It will be remembered how the peddlers and hucksters swarmed out from Alexandria to get the soldiers' money, and that when they sold articles at a right figure they got along well; but when they tried to beat the boys, they came off second best every time, and some of them received rough handling. The night when we had a parting visit from the officers of the Ninth Regiment cannot but be remembered also. That was the night, too, when a drummer and a darkey took "a drop too much," and, when they awoke the next morning, found themselves tied close together outside the tent. (Query—Did Captains Rowell and Carlton know anything about this?) The drummer began to scold because he was so close to a darkey, and the darkey found fault because the drummer's "breff smelled like sour-krout."

As regiment after regiment left for home, we of the Sixth became anxious to return to New Hampshire. On the 7th of July, orders came from the War Department

to make up the muster-out papers. Within ten days these were ready, and on the morning of the 17th of July, 1865, our Sixth—being the last regiment of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps to be mustered out—was formally discharged from the military service of the United States, and we, almost in the twinkling of an eye, were changed from soldiers to civilians. At nine o'clock in the morning of the next day we started for Washington, after making the surrounding hills echo with three rousing cheers. As we turned our backs upon our old camping-grounds and the "sacred soil of Virginia" where we had suffered so much, the only thought that saddened our hearts was that we were leaving so many brave comrades behind in their graves. One comrade could be heard saying to another, "I wish Bill and Jack were here to go home with us." Surely the old soldier had not lost his tender feeling in the four years of battle and hardship through which he had passed.

We remained in Washington till the afternoon of the 19th, waiting for transportation, and then took cars for Baltimore and Philadelphia. We arrived at the latter place early in the morning of the 20th, and took breakfast at the "old Cooper shop retreat," a place already mentioned in an early chapter, and ever to be gratefully remembered for its generous hospitality to our Eastern troops as they passed through Philadelphia. Leaving for New York early in the afternoon, we arrived there in the evening, and found quarters at the Battery barracks. Going on board the steamer *New London* in the afternoon of the 21st, we passed down the harbor,—the band, the while, delighting the passengers with sweet music. General Burnside had met us in New York as we were passing through the streets, and the meeting, though casual,



was a pleasant one. Having reached New London at one o'clock in the morning of July 23d, we took cars for Concord, N. H., and arrived there at one in the afternoon of the same day. Marching to the state-house, we were received in due form by Governor Smyth and his council. Speeches were made by the governor, General Griffin, and others, after which we were served with a good dinner at the Eagle and Phenix hotels. We were then marched to the old camp-ground at the "South End" of the city, where the men were to occupy the old barracks till the paymaster, Major McFarland, could get ready to pay off, and the officers could turn over the ordnance stores and camp equipage to the adjutant-general of the state. Payment being delayed for a week, the men became somewhat impatient and many left temporarily, but all were present on the 29th of July, when they were paid off, and each man went his way to his home.

It was sad to part from those with whom we had stood shoulder to shoulder for four years through all the perils and trials of army life, and tears glistened in the eyes of many a veteran as he took leave of his comrades at the station on that lovely July day. The writer felt as if he were separating from his family, when he took each of his men by the hand and said the brief good-bye. Yes, those faces seem to come up before him now as he recalls that parting—faces of scar-worn veterans, noble men, brave and true, who had left all in 1861 and gone forth with the highest motives, to battle for the "old flag" and for the right. Such men as then went to the front could be relied upon at all times, whether in the field as soldiers or at home as citizens. The writer would fain do justice to those who thus went out, sound and vigorous, and came back shattered and debilitated, and

to those brave ones, too, who fell and now are sleeping where they fell,—many of them in unknown graves. The spirit which actuated our heroic men, whether they perished or survived, was expressed by the noble boy who was heard to say, when told by the surgeon that he could not live,—"I could die content, if I knew for a certainty that our army would be successful in crushing out the rebellion and restoring the old flag to its place in every state." Such was the spirit of the noble army of the Union dead, the memory of whom, it is to be hoped, will be kept alive from generation to generation, and the high purpose with which they fought forever cherished; for the same spirit and purpose with which the great struggle was waged to the final triumph of the right, are requisite to the permanent retaining of the precious advantages secured at unparalleled cost of toil and hardship, tears and blood.

That our regiment was a "fighting" one, the following list of its twenty-three battles attests:

Camden, North Carolina	April 19, 1862.
Second Bull Run, Virginia	August 29, 1862.
Chantilly, Virginia	September 1, 1862.
South Mountain, Maryland	September 13, 1862.
Antietam, Maryland	September 17, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Virginia	December 13, 1862.
Vicksburg, Mississippi	July, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi	July, 1863.
Wilderness, Virginia	May 6, 1864.
Spottsylvania, Virginia	May 12, 1864.
Spottsylvania, Virginia	May 18, 1864.
North Anna, Virginia	May 24, 1864.
Tolopotomoy Creek, Virginia	May 31, 1864.
Bethesda Church, Virginia	June 2, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Virginia	June 3, 1864.

Petersburg, Virginia	June 16, 1864.
Petersburg, Virginia	June 17, 1864.
Petersburg, Virginia	June 18, 1864.
The Mine, Virginia	July 30, 1864.
Weldon Railroad, Virginia	August 20, 1864.
Poplar Spring Church, Virginia	September 30, 1864.
Hatcher's Run, Virginia	October 27, 1864.
Petersburg, Virginia	April 2, 1865.

The regiment participated, moreover, in numerous reconnoissances and skirmishes in which the loss was small. For many days during the Wilderness campaign, and for nine weeks before Petersburg, it was constantly under fire, suffering almost daily loss which made a large aggregate. The Sixth was oftener sent forward to skirmish than any other regiment, almost always doing that duty for its brigade, and often for its division. Company C usually skirmished for the regiment. The men of the Sixth were particularly well drilled for this service,—having, while at Roanoke and Hatteras islands, practised every day for three months as sharpshooters,—and were esteemed the best shots in the Ninth Army Corps. The regiment, too, during its term of service, marched or travelled more than twenty thousand miles, and served in seventeen different states; meeting all the requisitions of duty, however onerous or perilous, with ready and cheerful efficiency. Indeed, gallant conduct was so universal in its ranks, that its officers, when called upon at various times to recommend those to whom medals should be awarded, generally felt constrained to report that "almost every one of their men might be recommended, but that it would be invidious to name a few." While the boastful assertion shall not be made that the Sixth was "the best regiment sent out from New

Hampshire," the claim must be asserted, and can be maintained, that there was no better,—that it was equal to the best. Its record of heroic doing, attested in the life-blood of two thirds of its original members, has added a brilliant chapter to the history of New Hampshire's always glorious achievement in war, and it may well be felt to be a proud distinction for him of whom it can be said, "He was a worthy member of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment in the First and Second brigades of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps."

CHAPTER XXI.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES—FIRST REUNION.

Some biographic sketches are given in previous chapters; others find a convenient and appropriate place in this. More of them would have been welcome, and had such sketches, or the data requisite to their preparation, been supplied as solicited, more would have appeared somewhere on the pages of this history.

PHIN P. BIXBY.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Colonel Phin P. Bixby was a native of Piermont, N. H., and was, when he entered the military service in 1861, thirty-two years of age. He was then a resident of Concord, where he was in trade. He was commissioned Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment, November 30, 1861. While serving faithfully and acceptably in this capacity, he was wounded and taken prisoner in the Second Battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862. Having been detained some weeks in Libby Prison he was exchanged on the 3d of October, and, rejoining his regiment, was on the 15th of that month commissioned major to succeed O. G. Dort, resigned. He had command of the regiment for some time after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson at North Anna on the 26th of May, 1864. In the operations before Petersburg he was twice wounded, the second time so severely that he was detained from

duty nearly three months. During his absence, however, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. After his return, he was for most of the time in command of the regiment, and on the 21st of February, 1865, was appointed colonel. On the 2d of April, General Griffin having succeeded General Potter in the command of the division, Colonel Bixby came to the command of the brigade, and held it until the surrender at Appomattox. He was mustered out with his regiment September 17, 1865. He also received the brevet appointment of "Colonel of United States Volunteers, for gallant and highly meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865."

After leaving the military service, in which he had so highly distinguished himself in his country's cause, he returned to his home and business in Concord. He died January 16, 1877.

SAMUEL D. QUARLES.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel D. Quarles, son of Samuel and Sarah (Dalton) Quarles, was born in Ossipee January 16, 1833. He received education at several academies and at Michigan University. He was a successful teacher, and held the office of county school commissioner for two years. Having read law with Luther D. Sawyer in his native town, he was admitted to practice in October, 1861. He raised a company for the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, but could not accompany it by reason of severe illness. Upon his recovery he raised another company, which was mustered into service in the

Sixth Regiment as Company D, of which he was commissioned captain. He proved faithful and efficient, and, having passed unharmed through many sanguinary battles, was severely wounded on the 18th of May, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and, as the result, could not rejoin his regiment till October 20, 1864. He had received commission as major the previous July, and, entering upon the duties of his new position, won new honor in their performance, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865."

Returning to Ossipee after the war, he married S. Augusta, daughter of Moses P. Brown, and entered upon the successful practice of the law. In this he continued until his death, which occurred November 22, 1889.

His friend, Captain J. N. Jones, has written of him,— "I wish to give my testimony to his many good qualities; for he had his faults, and was imperfectly understood by many of his acquaintances. He was the soul of honor: you could depend upon whatever he told you. I would have trusted him with untold money. He would have scorned to take advantage of a friend, and would stand by one even unto death. He and I recruited a company together, and I had the opportunity to test him in business matters. He was grand in his patriotism, and never lost faith in the government in its darkest hour. His sympathies were as broad as humanity: he believed thoroughly in the equality of mankind and the unity of the republic. As a soldier, he was fearless in battle, and loved the tented field better than a palace. He thoroughly enjoyed the hardships of a soldier's life; his perseverance was indomitable; he 'knew no such word as fail.' As a company commander, he was most exact and thorough

in every detail. His account was kept with the utmost exactness; when proper blanks were not furnished, he would rule his carefully, and fill them properly. His muster-rolls were models of accuracy, and every man got his pay exactly in every case. I was first lieutenant under him for eight months, and we never had an unpleasant word, while it may be added that we remained fast friends to the day of his death. He was affectionate, and loved his mother to devotion; and I was under pledge for three years to send her his body in the event of his death."

OSGOOD T. HADLEY.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Sergeant Osgood Towns Hadley, son of Joel and Mary George (Towns) Hadley, was born in Nashua, N. H., January 19, 1838. He enlisted August 3, 1861, under John A. Cummings at Peterborough, in a squad of twenty-four men primarily raised for the Fifth Regiment, but which was assigned to Company E of the Sixth, in command of Captain O. G. Dort. Going to the front and serving as a private and corporal with his regiment until reënlistment, he was, in January, 1864, while at Covington, Ky., detailed as a color guard, and served as such until the Battle of the Wilderness. In that battle the color-bearer, J. H. Smith, having fallen, Hadley brought the colors from the field. Colonel Pearson having on the field appointed him color-bearer, he served in that capacity to the end of the war. In the battle of Poplar Spring church, September 30, 1864, he lost all his color guard, and retreated alone with the



SERGEANT OSGOOD T. HADLEY.



colors until he came to the main body of his regiment half a mile in the rear.[1]

He was wounded seven times in action,—slightly by a Minié ball in the right leg, in the second charge on the bridge at Antietam; rather severely by a piece of shell in the head, at Fredericksburg, entailing confinement in hospital for six weeks; in the Wilderness, in the hand, the thumb being split open by a splinter from his gun stock struck by a Minié ball; at Cold Harbor, in the heel, by the explosion of a shell; severely in the arm, in the first battle before Petersburg, but without being compelled to leave on account of it; slightly in the thigh by a Minié ball, in a skirmish before Petersburg; slightly in the back, at the Mine, by the explosion of a shrapnel shell. The wounds in the head and arm have troubled him ever since. Indeed, he said in 1890, "I have never seen a day of good health, or an hour free from pain, since the war."

He refused a lieutenant's commission that he might bring the colors home. This he did, and delivered them to the governor of New Hampshire at Concord, in July, 1865.[2] "That," he has said, "was the proudest day of my life." It may be added that he and two comrades, Harlan P. Knight, of Hancock, and Martin White, of Peterborough, were recommended to the War Department as deserving medals for bravery in action.

For a year after the war poor health hindered the

[1] In explanation of any apparent discrepancy between this statement and that on page 336, respecting the exploit of Sergeant Austin, it may be stated that reference is had in one case to the United States colors, and in the other to the New Hampshire, both of which were borne by the regiment.

[2] See note p. 384.

brave veteran from work, but having recovered his strength somewhat, he found employment with A. Childs, of Peterborough, in the basket business, for most of the time from 1866 to 1871. He then took the position of locomotive fireman on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and in 1878 was promoted to locomotive engineer, which place he has since held.

Sergeant Hadley had two brothers in the war,—George W., who served in Company E, Sixth Regiment, and, wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, died soon after in Hampton hospital; and Edgar J., who served in the New England Cavalry as bugler for two years, and was then discharged for disability from disease contracted in the service.

SAMUEL G. GOODWIN.

(BY A. S. BATCHELLOR.)

Brevet Major Samuel Graves Goodwin was a native of Littleton, born June 2, 1835. His parents were Samuel and Martha (Nourse) Goodwin, who were well-to-do farmers in the Mann's Hill district of that town. His maternal grandfather was ensign of the first company of militia ever organized in Littleton. Samuel G. Goodwin, at the outbreak of the war, was a sturdy young man with marked facility in leadership. He was employed in the fire department of the city of New York, and enlisted on the 20th of April, 1861, in the regiment of First Zouaves, raised and commanded by the gallant Ellsworth. With this organization he took part in the battle of Bull Run. Returning home soon after, he obtained authority to recruit for the Sixth Regiment, and in a short time raised a detachment of nineteen men,

principally from Bethlehem and Littleton, all of whom, however, were credited on the quota of Littleton. Goodwin was made second lieutenant of Company B, November 27, 1861; first lieutenant, May 16, 1862; captain, August 1, 1862; and brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Physically, Major Goodwin was a man of remarkable strength and endurance. His weight, however, was so great that it was a severe burden to him in the service, and but for his superb constitution it would have incapacitated him utterly from a great part of the undertakings which devolved upon him as a soldier. He was seriously wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and suffered several other injuries. He was with his regiment in most of its varied peregrinations over the whole seat of war. He performed satisfactorily, also, his share of details on courts-martial, provost duties, and other auxiliary work. He was mustered out with the regiment as captain, July 17, 1865.

After this he returned to his home at Littleton, and was employed as postal mail agent for some time on the line from Boston to Littleton. At times, also, he was employed and resided at Manchester in his last years. He never married. His death occurred unexpectedly at that place April 24, 1875. The earthly remains of this brave man now fill a soldier's grave at Glenwood cemetery in his native town.

MOSES P. BEMIS.

(BY A. S. BATCHELLOR.)

Lieutenant Moses P. Bemis was a resident of Bethlehem at the time of his enlistment, but he was one of the

men who entered the service with Captain Goodwin at Littleton and was credited to the quota of that town. He was born in Lisbon, August 2, 1841, his parents being Lyman and Ann Bemis. From 1847 to 1859 the family had resided in Littleton. Lieutenant Bemis served faithfully with the regiment during its entire term, including reënlistment in 1864. He participated in no less than twelve hard battles, including the sieges of Vicksburg and Petersburg. He was wounded in the head by a fragment of shell at the explosion of the mine in 1864.

He settled permanently in the business of farming at East Haverhill, where he has since resided. He has a family consisting of a wife, son, and daughter. He is a citizen of excellent character, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

AZROE A. HARRIMAN.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Corporal Azroe A. Harriman was born in Eaton, N. H., in 1843. He enlisted in 1861, and was a corporal in Company D. He was with the regiment all the time until the autumn of 1862, when he was taken sick, and was necessarily left near Falmouth Station with only such sustenance as he could accidentally pick up after the regiment had gone. He finally got to Washington, where he was in the hospital a while. Thence he was sent to David's island, New York, but was finally discharged in the spring of 1863. In the fall of that year he went to Minnesota, where he married in 1867. The next year he removed to Iowa, where he has since resided.

JOHN B. SANDERS.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Captain John B. Sanders was born at Effingham, N. H., August, 1817. Educated in the district schools of that town, he started out in early life to struggle for himself. When the war broke out and the call came for three hundred thousand men, he was a travelling salesman with a good salary; but, fired with love for his country, he at once enlisted sixty men, and received from Governor Berry a captain's commission. His command constituted Company H of the Sixth Regiment.

During the hardships of the Burnside expedition his health became impaired, but after a while he rallied and resumed duty. But finally, at Newport News, the last of July, 1862, he received a sunstroke, which, with other disabilities caused by the exposure of camp life, rendered his condition so critical that he was obliged to resign his commission and return North to save his life.

Through the subsequent years up to the present time Captain Sanders has suffered much from disease contracted while in the service in the South. He resides at Dover, N. H., and, as far as his poor health will permit, is in active unison with the G. A. R. boys.

LORENZO F. TOLMAN.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Sergeant Lorenzo F. Tolman was born in Fitchburg, Mass., September 19, 1843. He was a member of Company F, first enlisting in 1861, reënlisting in 1864, and discharged July, 1865. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, the Wilderness,

Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He received a bad wound in the foot at Milldale, Mississippi. In the Wilderness he crept up to a rebel picket post, and captured two of the three men on duty there, and while he was making off with them the other one shot at him from behind a tree, just missing his right ear. Having got back to his regiment with the captives, he was put in charge of a squad of prisoners and sent to the rear by General Burnside, who happened to be by as he came out with the "Johnnies." He served as color-guard the last year of the war, and had a man shot on each side of him; one at Fredericksburg, and the other in a charge upon a fort led by Captain Quarles. He was promoted to sergeant, and brought the old flag-staff and what was left of the flag back to Concord.[1] He was badly wounded before Petersburg in June, 1864. Captain J. N. Jones, writing of the fact, says,—"He [Tolman] was struck in the breast by a Minié ball, which passed entirely through him. But the heroic fellow was, within four months, back for duty." Sergeant Tolman is now (1890) a dentist in Athol, Massachusetts.

EDWARD F. ADAMS.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Captain Edward F. Adams was born in Jaffrey, N. H., May 25, 1825. He was mustered into service in Company E, at Keene, November 28, 1861, and rose through the grades of corporal, sergeant, and lieutenant to captain, this last commission dating from April, 1864. He was mustered out January 6, 1865, having been with

[1] This statement refers to the "old" original colors; that on page 379, to those in possession of the regiment.

the regiment in all its battles up to that time. He is a carpenter, and resides in Troy, N. H.

FRANK PIERCE.

(BY CAPT. J. N. JONES.)

Frank Pierce, private and sergeant of Company F, and lieutenant of Company B, was less than eighteen years old when he enlisted. He used to say that he enlisted for the purpose of going to Washington to see the capitol. If that was so, he paid dear for his fare. Everybody in the regiment knew him; for he was everywhere present, and had something, in fact, a good deal, to say. He was a tough, hardy boy, and always prompt to duty. He was brave but not rash, and did not believe in throwing away life foolishly. When we were under fire and nothing could be done by the men but wait, he would hug the ground as closely as any one, but when the order came to open fire or advance he was one of the first to spring to his feet, and no place was then too dangerous for him. He was in every engagement we had, and was slightly wounded several times. He was full of fun, and had his joke on all occasions, no matter how thick the Miniés flew. He now lives, an exemplary and honored citizen, in Hudson, Massachusetts.

JOSIAH N. JONES.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

Captain Josiah N. Jones was born in Wakefield, N. H., April 6, 1835. His father, who was a native of Lebanon, Maine, settled in Wakefield, in 1825. He had served in the War of 1812. His wife, whose maiden name was Witham, was a native of Milton, N. H. Until a year

before the birth of Josiah the father was a prosperous farmer, but he then met with an accident from the effects of which he remained an invalid until his death in 1843. The mother was left with a family of eight children, seven of whom are now (1891) living.

Josiah's childhood was one of hardship and deprivation. Hard work on a farm was his lot. His educational privileges were only those of a district school a mile and a quarter distant from his home, in attendance upon which, however, the boy, eager for knowledge, rarely ever missed a day. In offset to much of disadvantage is to be placed the blessing of an uncommonly strong constitution, which, fortified by good habits, has never failed him in the varied phases of a busy life. At the age of fifteen he found employment for one summer in a store in Boston, returning home in the winter to attend school. Having a taste for mechanics, he went to work the next year in the repair shops of the Eastern Railroad at East Boston as an apprentice in the trade of machine blacksmith, with pay barely sufficient to board and clothe him. He worked there two years without losing a day, but, thinking that proper advantages for improvement through due advancement were not afforded him, he decided to leave at the end of that time and go West.

Leaving Boston for Chicago on the first day of May, 1853, he started upon a fifteen months trip, during which, going or returning, he never saw a person that he had seen before taking the journey. He found employment in Chicago and other places in Illinois till autumn, and then went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Upon his arrival at that city his baggage was stolen, and as he had paid the expenses of a companion for most of the way down the river, he found himself nearly out of

money and with nothing to do at his trade. In company with three other men, all moneyless, he decided to go to work on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railway, which was then in process of construction out beyond Lake Pontchartrain. Having crossed the lake in a steamer, the four men were landed in a cypress swamp full of alligators, where to step off the felled logs was to sink into mud and water up to one's hips. They found a hundred employés at work there, one half of whom were slaves, and the other half white men trying to raise money enough to get to "God's country" up North. The four worked there only ten days, with salt meat, hard bread, and potatoes to eat, and tea, swamp water, and whiskey to drink,—the last, even Jones, teetotaler though he was and has ever been, being compelled to use to a certain extent to neutralize the effects of the poisonous water. While employed in laying that railroad track, he little thought that ten years later he should help tear up the rails on the same line of road, as he was destined to do in the vicinity of Jackson, Mississippi, in the Vicksburg campaign. When Jones and his three companions asked to be paid, they were informed that pay could only be had at New Orleans. But New Orleans was forty miles away with a lake intervening, and no boat running except the company's, and that would not carry them. They left, however, under the bitter abuse of the overseer, and reached Baton Rouge in three days, having tramped through pine-forests and swamps, waded creeks and bayous up to their necks, been ferried across the Amite river for twenty cents,—paid by Jones, and being the only money in the party,—and had nothing but hard bread to eat any of the time, and the last day only sugar-cane.

Having worked on a turnpike to earn money enough

to carry him up river as a deck passenger, Jones finally reached Cincinnati in midwinter, but could get nothing to do. He then shipped as a fireman and deck-hand on a steamboat bound for New Orleans, and made a round trip of about a month, seeing, in the company of the rude boatmen of the Mississippi, life in one of its roughest aspects. He left boating, and went to chopping wood at North Bend, Ohio, in sight of "Old Tippecanoe's log cabin." He remained there long enough to get the means for going to Chicago, whither after an absence of five months he returned, with no small store of useful experience. He had, moreover, seen slavery in such horrible shapes that thenceforth he was its uncompromising foe. He remained in Chicago till the cholera broke out, and then returned to the East.

He lived in Lawrence, Mass., until 1857, working at his trade, and then went West again, this time with a view to permanent residence. While staying in Rockford, Illinois, he joined the first military company to which he ever belonged, and which was drilled for some time by Colonel Ellsworth. Many of its members he afterwards met at Vicksburg, where some of them fell during the siege. Business being dull, he concluded to go to Kansas, intending to give the Free State men such help as he could, and then, if possible, join an expedition fitting out for Utah. On his way to Kansas, he stayed a little while at St. Louis at the request of an acquaintance, and had charge of a shop. Proceeding thence, he walked 150 miles to Fort Riley, where he made the acquaintance of men who within a few years became famous. Among these were Generals Sumner, Fitz John Porter, and Sacket. The last was inspector-general of the United States army, and but for his good advice Jones would have en-

listed into the regular army, so eager was he to join the Utah expedition. Remaining in Kansas, he took up a claim, rafted logs, hunted buffalo, and indulged now and then in a set-to with a pro-slavery man. He finally, however, went back to Illinois, where he arrived in time to take part in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign, and where he resided until the fall of 1859, when he was compelled by the fever and ague to return East.

He now went to work in Lawrence, Mass., and there too, he joined Company F of the old Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He heartily supported Lincoln for the presidency, though, from his acquaintance with the Southern people, he was sure that war would come in the event of Lincoln's election; but for one, he rather welcomed the issue than shrank from it. He had seen the workings of the accursed Southern "institution;" he had for years read the speeches of its supporters and felt their insults, and when they fired upon Sumter he said,

> "* * * * * * lay on, Macduff;
> And damned be he that first cries, 'Hold, enough!'"

Accordingly, when on the 15th of April, 1861, the President's call for seventy-five thousand men was issued, Jones waited about the telegraph office until four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and when the order came calling out his regiment, he rushed to the armory and within half an hour was uniformed and all ready to march, being probably the first volunteer in the whole country to put on his uniform in response to that first call for troops.

He served in the Sixth Massachusetts three months and seventeen days. Upon his return from the front, he visited his old home in New Hampshire, and enlisted for

another term of service. With Captain Quarles he raised eighty men, and became first lieutenant of Company D of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. He was promoted to be captain of Company F, August 4, 1862. Of his highly honorable three years service some record is made on other pages of this history. It is to be added, that in October, 1863, he was provost-marshal at Russellville, Kentucky; that on the 24th of August, 1864, he was detailed by General Griffin to command the Thirty-second Maine Regiment, and served in that capacity about four weeks, and that later in the same year he commanded his own regiment for nearly three months. His three years having expired, he returned North, and was raising a company in Ballardvale, Mass., when the Rebellion collapsed in Lee's surrender.[1]

Captain Jones has been engaged in mechanical pursuits ever since his early youth, with the exception of some four years spent in the army and three in trade. He has secured half a dozen patents, and is now (1891) foreman with a good salary in one of the departments of the Putnam Nail Company. He has been commander of G. A. R. Post 10, of Worcester, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and has been recently appointed historian of the old Sixth Massachusetts V. M., in which, as has been seen, he formerly served. The captain's legal residence is Waterborough, Maine, where he has a pleasant home blessed with the presence of a worthy wife, the granddaughter of a Rev-

[1] The captain's brother, Hiram Jones, who has always lived on the home place in Wakefield, N. H., was also in the war, being a corporal in Company D of the Sixth Regiment. He enlisted without bounty and left his farm, hiring a man to take care of it while he was away in the military service of his country.

olutionary soldier. Twice during the war she visited her husband in camp—once in Russellville, Kentucky, in 1863, travelling thither all alone, one hundred and fifty miles through disputed territory—thus manifesting the nerve and spirit becoming the wife of a brave soldier.

THE FIRST REUNION.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

The veterans of the Sixth N. H. Regiment held their first reunion at Keene on Wednesday, August 7, 1889. The city had liberally provided for their entertainment. At 7 P. M. they were marshalled in Cheshire Hall by General S. G. Griffin, and marched thence to City Hall. The column was led by General Griffin and Mayor Viall, with Congressman Nute, Colonel Converse, Captain Adams, Captain Hanscom, Captain Jackman, Amos Hadley, Ph. D. (editor of regimental history), Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Captain Jones, Lieutenant Winch, Captain Carlton, and Lieutenant Osgood immediately following. As the line descended the Cheshire House steps through a crowd of citizens, it was greeted with hearty applause. Upon the arrival of the procession at City Hall, a brilliant scene presented itself, and it was evident that the arrangements for the banquet had been effectively carried out. Four long tables had been set, at which the veterans, as they entered, took places, while the Keene brass band from the stage played a lively march. The brilliantly lighted hall was handsomely adorned with flowers, national flags, and other decorations, this work having been done under the supervision of Captain Shedd.

The tables were spread with a sumptuous repast, includ-

ing fruits, salads, and other delicacies, laid by Messrs. Lettenmayer & Thayer, and were elegantly ornamented with flowers, while beautiful young ladies were in waiting attendance. To the right and left of the presiding officer were vases of lilies, the contribution of Mrs. E. M. Bullard. In the centre and on each side of the stage were potted plants, the gift of the Woman's Relief Corps. The galleries were filled with ladies, and the floor outside the tables and in the rear was crowded with spectators. The number of persons present was probably about two thousand. As the veterans sat down, a cornet sounded an old familiar bugle call, eliciting enthusiastic applause, and the band struck up a patriotic air. Members of the city government occupied seats upon the stage. The newspaper press was represented by Mr. Cornelius E. Clifford of the Boston *Journal*, Mr. Julius N. Morse of the *Cheshire Republican*, Mr. Kelsey of the *New England Observer*, and Mr. Huntington of the Keene *Daily Tribune*.

The guests at the banquet tables were,—Gen. Simon G. Griffin, Mayor Viall, Hon. Alonzo Nute, Capt. Josiah N. Jones, Lieut. Charles F. Winch, Capt. Thomas J. Carlton, Lieut. George W. Osgood, Col. Nelson Converse, Lieut. Col. Charles Scott, Amos Hadley, Ph. D., Capt. Lyman Jackman, Capt. Theodore Hanscom, Capt. Edward F. Adams, Sergt. John Averill, Sergt. Albert A. Batchelder, William H. H. Putnam, Sergt. Lorenzo F. Tolman, Edmund P. Buss, John W. Hildreth, Albert L. Murphy, Charles F. Gibson, Henry H. Davis, John Hecker, Sergt. Nathan T. Brown, Samuel O. Bailey, John H. Streeter, William Gage, Sergt. Charles L. Clark, Herman L. Lincoln, Daniel H. Reed, Sergt. Amos E. Cummings, Albert Smith, Henry E.

Chapman, Charles A. Field, Oliver L. Nash, Gardner Wheeler, Robert A. Wheeler, Sergt. David N. Ladd, H. Kelsey, J. N. Morse, Alfred Heald, James W. Russel, Edward A. Kingsbury, Elisha A. Kingsbury, James Dodwell, Lieut. Alvah Heald, Thomas Christie, N. D. Safford, Edward P. Sebastian, William B. Frissell, Sergt. James E. Sanborn, William L. Whitney, Otis Reister, Albert O. Cutter, James M. Hook, Sergt. Hosea Towne, George M. Cram, George H. Smith, William H. Hardy, Color-Sergt. Osgood T. Hadley, J. Ransom Black, Jonathan Smith, Sergt. Frank L. Gray, George H. Wiggin, Leslie K. Osborne, George Tilden, Henry P. Read, George W. Wilson, Philo Applin, Almon Allard, John French, Sergt. Joseph A. Roby, Lieut. Frank Pierce, Sergt. David A. Dearborn, Augustus A. Chamberlain, Leonard P. Wellington, Capt. Ebenezer H. Converse, Sergt. Morton E. Converse, Asst. Surg. Marshall L. Brown, Lieut. Henry P. Whitaker, Lieut. John A. George, Lieut. John A. Platts, Sergt. Elijah T. Platts, John Burke, Eben Munsey, Lieut. Charles C. Chesley, Lieut. Russel Taylor, Duane F. Perkins, Calvin A. Lewis, Edward J. Knee, William H. Horner, John Osgood, George W. Currier, Sergt. Curtis L. Parker, Lieut. Moses P. Bemis, James H. Smith, Israel G. Gibson, Gordon B. Wilson, Wilbur A. Young, Amos Thompson, Thomas S. Whitney, Charles F. Nims, Capt. Robert H. Potter, Martin Potter, Charles J. Hinds, Francis Gleason, Charles Bodwell, C. J. Brown.

After repast, General Griffin, the regiment's old commander, called to order, and introduced Mayor Viall who in behalf of the city of Keene extended welcome to the veterans. He hoped that the liberal hospitality of the

city would help make the occasion not only a pleasant but a memorable one. New Hampshire should ever be proud of the part she performed in saving the Union. In the battles fought to save the nation's life, her soldiers distinguished themselves on many a field, and the members of the Sixth Regiment were always at the front, making a record of praise seldom equalled and never excelled.

After the mayor's well received speech of welcome, General Griffin introduced the regiment's first commander, Colonel Nelson Converse, of Marlborough, paying a warm tribute to his bravery and worth. As Colonel Converse rose to respond, the veterans sprang to their feet and gave three rousing cheers supplemented by a "tiger." The colonel was deeply affected by the kind reception, and with quavering voice said he had no disposition to make extended remarks, and preferred that the veterans should listen to others. He could only say that his gladness in being present was greater than he could express.

General Griffin then delivered his address of welcome as former commander of the regiment and presiding officer at the banquet. He said,—

"COMRADES, VETERANS OF THE OLD SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE: Here in the city of your rendezvous, where you rallied twenty-eight years ago, a thousand strong, to defend and preserve the nation, I greet you, the noble remnant that survives after all that service and after all these years, as your old commander who knows your services and appreciates your worth; and also in behalf of the citizens of Keene, whose guests you are to-night, I greet you with a hearty and a cordial welcome.

"If ever men deserved well of their country for danger braved, for hardship endured, and for glorious work triumphantly done, they are those who sprang to arms from the purest and most unselfish motives, to save the nation when a great and powerful Rebellion arose to destroy it; and no regiment in all that grand old Union army was made up of better or braver men, or of those who volunteered and persevered to the end with a truer patriotism, or who saw harder service or made a prouder record, than the gallant Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers.

"You enlisted for three years, and you served out your full term; and then you reënlisted for the war, if it took a score of years, and you served faithfully through almost incredible hardships, till the Rebellion was crushed out, till the work was all done, the nation saved, and peace smiled once more upon our land.

"And what a glorious work it was your good fortune to aid in accomplishing! The veterans of that old Union army have a right to be proud of their work, and of the results that have followed. It is right, and it is a beautiful custom, to strew flowers on the graves of those who fell in that war, or whose lives, broken and shortened by that terrible service, have ended in peaceful graves at home. We cannot honor them too much. As that brave soldier and gallant commander, Gen. John A. Logan, once said, 'this nation owes them a debt of honor and of gratitude that can never be paid.'

"Look for a moment at the results of that war. We entered it a divided nation of thirty millions of people,—the dark stain of human slavery covering almost one half its territory, and an organized Rebellion of eight millions out of those thirty millions (covering the identical territory with that slavery) determined to divide and destroy the

nation; the little navy the government had, scattered to the four corners of the earth; its meagre army of a handful of men also scattered to distant parts of the country, mostly in the states in rebellion; a large proportion of the military and naval officers it had educated at its own expense gone over to that Rebellion; its munitions of war nil, its treasury empty, its credit at low ebb, and treason lurking in its capital and among its officials, or rearing its brazen face with unblushing effrontery. To-day this great nation is one united body politic, standing on the broad and solid foundation of the patriotic tone of all its people, with not a domestic enemy or a foreign foe, the dark blot of slavery wiped out forever, its prosperity unexampled, its treasury overflowing, its credit the best in the world, its government so strong that it dares to trust the men who fought to destroy it to make, execute, and administer its laws, and they do not dare or desire to violate that trust; it has more than doubled its population and nearly tripled its wealth since that Rebellion, and its growth is more rapid now than ever before; a nation richer in resources, and more enterprising in developing those resources, than any other on the globe,—the most powerful and the most peaceful, the grandest nation on the face of the earth. And you, my comrades, have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you gave some of the best years of your lives to the work of bringing all this to pass."

The speaker then passed, in extended review, the regiment's career during the war, from the time it left the old camp-ground in Keene to the final grand review of the troops in Washington. He brought out startling facts as to the severe and important services rendered by the regiment. At the second battle of Bull Run alone, thir-

teen out of twenty officers were killed or wounded, and the loss of men was very heavy. He gave some interesting facts pertaining to the inner history of the Army of the Potomac, and expressed his belief, based upon absolute knowledge, that General Fitz John Porter was guilty of the offences for which he was condemned by court-martial, and that others also were implicated. He also scored McClellan severely, as he thought that dilatory officer deserved, and with these and former remarks of condemnation his audience seemed in full accord. In conclusion, he referred to the medals given soldiers by the government after the war, saying that the officers of the Sixth Regiment, when requested to designate certain men to be thus decorated on account of personal bravery, had replied that every man in the regiment had proved himself such a hero that no single instance of brave conduct would thus be properly commemorated among a body of fighters, every one of whom deserved the highest honors.

At the close of the speech the veterans arose and gave the general three rousing cheers. Mr. Will Griffin then rendered in excellent voice the solo of "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and the whole assembly, soldiers and citizens alike, accompanied by the full band, swelled the chorus.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of Peterborough, was introduced, and, after welcoming applause, said that there were occasions when, though one might desire to say what is in his heart yet the emotions made him too full for utterance; and this for him was such an occasion. He could not fitly express the thoughts that crowded upon him when he looked into the faces of those about him whom he had not seen for more than twenty years. He was impressed by recollections of old citizens of Keene who are no longer with us, but whose places are filled by a

new generation. He wanted to ask the young people whom he saw present, Do you love your homes? Look then upon this floor, and, in these veterans gathered here, see the saviours of our common country.

After Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's acceptable remarks, and when the band had played "The Red, White, and Blue," which the assembly joined in singing, General Griffin read a telegram from Chaplain Hamilton, stating that he could not be present on account of a severe cold. "Please assure the comrades of my great disappointment," said the dispatch. Chaplain Hamilton's name was cordially applauded, and his inability to be present was the cause of much regret.

General Griffin said that there was one present who had shared the honors of war with the Sixth Regiment, and who was now partaking of the honors of peace, having been elected to one of the highest offices in the gift of the people, Hon. Alonzo Nute, Member of Congress from the First New Hampshire District.

Mr. Nute thanked his comrades for the generous reception they had given him, and wished that he could give fitting expression to his emotions. He had come to the reunion regardless of many business and other important considerations. He was glad to meet the ex-soldiers. He paid an eloquent tribute to General Griffin, whose eminent services to his country he detailed in the most complimentary terms. "This quiet citizen whom you meet in your streets," said Mr. Nute, "has faced dangers and witnessed scenes as thrilling as any ever witnessed by Napoleon's marshals. It was of him that the boys used to say that he would not turn on his heel to save his life, when his blood was up and his stern jaws closed like a trap." It was well to hold such reunions as this, made

sacred by the memory of those who had perished on the field. Never in the world's history did men live in grander times than those in which we lived who lived during the war. Those were the days of heroes, when God's man, Abraham Lincoln, stood at the helm of state. The speaker alluded eloquently, and amid hearty applause, to Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and other generals. The Union army was the best and most intelligent one known in history. Those at home, however, should share with the soldiers in the field the honor of the victories won, for without their sustaining arms the cause would have been lost. The speaker would say to the veterans present, that though they may be poor or personally obscure, they will live in history as having played a great part in a grand struggle. All had made their mark. Napoleon once said to his soldiers, "Behave yourselves to-morrow so that your descendants will say, 'Such a one was under the walls of Moscow.'" So posterity will say of the record of those who were members of the Old Sixth Regiment.

"Marching through Georgia" having been sung, General Griffin said that Napoleon had one general whom he termed the bravest of the brave. The Sixth Regiment had none such, because its members were all heroes, but among them all there was no braver officer than Captain Josiah N. Jones, whom he now introduced.

Captain Jones felt that he was among friends, and he desired to recall the memory of one who was a friend to all present, Henry H. Pearson, the gallant soldier who gave his life for his country. Then there was Thomas Burns, who, when shot in the leg during an engagement, dropped on one knee, and crawled onward with the troops until he received a bullet through his head. He was a

brave Irishman, and a true American. There was also Captain William K. Crossfield, of Keene, who had both legs torn off while bravely venturing in a dangerous place. The speaker was near him, when he turned over on the ground and said, "Good-bye, boys; I'm gone." The Sixth Regiment was made up of steady and reliable men. They meant business, were in the field to do their duty, and did it.

Mr. Will Griffin having sung the solo, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," with all joining in the chorus, General Griffin then said that he had the pleasure of introducing to the company one of the bravest and best officers of the regiment, Captain Lyman Jackman, of Concord.

Captain Jackman did not wish to make a speech, but would call the attention of the veterans to the history of the regiment he had been instrumental in preparing. The work was now turned over to Mr. Hadley, who might have something to say in regard to it. Every veteran should do his utmost to make the history complete, and should send to the historian incidents of personal experience in the war.

Mr. Hadley, on being introduced, said that it was a great pleasure for him to meet the veterans who had fought and suffered in the war for the Union. This war was one of the two which John Bright said were the only justifiable wars in history since the advent of the Saviour, the other being the American Revolution. Reunions such as this are pleasant occasions; for in them we recognize the truth of a declaration made by an ancient hero, that "these woes it will delight you some time to remember," such remembrance transmuting as it does the pain of the past into the joy of the present. Then,

too, in them the flame of friendship is made to glow again, and the fire of patriotism is rekindled. The speaker was highly gratified to become a member of the Old Sixth by a kind of brevet courtesy. Referring to his work on the history of the regiment, Mr. Hadley said that he had been with the veterans for months past, fighting their battles and sharing their hardships, their joys, and their sorrows. We would not speak boastfully or invidiously by saying that the Sixth was the best regiment from New Hampshire, but it should be said that there was none better. It had a remarkable and an interesting history. To have been a worthy member of it was indeed a proud distinction.

After the song and chorus, "Tenting to-night," had been sung, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the citizens of Keene, to the mayor and city government, to John Sedgwick Post, No. 4, to the Woman's Relief Corps, and to the Keene Light Guard Battalion. The vote was taken standing, and was emphasized by three cheers and a hearty "tiger." Three cheers also were given for the ladies who had kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

At this point, Captain Jones, in behalf of the regiment, presented General Griffin with a handsome gold-headed ebony cane. The recipient was much affected by the presentation and the kind words that accompanied it, and there was a tremor in his voice when he accepted the gift in a few remarks.

Three cheers were given with a will for General Griffin, "Old John Brown" was sung, and the formal exercises of the first reunion of the Sixth Regiment came to an end.

The next morning the veterans visited their old camp-

ground, being taken there in carriages. Their brief stay was most interesting and agreeable, recalling, as it did, their earliest experience as soldiers. With sweet impressiveness, indeed, rung out on the morning air of that bright summer day the voices of the veterans as they sang there in "good-bye" the plaintive strains of "Tenting on the Old Camp-Ground."

ROSTER.

For convenient reference, this abridged roster is here given. The complete one will be found in the Regimental Register and Record, which, as furnished by the Adjutant-General of the State, follows this.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

COLONELS.

Nelson Converse, of Marlborough (Captain Mack, of the regular army, was first appointed colonel, but was not permitted by the War Department to accept the command); Simon G. Griffin, of Concord; Phin P. Bixby, of Concord.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Nelson Converse; Simon G. Griffin; Charles Scott, of Peterborough; Henry H. Pearson, of Exeter; Phin P. Bixby; Samuel D. Quarles, of Ossipee.

MAJORS.

Charles Scott; Obed G. Dort, of Keene; Phin P. Bixby; Samuel D. Quarles; Robert L. Ela, of Concord.

ADJUTANTS.

Don H. Woodward, of Keene; Phin P. Bixby; John S. Smith, of Peterborough.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Alonzo Nute, of Farmington; Eli Wentworth, of Milton; Gilmore McL. Houston, of Plymouth.

SURGEONS.

William A. Tracy, of Nashua; Sherman Cooper, of Claremont; James H. Noyes, of Nashua.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Sherman Cooper; James H. Noyes; James P. Walker, of Manchester; Elihu P. Pierce, of Winchester.

CHAPLAINS.

Robert Stinson, of Croydon; John A. Hamilton, of Keene; John S. Dore, of Waterville, Me.

SERGEANT-MAJORS.

Timothy K. Ames, of Peterborough; Charles F. Winch, of Peterborough; John M. Dodd, of Peterborough; Abraham Cohn, of New York city.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS.

Alvah M. Kimball, of Rochester; Gilmore McL. Houston; Omar W. Cate, of Holderness; Elijah T. Platts, of Fitzwilliam.

COMMISSARY-SERGEANTS.

John H. Varney, of Milton; Samuel R. Dickerman, of Nashua; John A. Platts, of Fitzwilliam; William Delano, of Newport.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

James H. Noyes, of Nashua; Levi P. Dodge, of New London; Marshall L. Brown, of Keene; Charles Gerberg, of Stark.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS.

Shubael White, of Keene; John Currier, of Langdon; Wallace Scott, of Peterborough; John G. Mason, of Tamworth; Prescott D. Coburn, of Swanzey.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

COMPANY A—CAPTAINS.

Joseph Clark, of Plymouth; Oliver H. P. Craig, of Holderness; Thomas H. Dearborn, of Seabrook; John S. Rowell, of Brentwood.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Oliver H. P. Craig; Thomas P. Cheney, of Holderness; Thomas H. Dearborn; John S. Rowell; Omar W. Cate, of Holderness.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas P. Cheney; Alfred L. Smith, of Plymouth; Frederick P. Hardy, of Groton; Alvah Heald, of Temple.

COMPANY B—CAPTAINS.

Samuel P. Adams, of Haverhill; Samuel G. Goodwin, of Littleton.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Andrew J. Roberts, of Enfield; Samuel G. Goodwin; Lyman Jackman, of Woodstock; Thomas J. Carlton, of Enfield; Frank Pierce, of Troy.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel G. Goodwin; Lyman Jackman; John M. Dodd, of Peterborough.

COMPANY C—CAPTAINS.

Henry H. Pearson, of Exeter; William K. Crossfield, of Keene; Lyman Jackman, of Woodstock.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

David A. Titcomb, of Seabrook; James P. Brooks, of Newmarket; John H. Varney, of Milton; Abraham Cohn.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James P. Brooks, of Newmarket; Matthew N. Greenleaf, of Exeter; Thomas H. Dearborn, of Seabrook; Henry J. Griffin, of Concord; Henry E. Badger, of Peterborough.

COMPANY D—CAPTAINS.

Samuel D. Quarles, of Ossipee; John W. Hanscom, of Farmington.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Josiah N. Jones, of Wakefield; Albert W. Hayes, of Farmington; Orange B. Otis, of Rochester; Charles W. Thurston, of Stoddard.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Albert W. Hayes; Josiah Prescott, of Sandwich; Robert T. Brown, of Tamworth; John W. Hanscom.

COMPANY E—CAPTAINS.

Obed G. Dort, of Keene; John A. Cummings, of Peterborough; Edward F. Adams, of Marlborough; William H. Keay, of Dover.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

John A. Cummings; George H. Muchmore, of Keene; Matthew N. Greenleaf, of Exeter; Edward F. Adams; John Curtin, of Keene; Sidney B. Higgins, of Chesterfield.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George H. Muchmore; William K. Crossfield, of Keene; John S. Smith, of Peterborough; John Curtin; Frank L. Gray, of Hancock; James O. Smith, of Holderness.

COMPANY F—CAPTAINS.

George C. Starkweather, of Keene; Amos D. Combs, of Swanzey; Josiah N. Jones, of Wakefield; Thomas J. Carlton, of Enfield; John H. Pinkham, of Dover.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Amos D. Combs; John L. Adams, of Alstead; George E. Upton, of Derry; Charles L. Clarke, of Wolfeborough.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John L. Adams; Isaiah A. Dustin, of Derry; Cyrus G. McClure, of Stoddard; Charles C. Chesley, of Concord.

COMPANY G—CAPTAINS.

John W. Putnam, of Croydon; Albert W. Hayes, of Farmington; Isaiah A. Dustin; Adams K. Tilton, of Canterbury; Henry J. Griffin, of Concord.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. Darwin Comings, of Croydon; Timothy K. Ames, of Peterborough; Isaiah A. Dustin; Adams K. Tilton; Henry J. Griffin; Russell Tyler, of Cornish.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cornelius Y. Gardner, of Sunapee; Edward M. Emerson; John A. George, of Newport; Sebastian L. Getchell, of Wentworth; Moses P. Bemis, of Littleton.

COMPANY H—CAPTAINS.

John B. Sanders, of Durham; E. Darwin Comings, of Croydon; Matthew N. Greenleaf, of Exeter.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Andrew J. Sides, of Portsmouth; Eli Wentworth, of Milton; Theodore Hanscom, of Jaffrey; William H. Keay, of Dover; John H. Pinkham, of Dover.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Eli Wentworth; Hosea C. Clay, of Rochester; Theodore Hanscom; Thomas J. Carlton, of Enfield.

COMPANY I—CAPTAINS.

Robert L. Ela, of Concord; Robert H. Potter, of Concord.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas T. Moore, of Concord; Charles J. Brown, of Epsom; Robert H. Potter.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hubbard T. Dudley, of Concord; Charles J. Brown; Adam K. Tilton; Joseph M. Shepard, of Gilmanton; Prescott Hall, of Canterbury; Henry K. Whitaker, of Goshen.

COMPANY K—CAPTAINS.

Ebenezer H. Converse, of Rindge; David A. Titcomb, of Seabrook; Theodore Hanscom; Frederick P. Hardy, of Groton.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jonas Nutting, of New Ipswich; Charles L. Fuller, of Peterborough; Charles F. Winch, of Peterborough; John A. Platts, of Fitzwilliam.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles L. Fuller; Timothy K. Ames, of Peterborough; Charles F. Winch; Charles H. Hull, of New Ipswich; John H. Varney, of Milton; George W. Osgood, of Nelson; Addison G. Harmon, of Madison.

REGIMENTAL REGISTER AND RECORD.

The following Register and Record of the officers and men of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment was prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State. It has been derived from all available official sources of information to be found either at Concord or Washington, and no effort has been spared by General Ayling and his assistant, Mr. Harry P. Hammond, to give completeness and ensure accuracy. Its intention is, while presenting other pertinent facts and figures, to epitomize briefly and truthfully the military life of each officer and man in the regiment. Thus prepared, the Register and Record has been placed in the hands of the historian, who hopes and trusts that it will answer its intention, and that its errors, if any, will be found few and unimportant; while for any which may occur he must disavow responsibility, as present verification by him is practically impossible.

Certain recruits, who, from the muster and descriptive rolls, appear to have been assigned to the regiment, but who never reached it—their names not being found on company or muster-out rolls, and no final payment ever having been made to them by the United States Government—probably deserted en route to the regiment, and are not registered in the following lists.



ABBREVIATIONS.

A. C.	Army Corps.
Adjt.	Adjutant.
A. G. O.	Adjutant-General's Office.
App.	Appointed.
Art.	Artillery.
Asst.	Assistant.
Battl.	Battalion.
Brig.	Brigade, Brigadier.
Bvt.	Brevet.
Capd.	Captured.
Capt.	Captain.
Cav.	Cavalry.
Co.	Company.
Col.	Colonel.
Com.	Commissary, Commission.
Corp.	Corporal.
C. S.	Commissary of Subsistence.
Dept.	Department.
Des.	Deserted.
Dis.	Disease.
Disab.	Disability.
Disch.	Discharged.
Dishon.	Dishonorably.
Div.	Division.
Enl.	Enlisted.
Exch.	Exchanged.
G. C. M.	General Court-Martial.
Gd. from mis.	Gained from missing.
Gen.	General.
G. H.	General Hospital.
Hosp.	Hospital.
I. C.	Invalid Corps. (Name changed to V. R. C. Mch. 18, 1864.)

Inf.	Infantry.
Lt.	Lieutenant.
Maj.	Major.
Mis.	Missing.
M. o.	Mustered-out.
M. o. r.	Muster-out roll.
Musc.	Musician.
Must.	Mustered.
N. f. r. A. G. O.	No further record, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Par.	Paroled.
P. O. ad.	Post-office address.
Prin.	Principal.
Pvt.	Private.
Q. M.	Quarter-master.
Re-enl.	Reënlisted.
Regt.	Regiment.
Sergt.	Sergeant.
Sev.	Severely.
Surg.	Surgeon.
Tm. ex.	Term expired.
Tr.	Transferred.
U. S. A.	United States Army.
U. S. C. T.	United States Colored Troops.
U. S. Sig. Corps.	United States Signal Corps.
Vols.	Volunteers.
V. R. C.	Veteran Reserve Corps.

(Organized as Invalid Corps in pursuance of Gen. Orders No. 105, dated War Dept. A. G. O., Apr. 28, '63. Name changed to V. R. C. Mch. 18, '64.)

Wd.	Wounded.
Wds.	Wounds.

Regimental Register and Record.

FIELD AND STAFF.

FIELD AND STAFF, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Lieutenant-Colonels.								
Converse, Nelson . . .	Marlborough	44	Marlborough	Oct. 15, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 30, 1861.	v.	App. Col. Oct. 26, '61. Resigned March 8, '62. P. O. ad., Marlborough, N. H.
Griffin, Simon G. . . .	Nelson	37	Concord	" 26, "	"	Oct. 26, "	v.	App. Col. Apr. 22, '62; Brig. Gen., U. S. V., May 12, '64. Disch. Aug. 24, '65. Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. V., to date Apr. 2, '65, for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the assault on Fort Sedgwick, Va. Served in Co. B, 2d N. H. V. P. O. ad., Keene, N. H.
Pearson, Henry H. . .								See Company C.
Quarles, Samuel D. . .								See Company D.
Majors.								
Scott, Charles	Peterborough	32	Peterborough	" " "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	App. Lt. Col. Apr. 22, '62. Resigned October 14, '62. P. O. ad., Peterborough, N. H.
Dort, Obed G.								See Company E.
Ela, Robert L.								See Company I.
Adjutants.								
Woodward, Don H. . .	Springfield, Vt.	26	Keene	Nov. 19, 1861.	"	Not must.	v.	Resigned commission Nov. 28, '61. P. O. ad., Keene, N. H.

Bixby, Phin P. . . .	Piermont	32	Concord	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 30, 1861.	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Exchanged Oct. 3, '62. App. Maj. Oct. 15, '62. Wd. June 16, '64, Petersburg, Va.; sev. July 15, '64. App. Lt. Col. July 28, '64; Col. Feb. 21, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Bvt. Col., U. S. V., to date Apr. 2, '65, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Va. Died Jan. 16, '77, Concord, N. H.
Smith, John S. . . .								See Company E.
Quartermasters.								
Nute, Alonzo	Newton	35	Farmington	Oct. 18, 1861.	"	" 28, "	v.	Resigned March 19, '63. P. O. ad., Farmington, N. H.
Wentworth, Eli . . .								See Company H.
Houston, Gilmore McL.								See Company A.
Surgeon.								
Tracey, William A. . .	Tunbridge, Vt.	35	Nashua	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Resigned March 15, '63. App. Asst. Surgeon, U. S. V., Dec. 7, '63. Died March 15, '64, Nashua, N. H.
Assistant Surgeons.								
Cooper, Sherman . . .	Cornish	29	Claremont	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Surgeon March 20, '63. Must. out Nov. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Westfield, N. J.
Brown, Marshall L. . .								See Company E.
2d Assistant Surgeons.								
Walker, James P. . .	Manchester	36	Manchester	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Not must.	v.	Resigned commission Feb. 8, '64. Served in 4th N. H. V. P. O. ad., Manchester, N. H.
Pierce, Elihu P. . . .		28	Manchester	Mch. 11, 1864.	"	Mch. 12, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Chaplains.								
Stinson, Robert . . .	New Hampshire	44	Croydon	Oct. 17, 1861.	"	Dec. 2, 1861.	v.	Resigned July 15, '62. Died March 11, '63, Croydon, N. H.

FIELD AND STAFF, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.* *r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Chaplains.								
Hamilton, John A. . .			Keene	July 16, 1862.	3 y.			Resigned, July 1, '63.
Dore, John S.								See Company G.
Sergeant-Majors.								
Ames, Timothy K. . .	Peterborough	24	Peterborough	Nov. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 2d Lt. Co. K Apr. 28, '62; 1st Lt. Co. G Aug. 5, '62. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Winch, Charles F. . .								See Company K.
Dodd, John M. . . .								See Company K.
Cohn, Abraham . . .								See Company E.
Quartermaster-Sergeants.								
Kimball, Alvah M. . .								See Company H.
Cate, Omar W. . . .								See Company A.
Platts, Elijah T. . . .								See Company K.
Commissary-Sergeants.								
Varney, John H. . . .								See Company H.
Dickerman, Samuel R. .								See Company G.
Platts, John A. . . .								See Company K.
Delano, William . . .								See Company G.

Hospital Stewards.								
Noyes, James H. . . .		25	Nashua	Nov. 29, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 29, 1861.	v.	App. 2d Asst. Surgeon May 13, '62. Capd. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. Released Sept. 9, '62. App. Asst. Surgeon Mch. 20, '63; Surgeon Jan. 2, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Dodge, Levi P. . . .								See Company G.
Gerberg, Charles . . .								See Company K.
Principal Musicians.								
White, Shubael . . .	Westmoreland	51	Keene	" 28, "	"	" 28, "	v.	Disch. disab. March 3, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C. Served in Co. A, 2d N. H. V. P. O. ad., Westmoreland, N. H.
Currier, John								See Company F.
Coburn, Prescott D. . .								See Company F.
Scott, Wallace								See Company K.
Mason, John G. . . .								See Company D.

Regimental Register and Record.

BY COMPANIES.

COMPANY A, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Clark, Joseph	Campton	35	Plymouth	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Resigned Apr. 14, '62. P. O. address, San Francisco, Cal.
Dearborn, Thomas H.								See Company C.
Rowell, John S.								See Company C.
1st Lieutenant.								
Craig, Oliver H. P.	Rumney	44	Holderness	" " "	"	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Capt. Apr. 15, '62. Resigned Oct. 21, '62. P. O. address, Holderness, N. H.
2d Lieutenants.								
Cheney, Thomas P.	Holderness	29	Holderness	" " "	"	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Lt. Apr. 15, '62. Disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.
Heald, Alvah								See Company E.
Musicians.								
Houston, William L.	Plymouth	18	Plymouth	Oct. 12, 1861.	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 29, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Howard, John	Derby Line, Vt.	17	Epping	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Dodd, Martin	Manchester	16	Wolfeborough	" 21, "	"	" 21, "	v.	Tr. from Co. A., 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Paige, Frank W.	Manchester	16	Manchester	Dec. 1, 1863.	"	Dec. 1, "	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Wright, Ira E.	Boston, Mass.	16	Manchester	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

												30, '65. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va., tm. ex.
Alexander, William . .	Piermont	28	Plymouth	"	10,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Annis, Oliver P. . . .	Dixfield, Me.	26	Rumney	Nov.	13,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Avery, Stephen . . .	Ellsworth	18	Rumney	Oct.	26,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	Disch. Jan 15, '63.
Aiken, Henry	Boston, Mass.	26	New Durham	Jan.	4,	1864.	"	Jan.	4,	1864.	v.	Des. Mch. 20, '64, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allan, Alvah	New Brunswick	22	Acworth	June	8,	"	"	June	8,	"	s.	Died dis. Aug. 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Blake, James M. . . .	Peterborough	20	Sandwich	Oct.	27,	1861.	"	Nov.	27,	1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Thornton Dec. 25, '63. App. Corp. Killed July 27, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Blake, John	Andover	42	Plymouth	Dec.	10,	"	"	Dec.	15,	"	v.	App. Corp. Feb. 1, '62. Disch. disab. Feb. 11, '63.
Blaisdell, Franklin A. .	Thornton	24	Thornton	Oct.	24,	"	"	Nov.	27,	"	v.	Disch. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Butler, Arthur W. . .	Plymouth	26	Plymouth	"	28,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Must. out as a Pvt. Nov. 28, '64.
Bolkum, Edward W. .	Holderness	44	Rumney	"	18,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	Disch. disab. May 6, '63, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Haverhill, N. H.
Berry, Charles A. . .	Dover	18	Dover	Dec.	2,	"	"	Dec.	6,	"	v.	Disch. Jan. 19, '63, Concord, N. H. Died Dec. '63, Concord, N. H.
Berry, Hiram O. . . .	Campton	25	Campton	Oct.	15,	"	"	Nov.	27,	"	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Berry, Charles E. . . .	Campton	18	Campton	Nov.	8,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 1, '62, Centreville, Va.
Beckwith, Byron A. .	Lempster	30	Hillsborough	Oct.	12,	"	"	Dec.	6,	"	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Sergt. Wd. and capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died Feb. 26, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
Buzzell, Aaron . . .	Epsom	40	Holderness	"	31,	"	"	Nov.	27,	"	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 25, '63. Wd. May 15, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. disab. June 26, '65, Concord, N. H.

COMPANY A, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.* *r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Blake, Walter H. . . .	Dublin	18	Thornton	Oct. 24, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Mch. 15, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C.
Bagley, Charles . . .	Thornton	18	Thornton	" 24, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. July 25, '62, Concord, N. H.
Berry, Benjamin F. . .	Campton	28	Campton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Aug. 25, 1862.	v.	Died dis. Sept. 29, '62, Antietam, Md.
Brown, Charles L. . .	Seabrook	34	Seabrook	" 10, 1863.	"	" 10, 1863.	d.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Baker, William, Jr. . .	Dalton	21	Dalton	Dec. " "	"	Dec. " "	d.	Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Blake, Henry	Vermont	41	Winchester	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Disch. disab. July 7, '65, near Alexandria, Va.
Brown, Dudley F. . .	Seabrook	18	Milton	" 29, "	"	" 29, "	v.	App. Corp.; Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Kensington, N. H.
Boyle, Francis E. J. . . alias, James Madigan	Canada	20	Stratford	Jan. 6, 1864.	"	Jan. 6, 1864.	v.	Des. May 5, '64, near Bealton Station, Va.
Brockett, David . . .	Harwinton, Conn.	22	Rye	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Black, Henry	Germany	28	Stark	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Battis, John	Canada	25	Dalton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Beers, John	England	24	Gilford	May 18, "	"	May 18, "	s.	Des. July 31, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Blodgett, Richard . .	Massachusetts	26	Dublin	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	s.	Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. June 17, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bohonan, Charles . .	Brookline	24	Brookline	Dec. 15, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 15, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. to date July 17, '65, Concord, N. H.
Bransman, Anly . . .	Germany	22	Keene	July 7, "	"	July 7, "	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Bonapart, Frederick .	France	21	Keene	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Brooks, John	Edinburgh, Scotl'nd	26	Thornton	Sept. 29, "	"	Sept. 29, "	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., to Co. A, 11th N. H. V. Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. Aug. 7, '65.
Bly, James	Epping	19	Bartlett	Jan. 15, 1864.	"	Jan. 15, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Chase, Heber L. . . .	Campton	18	Campton	Oct. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Mch. 12, '63, Concord, N. H.
Cilley, Gustavus R. . .	Hebron	20	Plymouth	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. Corp. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Chapman, Henry E. . .	Warren	20	Rumney	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Mch. 7, '63.
Cass, Luther	Andover	34	Centre Harbor	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Drowned by foundering of steamer "West Point" in Potomac River, Aug. 13, '62.
Coffin, Henry G. . . .	Lyman, Me.	38	Plymouth	Nov. 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Sept. 14, '63, N. Y. city. P. O. address, Plymouth, N. H.
Cox, Freeman	Stanstead, Canada	21	Holderness	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 29, '63. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Centre Harbor, N. H.
Cummings, William H.	Plymouth	20	Rumney	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Mch. 3, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C.
Corliss, Francis R. . .	Grafton	21	Plymouth	Aug. 25, "	"	Aug. 25, "	v.	Disch. disab. Apr. 25, '64, to date Dec. 11, '63, St. Louis, Mo. P. O. address, Clinton, Iowa.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Craig, George W. . .	Plymouth	20	Holderness	Oct. 11, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Cate, Omar W. . . .	Holderness	18	Holderness	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; Q. M. Sergt. Jan. 4, '64. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. 1st Lt. Co. A, June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. I, 1st N. H. V. P. O. address, Chicago, Ill.
Crockett, Sanborn M. .	Campton	18	New Hampton	July 21, 1862.	"	July 28, 1862.	v.	Wd. Aug. 18, '64. Disch. disab. Mch. 16, '65, Concord, N. H.
Chipman, Samuel . .	Boston, Mass.	18	Milton	Dec. 29, 1863.	"	Dec. 29, 1863.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. and starvation Jan. 25, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
Canavan, Frank . . .	Delaware	19	Swanzey	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Cunningham, Hugh . .	New Jersey	21	Rindge	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Curtin, John	Ireland	22	Londonderry	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. App. Corp. Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Reduced to ranks. Des. May 28, '65, Washington, D. C.
Canfield, Stone . . .	**New York**	**19**	**Orford**	**Dec. 17, 1863.**	"	**Dec. 17, 1863.**	**v.**	**Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.**

Cawley, Peter	Ireland	21	Centre Harbor	Aug. 26, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 26, 1864.	s.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must out July 17, '65.	
Campbell, John . . .	Glasgow, Scotland	21	Brentwood	July 29, 1864.	"	July 29, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Dailey, John	Ireland	35	Rumney	Oct. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Died dis. Jan. 22, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.	
Dustin, Samuel . . .	Thornton	27	Thornton	" 31, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Reenl. and must. in from Wilmington, Mass., Dec. 21, '63. Wd. June 26, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. May 31, '65, Manchester, N. H.	
Downing, James T. . .	Ellsworth	18	Ellsworth	" 24, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Reenl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Northfield, N. H.	
Doe, George B. . . .	Rumney	24	Rumney	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Disch. Jan. 6, '63. Died Oct. 15, '67, Augusta, Me.	
Downing, Benjamin P.	Ellsworth	20	Ellsworth	" 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Apr. 15, '63, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Ellsworth, N. H.	
Davis, Henry	England	21	Gilmanton	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	App. Corp.; 1st Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Dugan, Michael . . .	Ireland	20	Jackson	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 2, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Duck, William	Brooklyn, N. Y.	19	Sandwich	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 26, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Durand, Joseph . . .	France	27	Effingham	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Dolan, James	Ireland	22	Salisbury	Dec. 23, 1863.	"	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. Nov. 29, '65. to date July 30, '65, Concord, N. H.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Dorway, John	Canada	41	Ellsworth	July 13, 1864.	3 y.	July 13, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. to date July 17, '65.
Doyle, James	Ireland	18	Albany	Feb. 3, "	"	Feb. 3, "	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Dumont, Joseph . . .	St. Annis, Canada	22	Lyme	Mch. 28, 1865.	"	Mch. 28, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 22, '65.
Ellis, William H. . . .	Loudon	20	Rumney	Oct. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Apr. 9, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C.
Emanuel, Victor . . .	England	23	Gilford	June 3, 1864.	"	June 3, 1864.	s.	Killed July 6, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Flanders, Frank N. . .	New Hampton	21	New Hampton	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30,' 61. Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run. Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 21, '63. App. 1st Sergt. Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Disch. June 6, '65, White Hall, Pa. P. O. ad., New Hampton, N. H.
Foss, Ephraim A. . .	Salem, Mass.	25	Rumney	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Died dis. Oct. 2, '62, Washington, D. C.
Fairbanks, William R. .	Hyde Park, Vt.	24	Hebron	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Apr. 3, '63.
Farmer, William W. .	Campton	18	Campton	" 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 1, '62, Centreville, Va.

Foster, Amos P. . . .	Wentworth	20	Plymouth	Oct. 28, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 25, '62, Washington, D. C.
Farmer, Luther . . .	Alexandria	18	Campton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Aug. 25, 1862.	v.	Died dis. Oct. 3, '62, Antietam, Md.
Farnum, George W. . .	New Hampshire	24	Plainfield	May 17, 1864.	"	May 17, 1864.	v.	Disch. disab. May 8, '65, near Alexdria, Va.
Founey, Levi	New York	18	Wentworth	Jan. 5, "	"	Jan. 5, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Disch. Sept. 2, '65, Albany, N. Y. P. O. address, Spanish River, Algonia Dist., Ontario.
Fountain, Foster . . .	Canada	25	Washington	" 6, "	"	" 6, "	v.	Des. Apr. 2, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Foster, Thomas . . .	England	20	Keene	July 7, "	"	July 7, "	s.	Tr. from Co. A., 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Forbes, John	Westbrook, Me.	28	Somersworth	Mch. 22, 1865.	"	Mch. 22, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Glynn, David	Plymouth	19	Plymouth	Oct. 12, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. Sergt. Disch. disab. Apr. 10, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Plymouth, N. H.
Green, Charles E. . .	Pittsfield	22	Plymouth	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Des. Dec. 11, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Geoffray, Henry . . .	France	30	Winchester	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Gafurre, Joseph . . .	Canada	38	Washington	" 6, "	"	" 6, "	v.	Entered Div. No. 1, Gen. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., Apr. 22, '64. Furloughed July 10, '64, to July 24, '64. Reported des. from furlough Aug. 12, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. address, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Geany, John	Ireland	20	Washington	June 14, "	"	June 14, "	s.	Wd. Aug. 2, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 19, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Houston, Gilmore McL.	Plymouth	23	Plymouth	Oct. 10, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Q. M. Sergt. Oct. 3, '62. Quartermaster Aug. 1, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.

COMPANY A, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Grant, William . . .	Portsmouth, Eng.	21	Charlestown	Feb. 9, 1864.	3 y.	Feb. 9, 1864.	v.	Capd. June 2, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Paroled Nov. 22, '64. Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Harris, William F. . .	Holderness	25	Holderness	Nov. 12, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Tr. to 1st Co., 2d Battl. I. C., June 24, '63; to Co. B, 10th I. C., Oct. 12, '63. Des. June 24, '64. Returned Nov. 16, '65. Disch. Nov. 18, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.
Hardy, Frederick P. .	Wentworth	20	Hebron	Oct. 20, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61; Sergt. Feb. 11, '62; 1st Sergt. Jan. 28, '63. Reenl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. 2d Lt. to date Jan. 2, '64. Capt. Co. K, Jan. 8, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Huckins, James E. . .	New Hampton	27	Holderness	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 19, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Hodgman, Franklin E.	Lowell, Mass.	20	Campton	" 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Oct. 10, '62, Washington, D. C.
Heath, Warren C. . .	Plymouth	20	Plymouth	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.

Hackett, Nathan T. . .	New Hampton	40	Holderness	Nov. 25, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 12, '62, on board steamer "Knickerbocker."	
Hobort, Horace A. . .	Hebron	22	Hebron	Oct. 20, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 18, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.	
Ham, Benjamin A. . .	Pelham	18	Thornton	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Died Sept. 21, '63, Newport News, Va.	
Harriman, William W.	Rumney	37	Holderness	Oct. 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and capd. Aug. 29. '62, Bull Run, Va. Paroled Sept. 6, '62. Des. from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. P. O. address, Bridgewater, N. H.	
Howard, William J. . .	England	30	Nashua	" 6, 1863.	"	Oct. 6, 1863.	v.	Mis. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Gd. from mis. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Hannon, Patrick . . .	Ireland	30	Windham	Dec. 30, "	"	Dec. 30, "	v.	Des. Apr. 22, '64, Annapolis, Md.	
Hogan, John	Scotland	35	Tuftonborough	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Jan 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Henry, John	Maine	21	Dalton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Hodson, John	Manchester, Eng.	19	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Howard, Edward . . .	England	24	Winchester	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	App. Corp.; Sergt. Des. Mch. 26, '65, Boston, Mass.	
Hillis, James	Canada	24	Sandwich	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Jan 25, '64, Camp Nelson. Ky.	
Holcomb, Edgar . . .	Canada	19	Walpole	Dec. 15, 1863.	"	Dec. 15, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 31, '64, Tolopotomoy, Va. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Heath, Nelson	New Hampshire	28	Fitzwilliam	Aug. 25, 1864.	"	Aug. 25, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Jaquith, Henry W. . .	Ashburnham, Mass.	21	Langdon	Mch. 23, "	"	Mch. 23, "	v.	Wd. June 21, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. Aug. 13, '64, Washington, D. C.	
Jones, Thomas . . .	Canada	34	Hillsborough	May 24, "	"	May 24, "	s.	Mustered out July 17, '65.	
Kelly, Henry	Ellsworth	18	Ellsworth	Oct. 22, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. Mch. 17, '63. P. O. address, Campton, N. H.	
King, Edward	Ireland	19	Wakefield	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Kulp, Henry	Pennsylvania	28	Lancaster	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Konady, Bliss	Canada	18	Marlborough	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Died Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
King, Thomas	Cincinnati, O.	25	Northwood	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Mch. 20, '64, Pittsburgh, Pa.	

COMPANY A, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Lovejoy, George W. .	Plymouth	44	Holderness	Oct. 31, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. Mch. 9, '63, Alexandria, Va.
Lewis, Calvin A. . . .	Littleton	35	Plymouth	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. May 26, '63. P. O. address, Plymouth, N. H.
Leavitt, Rufus L. . .	Washington, Vt.	22	Hebron	" 29, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 30, '63. App. Corp. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Died dis. Apr. 6, '65, Hebron, N. H.
Lambert, Cyrel . . .	Holderness	18	Holderness	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 25, '63. Died dis. Apr. 17, '65, Holderness, N. H.
Lambert, Joseph . . .	Canada	43	Holderness	Nov. 30, "	"	Dec. 15, "	v.	Disch. Dec. 15, '64, tm. ex. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.
Lovitt, Oliver W. . . .	Campton	19	Campton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Aug. 25, 1862.	v.	Died dis. Oct. 1, '62, Sharpsburg, Md.
Lynch, Patrick . . .	Massachusetts	24	Winchester	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Little, Michael . . .	Canada	32	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Exchanged Dec. '64. Disch. to date July 17, '65.
Laughlin, Lawrence .	Ireland	27	Sanbornton	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Tr. to Dept. Northwest, Oct. 10, '64. Disbon. disch. Sept. 4, '65, Missouri State Penitentiary.
Latelle, Gabriel . . .	France	19	Campton	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. June 12, '64, near Cold Harbor, Va.

Lee, Luke	Ireland	23	Portsmouth	Jan. 4, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. July 14, '65, Philadelphia, Pa. Died Nov. 24, '70, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louland, Joseph . . .	Canada	27	Bath	Feb. 6. "	"	Feb. 6, "	v.	Capd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Paroled Nov. 19, '64. Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 6, '65, White Hall, Pa.
Moulton, Albert S. . .	Sandwich	24	Bridgewater	Oct. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 27, '62, Newport News, Va. P. O. address, Moltonborough, N. H.
Moulton, Hiram D. . .	Thornton	29	Thornton	" 24, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Thornton, N. H.
Marston, Benjamin P. .	Holderness	36	Holderness	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. July 1, '63. P. O. address, Alton, N. H.
May, Hollis K. . . .	Derby, Vt.	18	Wentworth	Sept. 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Apr. 7, '63.
Mills, William	Groton	18	Rumney	Nov. 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 24, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Mitchell, George K. . .	Plymouth	23	Plymouth	Oct. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Apr. 16, '62, Roanoke Isl. N. C.
Merrill, Uriah T. . . .	Boston, Mass.	26	Hebron	Nov. 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Apr. 6, '62, Roanoke, Isl., N. C.
Merrill, Walter A. . .	Worcester, Mass.	18	Plymouth	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 18, '62, Washington, D. C.
Merrill, Walter R. . .	Campton	31	Plymouth	Aug. 11, 1862.	"	Aug. 27, 1862.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, and died wds. Dec. 21, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.
Moulton, Darius . . .	Ellsworth	21	Thornton	" 29, "	"	Sept. 6, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. May 27, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Campton, N. H.
Morrill, Estwick E. . .	Salisbury, Mass.	28	South Hampton	Sept. 15, "	"	" 17, "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 21, '63, Louisville, Ky. Served in Co. C, 17th Mass. Inf.

COMPANY A, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Marsell, Nicholas . . .	France	20	Moultonborough	Dec. 30, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Mch. 20, '64, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Martin, James	England	21	Northfield	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Feb. 2, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Marsh, Henry T. . . .	Candia	19	Salem	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Tr. to Co. C, 21st. V. R. C. Disch. July 28, '65, Trenton, N. J. P. O. address, Salisbury, N. H.
Myers, John	York, Pa.	22	Ossipee	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Mitchell, William . . .	England	23	Grafton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Muldaur, Emile . . .	France	30	Wolfeborough	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Feb. 2, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McCann, James . . .	Ireland	25	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 2, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky. Apprehended Oct. '64. Assigned to Co. E. Des. to the enemy Mch. 3, '65 near Hancock's Station, Va.
Martin, John J. . . .	Ireland	20	Barrington	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Tr. to Co. E, 21st V. R. C. Disch. Oct. 21, '65, N. Y. city.
Malara, Louis	Italy	34	Effingham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 22, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McDermott, Lawrence .	Maryland	21	Hill	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 6, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McCauley, James W. .	Massachusetts	18	Washington	June 4, "	"	June 4, "	s.	Wd. July 2, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. July 10, '64, Washington, D. C.
McCuen, David O. . .	Canada	23	Thornton	" 9, "	"	" 9, "	s.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Millar, Antoine . . .	Germany	21	Claremont	" 10, "	"	" 10, "	s.	Des. June, '64, en route to Regt.

Moore, Edward . . .	Ireland	21	Bridgewater	June 11, 1864.	3 y.	June 11, 1864.	s.	Accidentally wd. Feb. 15, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. July 24, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
Madigan, James . . .								See Francis E. J. Boyle.
Marble, William H. . .	Canada	26	Dublin	June 14, "	"	June 14, "	s.	Des. July 14, '64, near Petersburg, Va. Gd. from des. May 24, '65. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must out July 17, '65.
Martins, Andrew . . .	Spain	25	Greenfield	" 17, "	"	" 17, "	s.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
McCaffrey, Samuel . .	Ireland	30	Concord	May 20, "	"	May 20, "	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Nutting, Theodore V. .	Plymouth	25	Plymouth	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. Dec. 31, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
O'Brien, John	England	21	Sullivan	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Des. Apr. 16, '64, Annapolis, Md.
O'Donnell, James . . .	Ireland	39	Winchester	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
O'Donnell, Michael . .	Ireland	23	Chesterfield	June 21, 1864.	"	June 21, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Peaslee, Aquilla E. . .	Holderness	28	Holderness	Oct. 16, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. Feb. 5, '63, Alexandria, Va. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.
Parmenter, David B. .	Rumney	21	Rumney	Nov. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 30, '62, Newport News, Va.
Pattee, Richard . . .	Londonderry	44	Campton	Oct. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch., disab. Feb. 14, '63, Concord, N. H.
Piper, Robert B. . . .	Holderness	19	Holderness	Dec. 2, "	"	Dec. 6, "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. App. Corp. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled Feb. 27, '65. Disch. May 30, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Holderness, N. H.
Plaisted, Cyrus . . .	New Hampton	44	Holderness	Oct. 30, "	"	Nov. 27, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 10, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.

COMPANY A, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r.—Representative Recruit. e.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
[redacted]eca . . .	Thornton	20	Thornton	Oct. 15, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in as Corp. Dec. 21, '63. Disch. as Sergt. July 13, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.
[redacted]ey, William J. R. .	Marblehead, Mass.	22	Salem, Mass.	" 20, "	"	Nov. 27, "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
[redacted]all, James R. . . .	Campton	20	Holderness	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to 31st Co., 2d Battl. I. C., Sept. 30, '63. Disch. Nov. 30, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va. Served in Co. I, 1st N. H. V.
Small, Hiram	Campton	21	Holderness	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Dec. 23, '62. Served in Co. I, 1st N. H. V. Died Mch. 15, '65, Holderness, N. H.
Straw, Daniel D. . . .	Plymouth	24	Plymouth	Nov. 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Nov. 25, '62, Concord, N. H.
Seavey, Charles H. . .	Rochester	22	Alexandria	Dec. 7, "	"	Dec. 15, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 25, '62, Philadelphia, Pa.
Seavey, Carlos B. . .	Tunbridge, Vt.	27	Plymouth	Oct. 14, "	"	Nov. 27, "	v.	App. Corp. Mch. 26, '62. Disch. disab. Dec., 17, '62, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. ad., Manchester, N. H.
Seavey, William A. . .	Lebanon	30	Lebanon	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Mch. 7, '63, Newport News, Va.
Smith, Reuben P. . .	Campton	18	Campton	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. July 13, '62. Reported Apr. 8, '65, under President's Proclamation. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Jefferson, Iowa.

Smith, George C. . . .	Holderness	19	Centre Harbor	Dec. 9, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 15, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Apr. 20, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C.
Smith, Henry H. . . .	Holderness	21	Holderness	Aug. 31, "	"	" 6, "	v.	App. Corp. Died dis. Mch. 28, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C.
Smith, Joseph B. . . .	New Hampton	22	New Hampton	Nov. 11, "	"	Nov. 27, "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Died dis. Aug. 30, '63, near Nicholasville, Ky.
Smith, Alfred L. . . .	Nantucket, Mass.	32	Plymouth	" 8, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61; 2d Lt. Nov. 1, '62. Disch. disab. Dec. 22, '63. Died Nov. 2, '85, Newfield, Me.
Smith, James O. . . .	Fryeburg, Me.	33	Holderness	Oct. " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Feb. 1, '62; Sergt. Nov. 1, '62. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 21, '63. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; sev. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. 2d Lieut. Co. E, June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Jan. 15, '89, Fryeburg, Me.
Sanborn, James D. . .	Campton	28	Holderness	Oct. 23, 1861.	"	" " "	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Jan. 27, '63, near Falmouth, Va. Served in Co. L, 6th Mass. Vol. Militia. P. O. address, Lake Village, N. H.
Sanborn, Charles H. .	Ryegate, Vt.	22	Campton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Aug. 25, 1862.	v.	Disch. May 31, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.
Sanborn, Daniel M. . .	Holderness	33	Campton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Campton, N. H.
Simpson, Joseph . . .	England	43	Dover	Sept. 3, "		Sept. 11, "	v.	Died dis. Sept. 7, '63, Memphis, Tenn.
Sargent, Charles H. . .	Massachusetts	40	Thornton	Nov. 20, 1863.	"	Nov. 20, 1863.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Smith, William 2d . .	New York	22	Wakefield	Dec. 30, "	"	Dec. 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 25, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Snye, Paul	Canada	18	Winchester	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Sullivan, Frank . . .	Nova Scotia	27	Whitefield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Lexington, Ky.
Smith, John 1st . . .	New York	26	New Durham	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Smith, James	England	22	Ossipee	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. May 24, '64, near Spottsylvania, Va.

Name.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Smith, William 1st	Pennsylvania	35	Winchester	Jan. 1, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Sullivan, John 1st	Ireland	25	Moultonborough	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.
Smith, John	Germany	44	Portsmouth	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Feb. 11, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Stratton, William	Ireland	20	Sandwich	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. May 27, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Sinclair, John	England	39	Bridgewater	June 9, "	"	June 9, "	s.	Disch. disab. Oct. 13, '64, City Point, Va.
Tobine, Thaddeus A.	Bridgewater	26	Bridgewater	Nov. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 21, '63. Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Died dis. July 17, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
Tupper, William H.	East Haddam, Conn.	23	Holderness	Dec. 9, "	"	Dec. 15, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 31, '62, Newark, N. J. P. O. ad., Plymouth, N. H.
Tirrell, Moses D.	Bristol	34	Holderness	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Died dis. Aug. 9, '63, on board hosp. boat "Tycoon" at Cannelton, Ind.
Travers, Robert	Woburn, Mass.	19	Tuftonborough	" 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 3, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Tulley, John	Ireland	19	Gilmanton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Thompson, Henry	New York	26	Winchester	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Des. Feb. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.

Troy, Richard	Pennsylvania	23	Whitefield	Jan. 2, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Webber, Simon M. . .	Plymouth	34	Rumney	Oct. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, "	v.	Disch. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C. Died Mch. 15, '78, Rumney, N. H.
Webster, Jason . . .	Campton	28	Campton	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61; Sergt. Died dis. Aug. 19, '63, Covington, Ky.
Whitney, Eben M. . .	Campton	18	Thornton	" 31, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Battery L, 5th U. S. Arty, Dec. 2, '62. Des. Mch. 29, '63, en route from Baltimore, Md., to N. Y. city.
Wiggin, George W. . .	New Hampton	33	Meredith	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Aug. 25, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, Alexandria, Va.
White, Charles . . .	New Brunswick	18	Manchester	Nov. 27, 1863.	"	Nov. 27, 1863.	s.	Capd. on or about May 24, '64, North Anna River, Va. Paroled Dec. 13, '64. Reported Dec. 30, '64, at Annapolis, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.
West, Francis	Liverpool	20	Strafford	Dec. 31, "	"	Dec. 31, "	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Wanack, Hugh M. . .	Scotland	35	Marlborough	May 18, 1864.	"	May 18, 1864.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Walker, Franklin . .	England	23	Lancaster	Jan. 2, "	"	Jan. 2, "	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Welch, Edward . . .	Nova Scotia	22	Landaff	June 10, "	"	June 10, "	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Williams, Jonas . . .	Sweden	21	Piermont	July 7, "	"	July 7, "	s.	Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Woolsey, James . . .	Ireland	21	Fitzwilliam	Aug. 24, "	"	Aug. 24, "	s.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Williams, John . . .	Cape Breton Island	23	Gilmanton	" " "	"	" " "	s.	App. Corp. May 1, '65. Tr. from Co. A, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Witham, Joseph . . .	Nottingham	21	Epping	Mch. 17, 1865.	1 y.	Mch. 17, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. A, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in 3d N. H. V. P. O. ad., W. Epping, N. H.

COMPANY B, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captain.								
Adams, Samuel P. . .	Haverhill	51	Haverhill	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Resigned July 30, '62. Died July 20, '67, Haverhill, N. H.
1st Lieutenants.								
Roberts, Andrew J. . .	Wilmot	42	Enfield	" 30, "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Resigned May 10, '62. Served in Co. C, 15th N. H. V.
Pierce, Frank								See Company F.
2d Lieutenants.								
Goodwin, Samuel G. . .	Littleton	27	Littleton	" 30, "	"	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Lt. May 16, '62; Capt. July 31, '62. Wd. May 26, '64, No. Anna River, Va; June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65. App. Maj. U. S. Vols. by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, '65. Died Apr. 24, '75, Manchester, N. H.
Dodd, John M.								See Company K.
1st Sergeant.								
Jackman, Lyman . . .	Woodstock	23	Woodstock	" 9, "	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. 2d Lt. May 16, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. 1st Lt. Jan. 1, '63; Capt. Co. C, Aug. 1, '64. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exch. Feb. 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Concord, N. H.

Sergeants.								
Blanchard, Horace L. .		26	Haverhill	Sept. 14, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died accidental injuries, May 30, '63, near Lexington, Ky.
Dearborn, David A. . .	Woodstock	28	Woodstock	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 31, '62, New York city. P. O. address, North Woodstock, N. H.
Smith, Elijah L. . . .	Brookfield	32	Haverhill	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 1, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Plymouth, N. H.
Tasker, Henry G. . . .		21	Haverhill	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Reduced to ranks Mch. 31, '62. Capd. July 21, '62, New Berne, N. C. Died dis. Nov. 15, '62, Richmond, Va.
Corporals.								
Bean, Wallace	Bethlehem	27	Littleton	Oct. 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 14, '63, Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Lisbon, N. H.
Carlton, Thomas J. . .	Canaan	24	Enfield	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Mch. 31, '62; 1st Sergt. Feb. 7, '63. Re-enl. and must. in from Canaan Dec. 28, '63. App. 2d Lt. Co. H Jan. 9, '64. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. App. 1st Lt. Co. B to date, Aug. 1, '64. Not must. Tr. to Co. F. App. Capt. Jan. 10, '65. Resigned June 17, '65. P. O. address, Enfield, N. H.
Holmes, Horace J. . .	Hanover	21	Haverhill	Sept. 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Knight, George R. . .	Franconia	30	Franconia	" 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 13, '63, Washington, D. C.
Ladd, David N. . . .	Bristol	27	Enfield	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 30, '62, Newark, N. J. P. O. address, Enfield, N. H.
Parker, Curtis L. . . .	Concord, Vt.	22	Woodstock	Sept. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 26, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Woodstock, N. H.
Pearson, West	Bethlehem	21	Haverhill	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 29, '62, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY B, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Corporals.								
Randall, Andrew J. . .	Maine	31	Haverhill	Sept. 9, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Disch. disab. Aug. 3, '63, Concord, N. H.
Musicians.								
Getchell, Andrew J. . .	Weare	22	Enfield	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. F, Feb. 1, '62. Disch. disab. Aug. 7, '62, New Berne, N. C. Served in Co. D, 17th Vt. Inf. P. O. address, Marshfield, Vt.
Morse, Lewis P. . . .		22	Lisbon	Nov. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Aug. 14, 62, on march from Falmouth to Culpeper, Va.
Hayes, William . . .	Dover	15	Rumney	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Des. June 15, '64, on march from James River, Va., to Petersburg, Va.
French, Charles H. . .	Milton	15	Rochester	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Tr. to Co. E, July 6, '64. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Milton, N. H.
Glidden, John C. . . .	Grafton	16	Rochester	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. K Apr. 3, '64. Died dis. May 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Latimer, Robert . . .	Manchester	16	Pembroke	Feb. 10, "	"	Feb. 10, "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Gamsby, George W. . .	Canaan, Vt.	25	Columbia	" 12, "	"	" 12, "	v.	Disch. disab. May 24, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Week's Mills, Me.
Wagoner.								
Darling, Charles R. . .	Woodstock	26	Woodstock	Sept. 23, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Nov. 15, '62, White Sulphur Springs, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 17, '63. P. O. address, Charlestown, Mass.

Privates.								
Austin, George W. . .	Alexandria	18	Enfield	Nov. 9, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in from Springfield, Jan. 3, '64. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Jan. 10, '74, Springfield, N. H.
Avery, Dana	Rumney	42	Rumney	" 6, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Laconia, N. H.
Allard, William E. . .		30	Canaan	" 27, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Des. Aug. 13, '62, on march from Fredericksburg to Culpeper, Va.
Anderson, Augustus .	Holland	37	New Hampton	Dec. 19, 1863.	"	" 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 17, '65.
Bemis, Moses P. . . .	Lisbon	20	Littleton	Nov. 9, 1861,	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released Dec., '62. App. Corp. Feb. 1, '63; Sergt. Nov. 1, '63. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion Petersburg, Va. App. 2d Lt. Co. G June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address Haverhill, N. H.
Brooks, Stephen . . .	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	25	Littleton	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Drowned Aug. 13, '62, foundering steamer "West Point," Potomac river.
Brown, George P. . .	Woodstock	40	Littleton	Nov. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released Dec., '62. Disch. disab. Feb. 6, '63, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Colebrook, N. H.
Buckman, Hilliard D. .	Unity	35	Enfield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Plainfield, Dec. 20, '63. Disch. to date July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Ascutneyville, Vt.
Bullock, Nathaniel . .	Bethlehem	22	Littleton	Oct. 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Bethlehem Jan. 3, '64. Died dis. Feb. 15, '65, Bethlehem, N. H.
Burnham, William W. .	Bethlehem	23	Littleton	Nov. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. April 6, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Buzzell, Carlos L. . .	Orford	21	Haverhill	Sept. 6, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 2, '63, Washington, D. C.
Blanchard, Thomas . .		18	Canada East	" 19, "	"	Dec. 4, "	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released. Des. Oct. 20, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Burnham, Joseph. . .		35	Hanover	Dec. 9, "	"	" 10, "	v.	Tr. to Co. H, 7th I. C. Mch. 2, '64. Disch. Dec. 10, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex.
Burnham, William H. .	Hanover	20	Hanover	Nov. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. App. Corp. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Disch. to date July 17, '65. P. O. address, Enfield, N. H.
Bell, Thomas		21	South Hampton	Aug. 23, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	Return dated Jan., '63, reports des., date unknown. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Barrett, Edward R. . .	Hartford, Conn.	25	Manchester	Oct. 6, 1863.	"	Oct. 6, 1863.	d.	Died dis. Mch. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Blondin, Charles . . .	Vermont	21	Lisbon	Dec. 4, "	"	Dec. 4, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Baker, August	Sweden	28	Marlborough	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Bergman, William . .	Germany	22	Newington	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. April 24, '64, on march from Annapolis, Md., to Alexandria, Va.
Beck, Adolph	Germany	28	Newington	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Jan. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Bockel, Otto	Germany	20	Dalton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Wd. July 18, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. Aug. 28, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.

Backer, Otto	Germany	28	Wolfeborough	Jan. 4, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. April 24, '64, on march from Annapolis, Md., to Alexandria, Va.
Binder, Louis	Switzerland	27	Effingham	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Feb. 13, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Bradley, Thomas . . .	New York	37	Warren	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Died wds. June 25, '64, Alexandria, Va.
Britzman, Hugo . . .	Prussia	21	Warren	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 13, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Bartlett, James H. . .	Canada	27	Henniker	June 21, "	"	June 21, "	s.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 2, '65, Washington, D. C.
Bowman, Thomas . .	Canada	23	Whitefield	Dec. 25, 1863.	"	Dec. 25, 1863.	v.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Company B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Gd. from mis. Disch. Oct. 14, '67, to date, July 17, '65, Boston, Mass.
Brady, Edward . . .	Ireland	20	Jaffrey	July 14, 1864.	"	July 14, 1864.	s.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Brown, Thomas, 1st . .	St. John, N. B.	20	Meredith	Aug, 25, "	"	Aug. 25, "	s.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Burns, Benjamin A. . .	Bingham, Me.	43	Bennington	May 31, "	"	May 31, "	d.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Cass, Chandler G. . .	Haverhill	17	Haverhill	Nov. 9, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Killed June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.
Cunningham, John . .	Stanstead, Can.	19	Enfield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Currier, George W. . .	Enfield	18	Enfield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Disch. disab. July 7, '65. P. O. address, West Lebanon, N. H.
Chapman, Amos . . .	Haverhill	18	Enfield	Dec. 9, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 11, '62, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. P. O. address, Salisbury, N. H.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence. or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Curtin, John	Syracuse, N. Y.	21	Westmoreland	Nov. 25, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 28, '63. App. 2d Lt. Co. E Jan. 8, '64; 1st Lt. April 20, '64. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Disch. disab. Aug. 19, '64, P. O. address, Prescott, Arizona.
Connor, Edwin	New York	28	Acworth	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Camp Nelson, Ky. Apprehended Dec. 21, '63. Sentenced by G. C. M. to 5 yrs. imprisonment with loss of all pay. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Clifford, Charles . . .	Ireland	21	Hopkinton	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Capd. Oct. 1, 64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Enl. in rebel army. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Cadot, Azarie	Canada	20	Goshen	June 7, "	"	June 7, "	s.	Killed April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va.
Coyne, Joseph	Ireland	18	Westmoreland	Dec. 12, 1863.	"	Dec. 12, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Dodge, Hamilton . . .	Newport	41	Piermont	Oct. 3, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 11, '62, Washington, D. C.
Drown, Hiram	Sutton, Vt.	23	Piermont	Nov. 9, 1861.	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in from Haverhill Jan. 3, '64. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion Petersburg, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died wds. Oct. 12, '64, Washington, D. C.

Dodge, Lyman W. . .	Dalton	23	Littleton	Oct. 22, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Jan. 28, '62, on board hospital boat, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Drown, Stephen . . .	Sutton, Vt.	20	Piermont	" 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 4, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Drury, Charles J. . . .		20	Landaff	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. June 13, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C.
Davenport, Charles L. .	Troy, N. Y.	23	Manchester	" 6, 1863.		Oct. 6, 1863.	d.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent without leave since May 22, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O. Served in Co. A, 7th N. H. V. P. O. address, Meredith, N. H.
Davis, Joseph	England	28	Hill	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Degnan, Hubert . . .	Ireland	19	Strafford	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.
Diesenbacher, George .	Germany	30	Wolfeborog h	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Donal, John O. . . .	Ireland	25	Londonderry	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 16, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Deneke, Hugo	Germany	20	Portsmouth	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 16, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Dick, Thomas	Scotland	23	Campton	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Died wds. June 12, '64, Alexandria, Va.
Durgin, John	Ireland	18	Campton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Des. Dec. 30, '64, Washington, D. C.
Delile, Benjamin . . .	Nova Scotia	18	Campton	June 8, "	"	June 8, "	s.	Disch. to date, July 17, '65.
Dandrea, Peter . . .	Corsica	20	Sunapee	" 9, "	"	" 9, "	s.	Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Eastman, Edwin D. . .		30	Enfield	Oct. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died Jan. 25, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Eaton, John W. . . .	Pittsfield	30	Nashua	" 6, 1863.	"	Oct. 6, 1863.	d.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Company B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 2, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Edgerly, Charles H. . .	Grand Haven, Mich.	18	Raymond	Dec. 21, "	"	Dec. 21, "	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Flavin, John	Granby, Can.	18	Granby, Can.	Sept. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released. Re-enl. and must. in from Haverhill Dec. 20, '63. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Died dis. Feb. 16, '65, Manchester, N. H.

COMPANY B, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Fogg, James M.	Bristol	30	Woodstock	Oct. 3, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in from Bristol Dec. 22, '63. App. Sergt. Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Campton, N. H.
Follansbee, Lindley W.	Weare	25	Landaff	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
French, William W.	Lebanon	20	Enfield	" 26, "	"	Dec. 2, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Sept. 2, '63, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Enfield, N. H.
Fales, Charles J.		18	Franconia	Dec. 2, "	"	" 3, "	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released. Des. Nov. 23, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Frank, Julius	Prussia	32	Sanbornton	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	" 30, 1863.	v.	Des. April 6, '64.
Flint, William	England	21	Gilmanton	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Cleveland, Ohio.
Freeman, George	Ireland	21	Gilford	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 7, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Fagan, Michael	Ireland	28	Chesterfield	July 16, "	"	July 16, "	s.	Transferred from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Fulford, Milo	Littleton	18	Littleton	Dec. 12, 1863.	"	Dec 12, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Oct. 3, '67, Littleton, N. H.

Gordon, Lucian N. . .	Canaan	20	Canaan	Nov. 9, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Appointed Serg. Re-enl. and must. in from Enfield Dec. 22, '63. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exch. App. 1st Sergt.; 2d Lt. Co. H June 1, '65. Not must. Must. out as 1st Sergt. July 17, '65.
Green, Edwin	Franconia	20	Enfield	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 30, '63. Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. May 29, '65, Concord, N. H.
Grant, Harrison . . .	Hanover	44	Hanover	" 14, "	"	Dec. 9, "	v.	Capd. July 21, '62, New Berne, N. C. Returned to company Oct. 24, '62. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Des. Apr. 17, '63, on march from Winchester to Richmond, Ky. P. O. address, Vershire, Vt.
Gardner, Charles I. . .	Bedford	32	Manchester		"	Oct. 6, 1863.		App. Corp. Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Disch. June 16, '65, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. address, Lynn, Mass.
Gibson, Charles . . .	England	25	Ossipee	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 25, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Griffin, James	Harrisburg, Pa.	22	Gilford	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Camp Chase, O., for trans. to Dept. of North-west, Oct. 24, '64. Not assigned to regiment in that department. Disch. Aug. 30, '65, Concord, N. H.
Grant, Daniel	Berwick, Me.	44	Jackson	May 19, "	"	May 19, "	d.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Gregory, John	Liverpool, Eng.	19	South Newmarket	Dec. 3, 1863.	"	Dec. 3, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Hardy, Sumner . . .	Haverhill	32	Haverhill	Sept. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Disch. disab. May 14, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Heath, William . . .	Enfield	18	Enfield	Nov. 4, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. June 20, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Hicks, Stephen L. . .	Compton, Can.	19	Littleton	" 6, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 13, '62, Concord, N. H. Died Jan. 27, '88, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hill, Guy W.	Kirby, Vt.	38	Littleton	Oct. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 16, '62, Washington, D. C.
Holmes, Edwin C. . .	Haverhill	20	Haverhill	Sept. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. July 19, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Hunt, Hollis	Lyman	28	Woodstock	" 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. March 27, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Huntoon, Caleb, Jr. . .	Bethlehem	18	Bethlehem	Oct. 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 12, '62, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Bethlehem, N. H.
Huntoon, John . . .	Bethlehem	24	Bethlehem	" 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 17, '63, Providence, R. I.
Huse, John	Enfield	44	Enfield	Nov. 21, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Died dis. Oct. 11, '62, Washington, D. C.
Hambert, William D. .	Berks Co., Pa.	35	Freedom	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	" 31, 1863.	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Hardy, William H. . .								See Co. K.
Hiltpald, Rudolph . .	Switzerland	21	Nashua	" 21, "	"	" 21, "	v.	Des. Apr. 29, 64, Brandy Station, Va. Returned Aug. 19, '64. Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Hinds, Charles J. . .								See Company F.
Hobson, Edgar J. . .	Pennsylvania	20	Brookline	Sept. 1, 1863.	3 y.	Sept. 1, 1863.	d.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. Sept. 11, '65, to date July 17, '65, Concord, N. H. Served in 14th Mass. Vols. P. O. address, Concord, N. H.
Howland, Richardson .	Lisbon	38	Wentworth	Dec. 25, "	"	Dec. 25, "	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 7, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Easton, N. H.
Judd, Henry W. . . .	New Hampshire	21	Landaff	Nov. 2, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Troop C, 5th U. S. Cav., Nov. 4, '62. Disch. Nov. 4, '65, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex. Died Oct. 12, '84, Easton, N. H.
Kidder, Amos	Rochester, Vt.	20	Enfield	Oct. 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 11, '63, Providence, R. I. P. O. address, Canterbury, Conn.
Kimball, James W. . .	Canaan	24	Canaan	Nov. 6, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Des. Aug. 16, '62, on march from Falmouth to Culpeper, Va. P. O. address, Lyme Centre, N. H.
Klein, John	Phalsbourg, France	28	Portsmouth	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 31, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Lee, James C.	England	45	Enfield	Oct. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 23, '62. Died Sept. 15, '86, Orford, N. H.
Lucas, Joseph	New York	21	Lisbon	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. April 27, '64, on march from Washington, D. C. to Alexandria, Va.
Lague, Louis	Canada	19	Danbury	May 27, 1864.	"	May 27, 1864.	s.	Disch. disab. Feb. 15, '65, Hancock Station, Va.
Lamorie, Joseph . . .	France	42	Langdon	June 2, "	"	June 2, "	s.	Wd. Aug. 10, '64, Petersburg, Va. Entered Depot Field Hospital, 9th A. C., Aug. 14, '64. Tr. Aug. 23, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Lachanse, Joseph . . alias Octave Vezina.	Quebec, Can.	22	Salisbury	Dec. 25, 1863.	"	Dec. 25, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 31, '64, Tolopotomoy, Va. Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 14, '65.

COMPANY B, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Langfree, Joseph . . .	France	32	Campton	June 2, 1864.	3 y.	June 2, 1864.	s.	Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Lapine, Joseph . . .	Canada	21	Plainfield	July 26, 1863.	"	July 28, 1863.	s.	Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Locke, Andrew W. . .	Lee	19	Nottingham	Sept. 3. "	"	Sept. 3, "	v.	Tr. from Co B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in 8th N. H. V. P. O. address, Epping, N. H.
Martin, Franklin F. . .		21	Enfield	Oct. 5, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Des. Aug. 13, '62, on march from Falmouth to Culpeper, Va.
Messer, George B. . .	Newbury, Vt.	21	Littleton	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Moore, Stephen W. . .	Cambridgeport, Ms.	23	Enfield	Nov. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 15, '62. Died wds. Sept. 23, '62, Frederick, Md.
Moody, Henry	Enfield	18	Hanover	Dec. 9, "	"	Dec. 9, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 5, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Moody, John C. . . .	Enfield	28	Hanover	Oct. 9, "	"	Oct. 9, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 22, '62, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. B, 1st N. H. Cav.
Morse, Smith	Lyman	41	Littleton	Dec. 9, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. disab. Sept. 15, '64, Alexandria, Va. P. O. address, Lancaster, N. H.
Meier, August	Germany	23	Newington	" 30, "	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 31, '65, Harewood G. H., Washington, D. C.

Moore, Joseph	Newfoundland	23	Ossipee	Feb. 3, 1863.	3 y.	Feb. 4, 1863.	v.	Tr. to Co. C. May 17, '63. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. May 19, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Lee, N. H.
McCormick, James . .	White Co., Ill.	24	Sanbornton	Dec. 31, "	"	Dec. 31, "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va., July 30, '64, Mine Explosion Petersburg, Va. Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Must. out July 17, '65.
Moulton, Trueworthy L.	Wakefield	42	Wakefield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and mis. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Oct. 26, '64, Washington, D. C.
Mack, William	Ireland	39	Goshen	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.		Disch. disab. Oct. 15, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Meier, Frank	Germany	22	Wolfeborough	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. June '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, Charles . . .	Canada	20	Washington	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	s.	Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Disch. Aug. 7, '65, New York city.
Noyes, Enoch P. . . .	Haverhill	25	Enfield	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 29, '62, Newark, N. J.
Noyes, George W. . .	Haverhill	18	Enfield	Oct. 14, "	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. and capd. Aug, 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released, re-enl., and must. in from Wilmot, Jan. 3, '64. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Disch. disab. June 16, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Merrimack, Wis.
Nash, William		29	Enlisted at West Lebanon	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. at Camp Nelson, Ky. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Oakes, James H. . . .	Benton	26	Landaff	Sept. 13, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Feb. 7, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Olson, Peter	Sweden	23	Winchester	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Died dis. April 7, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Palmer, Wilbur F. . .	Littleton	18	Littleton	Nov. 9, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Corp., re-enl., and must. in Jan. 3, '64. App. Sergt. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Atlanta, Ga.
Putnam, Stephen, Jr. .	Burlington, Vt.	20	Bradford, Vt.	Sept. 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 22, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

COMPANY B, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Patten, Charles P. . .	Bucksport, Me.	29	Haverhill	Sept. 16, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released, re-enl., and must. in Jan. 3, '64. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Poole, Hiram H. . . .	Haverhill	35	Haverhill	Nov. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died March 21, '66, Lynn, Mass.
Powers, James G. . .	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	25	Littleton	Oct. 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Released Dec., '62. Re-enl. and must. in from Plainfield Jan. 3, '64. Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Preston, Martin W. . .		19	Enfield	Oct. 26, "	"	Dec. 2, "	v.	App. Corp. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Preston, Nelson S. . .	Tunbridge, Vt.	26	Lebanon	Aug. 6, 1862.	"	Aug. 30, 1862.	v.	App. Corp. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va.
Pierce, Eli P.	Vermont	44	Whitefield	Dec. 25, 1863.	"	Dec. 25, 1863.	v.	Died dis. Dec. 3, '64, City Point, Va.
Papendorf, Julius . .	Germany	21	Portsmouth	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 17, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Pell, Franklin	Canada	22	Hancock	" " "	"	" " "	v.	M. o. roll, dated July 17, '65, reports absent, sick, since Apr. 30, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Parker, Thomas . . .	Ireland	27	Wakefield	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Feb. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.

Pratt, John	Liverpool, Eng.	21	Stratham	May 17, 1864.	3 y.	May 17, 1864.	s.	Des. Oct. 30, '64, near Pegram House, Va.	
Perry, Frederick . . .	Canada	19	Washington	June 7, "	"	June 7, "	s.	Des. near Petersburg, Va., date unk'n.	
Provonio, Antonio . .	Italy	25	Washington	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Des. near Petersburg, Va., date unk'n.	
Page, Nathaniel S. . .	Hebron	18	Bridgewater	Dec. 8, 1863.	"	Dec. 8, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Bridgewater, N. H.	
Poor, Charles	Raymond	20	Holderness	April 26, 1864.	"	April 26, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Quimby, Winslow . .		23	Franconia	Oct. 10, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Des. June 15, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C. Apprehended May 14, '63, Stewartstown, N. H. Sent to regt. May 28, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.	
Randall, Martin V. B. .	Piermont	20	Haverhill	Sept. 20, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Discharged disab. Nov. 26, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Haverhill, N. H.	
Rowe, Ephraim, Jr. . .	Wheelock, Vt.	40	Littleton	Oct. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Discharged disab. Nov. 26, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Newbury, Vt.	
Russell, George W. . .	Hebron	29	Littleton	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Boscawen, N. H.	
Rosenbagen, Edward .	Denmark	18	Groton	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Reinhardt, David . . .	England	36	Portsmouth	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Dec. 28, '64, Concord, N. H., P. O. ad., Newark, N. J.	
Reiff, Charles	Germany	21	Wolfeborough	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Racona, Felisco . . .	Italy	25	Enfield	May 24, "	"	May 24, "	s.	Des. July 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.	
Roberts, Leon	France	23	Columbia	June 4, "	"	June 4, "	s.	Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. June 21, '65, Concord, N. H.	
Raimbarte, John . . .	France	25	Hill	June 8, "	"	" 8, "	s.	Des. Oct. 14, '64, near Pegram House, Va.	

COMPANY B, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Robinson, John . . .	Scotland	19	Salisbury	Dec. 24, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 24, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Seabring, Luther . . .	Thetford, Vt.	22	Enfield	Nov. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Jan. 17, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Sherman, Phineas E. .	Lyman	27	Bethlehem	Oct. 9, "	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 15, '62, Concord, N. H. Served in Co. H, 8th N. H. V.
Sherwell, Charles W. .	Warren	18	Haverhill	" 30, "	"	" "	v.	Killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.
Smith, George H. . .	Haverhill	18	Haverhill	Nov. 9, "	"	" "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Smith, Jason	Lyman	32	Littleton	Oct. 5, "	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 15, '62. Alexandria, Va. Served in Co. B, 9th N. H. V.
Squires, Joseph M. . .	Lyman	33	Bath	" 25, "	"	" "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Virginia. Tr. to Co. I, 13th I. C., Oct. 7, '63. Disch. disab. Feb. 2, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Stowell, Ira	Hyde Park, Vt.	18	Haverhill	Sept. 19, "	"	" "	v.	Died dis. Apr. 16, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Swift, John P.	Haverhill	21	Haverhill	Oct. 1, "	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 11, '62, Concord, N. H.
Story, Edward E. . . .	Claremont	22	Claremont	Nov. 5, "	"	" 28, "	v.	Tr. to Co. G, Dec. 1, '61. App. Corp. Dec. 1, '61. Died dis. March 14, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

Stickney, Nelson H. . .	Bath	22	Lyman	Oct.	30,	1861.	3 y.	Dec.	2,	1861.	v.	Wd. July 6, '64, Petersburg, Va. Discharged Dec. 19, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Hanover, N. H.
Shattuck, Edwin E. . .	Whitefield	29	Canaan	Nov.	27,	"	"	"	10,	"	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 1, '62, Fairfax Seminary Gen. Hosp., Va. P. O. ad., Lebanon, N. H.
Summers, Sinus . . .	New York	23	Whitefield	Dec.	30,	1863.	"	"	30,	1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Schüttemeyer, Louis .	Germany	29	Londonderry	"	31,	"	"	"	31,	"	v.	Captured Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65.
Seiger, Charles . . .	Germany	18	Barnstead	"	31,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.
Smith, Meyer	Germany	27	Newington	"	31,	"	"	"	"	"	v.	Des. April 24, '64, on march from Annapolis, Md., to Alexandria, Va.
Shultz, Otto	Germany	28	Newington	Jan.	2,	1864.	"	Jan.	2,	1864.	v.	Des. April 24, '64, on march from Annapolis, Md., to Alexandria, Va.
Sanders, Robert . . .	New York	18	Sanbornton	"	4,	"	"	"	4,	"	v.	Des. Jan. 16, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Smith, Henry, 1st . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	27	Wakefield	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	v.	Des. Feb. 7, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Sears, John	Canada	35	Piermont	May	31,	"	"	May	31,	"	s.	Des. Oct. 11, '64, near Pegram House, Va. Apprehended October 14, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Talbot, William H. . .	Plainfield	29	Enfield	Oct.	25,	1861.	"	Nov.	27,	1861.	v.	App. Corp. Apr. 1, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 11, '62, Georgetown, D. C.
Towle, John W. . . .	Canaan	18	Canaan	Dec.	9,	"	"	Dec.	10,	"	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec, 1, '62, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., South Westminster, Mass.
Towns, Allison . . .	Mason	29	Manchester	Oct.	6,	1863.	"	Oct.	6,	1863.	d.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Tyrrell, Freeman. . .	Canada	20	Gorham	May	21,	1864.	"	May	24,	1864.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Gorham, N. H.
Thompson, Charles . .	Ipswich, Eng.	21	Laconia	Jan.	26,	"	"	Jan.	26,	"	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Stoneham, Mass.
Thompson, John P. H. .	Newmarket	17	Nottingham	Nov.	30,	1863.	"	Nov.	30,	1863.	v.	Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Underhill, Frank T.	Orange	18	Orange	Sept. 30, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Discharged disab. Nov. 5, '62, Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Mascoma, N. H.
Vincent, Adolph	France	22	Brookfield	May 19, 1864.	"	May 19, 1864.	s.	Des. Aug. 27, '64, near Weldon Railroad, Va.
Vietze, August	Germany	28	Newington	Jan. 2, "	"	Jan. 2, "	v.	Des. Feb. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Vezina, Octave								See Joseph Lachanse.
Wallace, Ezra B.		28	Orange, Vt.	Oct. 13, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Aug. 15, '63, Memphis, Tenn.
Weed, Joseph	Topsham, Vt.	27	Haverhill	Sept. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Discharged Dec. 10, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. Died April 5, '80, Haverhill, N. H.
Wheeler, Nathan W.		20	Haverhill	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Mar. 15, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Woodward, Ira E.	Bath	31	Bath	Oct. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Discharged disab. Jan. 31, '63, Falmouth, Va. P. O. ad., Lancaster, N. H.
Welch, Anthony	Enfield	40	Canaan	Dec. 7, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Welch, James M.	Grafton	41	Enfield	Nov. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Sept. 24, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Watson, Alonzo C.	Winchendon, Mass.	33	Lebanon	Aug. 8, 1862.	"	Aug. 30, 1862.	v.	Died dis. Dec. 18, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Wood, Robert		25	Concord	Mch. 31, 1863.	"	Mch. 31, 1863.	v.	Des. May 18, '63, en route to regiment.
Welch, Joseph	New Hampshire	31	Lyme	Dec. 4, "	"	Dec. 4, "	v.	Des. July 3, '64, from hospital.
Wilson, Joseph	Orange Co., N. Y.	20	Moultonborough	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.

Williams, John, 1st . .	Corinth, Vt.	40	Rochester	Dec. 31, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 16, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Wilson, Robert . . .	England	28	Portsmouth	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Killed May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.	
Williams, Francis. . .	England	22	Wakefield	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Oct. 30, '64, near Petersburg, Va.	
Williams, John, 2d . .	Denmark	20	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 16, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Wilson, William . . .	England	19	Jackson	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 25, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Willis, Henry	England	21	Unity	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. March 19, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Wilkins, Willard S. . .	England	19	Walpole	June 2, "	"	June 2, "	s.	Captured Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Died dis. Feb. 19, '65, Annapolis, Md.	
Williams, John, 3d . .	Portugal	21	Enfield	" 9, "	"	" 9, "	s.	Des. July 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.	
Waldron, George . . .	Warner	18	Warner	Dec. 7, 1863.	"	Dec. 7, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Jan. 6, '89, Whitehall, N. Y.	
Wallace, William, 2d .	Illinois	18	Sullivan	" 15, "	"	" 15, "	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 7, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Ward, Lewis K. . . .	Ashburnham, Mass.	41	Fitzwilliam	June 6, 1864.	"	June 6, 1864.	d.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Fitzwilliam, N. H.	
Williams, John, 2d . .	Cuba	21	Colebrook	July 14, "	"	July 14, "	s.	Tr. from Co. B, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Wilson, John								See Company H.	
Wilson, John	New York	44	Hinsdale	July 22, 1864.	"	July 23, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Witham, Charles E. . .	Nottingham	18	Nottingham	Nov. 14, 1863.	"	Nov. 14, 1863.	v.	Des. Apprehended Dec. 15, '64. Tr. from Co. B, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, 65. P. O. ad., Raymond, N. H.	
Young, Thomas . . .	Pennsylvania	42	Piermont	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, "	v.	Des. July 31, '64, Annapolis, Md.	

COMPANY C, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. d.—Drafted. s.—Substitute.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Pearson, Henry H. . .	Newport, Ill.	22	Exeter	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Lt. Col. Oct. 15, '62. Killed May 26, '64, North Anna River, Va.
Crossfield, William K. .								See Company E.
Jackman, Lyman . .								See Company B.
1st Lieutenants.								
Titcomb, David A. . .	Alexandria	34	Seabrook	Nov. 30, "	"	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Capt. Co. K Apr. 28, '62. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Resigned Dec. 22, '62.
Varney, John H. . . .								See Company A.
Cohn, Abraham . . .								See Company E.
2d Lieutenants.								
Brooks, James P. . .		24	New Market	Nov. 30, "	"	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Lt. Apr. 29, '62. Wd. Disch. disab. Oct. 31, '62.
Griffin, Henry J. . . .								See Company I.
Badger, Henry E. . .								See Company E.
1st Sergeant.								
Greenleaf, Matthew N.	Haverhill, Mass.	27	Exeter	Oct. 10, "	"	" " "	v.	App. 2d Lt. Apr. 29, '62; 1st Lt. Co. E Sept. 12, '62; Capt. Co. H July 1, '63. Wd. sev. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 28, '64. Restored to rank Mch. 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Sergeants.								
Dearborn, Thomas H. .	Hampton	19	Seabrook	Sept. 16, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. App. 2d Lt. Sept. 13, '62; 1st Lt. Co. A July 1, '63. Capt. Dec. 24, '63. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Red Oak, Iowa.
Leighton, Joel A. . .	Exeter	41	Exeter	Oct. 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 10, '62, Washington, D. C.
Osgood, Bruce D. . .	Raymond	24	Fremont	Sept. 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. July 12, '62, Newport News, Va. Reported under President's Proclamation. Disch. as private May 5, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Fremont, N. H.
Rowell, John S. . . .	Brentwood	20	Brentwood	Oct. 12, "	"	" " "	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, '62. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 22, '63. App. 1st Lt. Co. H to date Nov. 3, '63. Tr. to Co. A Dec. 24, '63. Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. App. Capt. Jan. 7, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Feb. 16, '85, Concord, N. H.
Corporals.								
Bachelder, Charles E. .	New Hampshire	26	Kensington	Nov. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Disch. disab. Feb. 13, '63, Alexandria, Va. Served in Band 14th Mass. Inf. and in 1st Co. N. H. H. Art. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
Davis, Erastus C. . .	New Hampshire	21	Lee	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Farr, Ammi	Danville, Me.	27	South Hampton	" 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. to accept promotion Jan. 12, '63. Served in Co. B, 17th N. H. V.
Gray, James R. . . .	East Livermore, Me.	28	East Kingston	Oct. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Jan. 27, '64, Cincinnati, O. P. O. ad., East Kingston, N. H.
Gile, P. Nelson . . .	Methuen, Mass.	20	Newton	Aug. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Troop H 5th U. S. Cav. Nov. 28, '62. Disch. Nov. 30, '64, near Winchester, Va. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
Morse, Isaac N. . . .	Brentwood	22	Brentwood	Oct. 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 4, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Tilton, David S. . . .	New Milford, Conn.	44	Seabrook	Sept. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Nov. 28, '63, Camp Dennison, O.

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Corporals.								
Wiley, Charles H. . .	Barrington	33	New Market	Oct. 21, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. and starvation, Dec. 23, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Musicians.								
Elkins, James	New Hampshire	40	Brentwood	Nov. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Tuxbury, Hiram I. . .	Newton	28	Newton	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 23, '62. Served in Co. B, 4th Vt. Vols. P. O. ad., Newton, N. H.
Reardon, Jeremiah . .	Ireland	16	Campton	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Tilton, Edward D. .	Manchester	18	Rochester	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., to Co. I, 11th N. H. V. Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Privates.								
Addison, James L. . .	England	29	Newton	Oct. 8, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Wd. June 20, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. Dec. 24, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.

Averill, John alias John Cleaves.	Kennebunk, Me.	18	New Market	Oct. 29, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. App. Sergt. June 10, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Cambridgeport, Mass.	
Brown, Jacob E. . . .	Seabrook	21	Seabrook	Nov. 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Seabrook, N. H.	
Bowley, Albert . . .	Exeter	18	Exeter	Oct. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Apr. 28, '63, Concord, N. H. Re-enl. Feb. 29, '64. Must. in March 12, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Bennett, Edward . . .	New Hampshire	21	Exeter	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 6, '62, Georgetown, D. C.	
Bassett, David	Effingham	23	New Market	" 29, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 16, '63, Baltimore, Md.	
Bates, Isaac	Ireland	25	New Market	Nov. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62, Alexandria, Va.	
Barrett, John	Ireland	27	New Market	" 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.	
Bowley, Benjamin F. .	New Hampshire	21	Exeter	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 17, '62, New York city.	
Batchelder, Albert A. .	Newton	19	South Hampton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Stratham, N. H.	
Bowlen, William . . .	Nova Scotia	23	Portsmouth	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Killed July 28, '64, Petersburg, Va.	
Baston, Robert . . .	England	23	Orford	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Killed May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.	
Burns, Charles. . . .	Waterford, N. Y.	28	Sanbornton	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. March 22, '64, Baltimore, Md.	
Boppe, Antone . . .	Germany	40	Conway	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Des. March 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Bailey, Stephen . . .	Massachusetts	23	New Market	May 25, "	"	May 25, "	s.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64. Poplar Springs Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., W. Boxford, Mass.	
Baptise, John	Canada	23	Gilsum	" 28, "	"	" 28, "	s.	Des. en route to Regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.	
Bawn, John	Canada	19	Lebanon	June 11, "	"	June 11, "	s.	Entered G. H. Beverly, N. J., Oct. 7, '64. Tr. to White Hall, Pa., Apr., 16, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r., r.,—Representative Recruit. v.,—Volunteer. s.,—Substitute. d.,—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Bridges, John	England	24	Winchester	July 12, 1864.	3 y.	July 12, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Brown, Orrin E. . . .	Waterbury, Vt.	18	Orford	Sept. 9, "	"	Sept. 9, "	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 23, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Moscow, Vt.
Bervin, Frederick . .	Canada	19	Lisbon	Aug. 25, "	"	Aug. 25, "	s.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Corcoran, Frank . . .	Portsmouth	18	Exeter	Nov. 7, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from Mis. Dec. 19, '62. Re-enl. and must. into Co. I, Dec. 23, '63. App. Corp. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. May 23, '65, Annapolis, Md.
Cadmus, Willard B. . .	Boston, Mass.	21	Haverhill, Mass.	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 16, '62, Boston, Mass.
Currier, Otis S. . . .	Amesbury, Mass.	26	South Hampton	Nov. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Wagoner. Re-enl. and must. in in Dec. 30, '63. Disch. to date July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Merrimacport, Mass.
Collins, Robert F. . .	Seabrook	21	Seabrook	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. I Dec. 23, '63. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. May 23, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Seabrook, N. H.
Cleaves, John								See John Averill.

Collins, Levi, Jr. . . .	Seabrook	38	Seabrook	Nov. 21, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. March 5, '62, Hatteras Island, N. C.
Caswell, John C. . . .	Strafford	19	New Market	Oct. 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Apr. 4, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Caswell, Willard W. .	Northwood	32	New Market	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Northwood, N. H.
Caswell, Timothy . .	Northwood	35	New Market	" 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. disab. Dec. 30, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Clough, Thomas H. . .	Epping	19	Exeter	Nov. 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62. New Berne, N. C. Re-enl. and must. in Feb. 11, '64. Assigned to Co. I. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; July 3, '64, near Petersburg, Va. Tr. to Co. D, 11th V. R. C. Disch. Aug. 2, '65. Providence, R. I.
Clough, Ezekiel . . .	Epping	45	Exeter	Oct. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 31, '62.
Colcord, John G. . . .	East Kingston	18	East Kingston	Nov. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. I Dec. 20, '63. App. Corp. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. disab. May 27, '65, Washington, D. C.
Colcord, Edward . . .	New Hampshire	44	East Kingston	Dec. 10, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Crosby, George H. . .		22	Kingston	" 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Aug. 28, '62, Manassas Junction, Va.
Carter, William . . .	Exeter	40	East Kingston	Aug. 20, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	Tr. to I. C. July 1, '63. and assigned to Co. A, 12th Regt. I. C. Disch. June 27, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., E. Kingston, N. H.
Carney, Denis	Ireland	22	Conway	Jan. 7, 1864.	"	Jan. 7, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Clark, William . . .	Massachusetts	20	Northumberland	June 9, "	"	June 9, "	s.	Des. Nov. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Carlton, Richard . . .	Ireland	27	Loudon	" 10, "	"	" 10, "	s.	Des. Apprehended June 25, '64. Des. Nov. 3, '64, Washington, D. C.
Crockett, Charles C. .	Topsfield, N. B.	18	New Hampton	Aug. 24, "	"	Aug. 24, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

COMPANY C, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered-in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Dow, Melvin	Pittsfield	18	Seabrook	Nov. 1, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Dow, John M.	Seabrook	34	Seabrook	Oct. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 9, '63, Providence, R. I. P. O. ad., Seabrook, N. H.
Delaware, Joseph F.	Haverhill, Mass.	21	South Hampton	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 28, '63. Died dis. Sept. 8, '64, on board transport "Metropolis" en route to New York city.
Doody, John	Ireland	22	Exeter	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. disab. Mch. 16, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Doody, William	Ireland	21	Exeter	Nov. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Nov. 25, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Davis, Andrew J.	North Otisfield, Me.	25	Exeter	Sept. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Disch. Dec. 2, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Drew, Daniel	Boston, Mass.	22	Derry	Dec. 26, 1863.	"	Dec. 26, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Davis, Charles	Ireland	21	Stratford	June 10, 1864.	"	June 10, 1864.	s.	Des. en route to Regt.
Donovan, Hugh	Canada	23	Grafton	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Des. en route to Regt.
Duchaud, John B.	Canada	34	Winchester	July 8, 1864.	"	July 8, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. M. o. roll reports absent. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Drake, Samuel . . .	Plymouth, Eng.	39	New Market	Dec. 1, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 1, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Allston, Mo.
Davis, Bailey	New Hampshire	44	Alstead	May 17, 1864.	"	May 17, 1864.	d.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Downs, John W. . . .	Sandwich	19	Northfield	Feb. 23, 1865.	"	Feb. 23, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Eaton, William A. . .	Seabrook	19	Seabrook	Oct. 31, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. I, Dec. 21, '63. Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died wds. Dec. 14, '64, Baltimore, Md.
Eaton, Abel	Seabrook	24	Seabrook	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 24, '64. App. Corp. June 15, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Eaton, Samuel 3d . .	Seabrook	45	Seabrook	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 7, '63, Fort. Monroe, Va. Served in V. R. C. P. O. ad., Seabrook, N. H.
Eaton, George L. . .	Boston, Mass.	26	South Hampton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 14, '63, Baltimore, Md. P. O. ad., Melrose, Iowa.
Easton, Thomas . . .	Illinois	20	Orford	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Des. Dec. 30, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Evans, James	Moultonborough	19	Moultonborough	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Tr. to Co. A, 18th V. R. C., Jan. 15, '65. Disch. July 18, '65, Washington, D. C.
Eldred, Louis	Vermont	27	Winchester	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Elliott, Thomas . . .	Canada	20	Campton	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Feb. 2, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Eckel, Leonhard . . .	Germany	21	Portsmouth	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 2, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Escaped and returned Apr. 29, '65. Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. June 15, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Fowler, Sewell B. . .	Seabrook	24	Seabrook	Oct. 31, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. Dec. 12, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Felch, Elias, Jr. . . .	Seabrook	33	Seabrook	Sept. 16, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. K, 22d V. R. C., May 1, '64; to 131st Co. 2d Batt'l. V. R. C. Disch. Dec. 14, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Fowler, James R. . .	Seabrook	35	Seabrook	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 27, '62, Hatteras Island, N. C.
Flanders, James . . .	New York city	24	Derry	Dec. 26, 1863.	"	Dec. 26, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Flinn, George C. . . .	Maine	44	Walpole	July 1, 1864.	"	July 1, 1864.	v.	Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.
Foell, Albert	Germany	21	New Market	Aug. 6, "	"	Aug. 6, "	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. M. o. roll reports absent sick at Washington, D. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Fuller, John G. C. . .	Exeter	18	Exeter	Mch. 20, 1865.	1 y.	Mch. 20, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. to date July 17, '65.
Foss, George D. . . .	Fremont	24	Fremont	Aug. 19, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 19, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. D, 8th N. H. V. P. O. ad., Fremont, N. H.
Goodrich, Thomas . .	Newton	18	East Kingston	" 21, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	App. Sergt. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goodrich, Evander A. .	Poultney, Vt.	41	South Hampton	" 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to 44th Co. 2d Batt'l. V. R. C., Jan. 20, '65; to 22d Co. Disch. Sept. 2, '65, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., E. Kingston, N. H.

Guathree, Joseph . .	Canada	24	Stoddard	May 28, 1864.	3 y.	May 28, 1864.	s.	Wd. sev. July 11, '64, Petersburg, Va. Des. Dec. 31, '64, while on furlough from Fairfax Seminary, G. H., Va.	
Green, William . . .	Hamilton, Canada	32	Hampton Falls	Dec. 18, 1863.	"	Dec. 18, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Hodgson, Samuel S. Jr.	Exeter	22	Exeter	Oct. 22, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Jan. 28, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Huckins, William H. .	New Market	18	New Market	Nov. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Feb. 1, '64. Wd. July 5, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. to 168th Co. 2d Batt'l. V. R. C. Disch. June 9, '65, Concord, N. H.	
Hill, Newell F. . . .	South Hampton	19	South Hampton	Aug. 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Stratford Jan. 2, '64. Wd. July 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Hartnett, Thomas . .	Ireland	28	Exeter	Oct. 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Apr. 7, '63, Lexington, Ky.	
Hardy, John H. . . .	Concord	18	Seabrook	Sept. 24, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Oct., '63. Re-enl. and must. in from S. Hampton Dec. 23, '63. App. Sergt. June 10, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Hardy, Peter	Danville, Vt.	45	Kingston	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Apr. 30, '63, Providence, R. I. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.	
Hooker, Joseph . . .	St. John, N. B.	33	Portsmouth Enlisted at	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Aug. 28, '64, near Weldon Road, Va.	
Hofey, Williams . . .		20	West Lebanon	May 22, "	"	May 22, "	v.	Des. Nov. 20, '64, Alexandria, Va.	
Hawthorne, John . .	Ireland	28	Loudon	June 4, "	"	June 4, "	s.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Des. Oct. 17, '64, Washington, D. C.	
Hamilton, William J. .	Nova Scotia	22	Portsmouth	Dec. 28, "	"	Dec. 28, "	v.	Des. Feb. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Hutchinson, William .	Scotland	31	Nashua	" 21, 1863.	"	" 27, 1863.		Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Jones, John F. . . .	Lee	33	Lee	Nov. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Lee, N. H.	
Jones, Daniel A. . . .	New Hampshire	34	Lee	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 25, '62.	
James, John	France	24	Stark	June 8, 1864.	"	June 8, 1864.	s.	Disch. disab. Oct. 13, '64, Washington, D. C.	
Jones, Herman L. . .	Farmington	18	Bethlehem	Sept. 29, "	"	Sept. 29, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Keep, William . . .	Ireland	32	Exeter	Nov. 22, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Des. Aug. 2, '62, Newport News, Va.
Knox, Elijah	Gorham, Me.	44	Seabrook	Oct. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. May 31, '63, Crab Orchard, Ky. Died Dec. 23, '81.
Knowlton, Andrew J. .	Deerfield	22	New Market	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Aug. 12, '62.
Knowles, Moses B. . .	Seabrook	31	Seabrook	Nov. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. I, Dec. 26, '63. App. Sergt. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Seabrook, N. H.
Kelley, William . . .	Germany	31	Stewartstown	Jan. 6, 1864.	"	Jan. 6, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Leathers, Stephen . .	Madbury	38	New Market	Oct. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 20, '62, Washington, D. C.
Lovering, Edmund E. .	Portsmouth	36	Exeter	Sept. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. K, 22d V. R. C., May 1, '64. Disch. Dec. 1, '64, Indianapolis, Ind. Tm. ex.
Locke, William M. . .	Chester	19	Brentwood	Nov. 6, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Chester Dec. 27, '63. App. Corp. Died dis. Aug. 28, '64, Washington, D. C.
Lape, John	Troy, N. Y.	33	Portsmouth	Dec. 28, 1863.	"	Dec. 28, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Lougee, George . . .	Ireland	35	Rye	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Des. Feb. 15, '65, while on furlough.
Lower, William . . .	Canada	30	Gorham	" 12, "	"	" 12, "	v.	Mis. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Gd. from mis. Must. out July 17, '65.
Loft, John	England	22	Landaff	June 8, "	"	June 8, "	s.	Wd. July 3, '64, Petersburg, Va. Des. Aug. 3, '64, David's Island, N. Y. H.

Linwood, Charles E. .	Montreal, Canada	21	Portsmouth	Jan. 8, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 8, 1864.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Escaped Feb. 18, '65. App. Corp. June 1, '65; Sergt. June 10, '65; 1st Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Leonardi, Antonio . .	Austria	23	Salem	Dec. 17, 1863.	"	Dec. 17, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Miles, Robert	So. New Market	19	New Market	Oct. 3, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. March 4, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Maguire, James . . .	Ireland	24	Hampton	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Aug. 12, '62.	
McIntire, James W. .	Maine	21	Brentwood	Oct. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 4, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Marden, Ebenezer K. .	Epsom	38	East Kingston	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C. P. O. ad., East Kingston, N. H.	
Morgan, Robert F. . .	Seabrook	31	Hampton Falls	Sept. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Died wds. Sept. 19, '62, Georgetown, D. C.	
Morrill, Lewis B. . .	New Hampshire	28	East Kingston	Oct. " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29,'62, Bull Run, Va. Drowned July 22, '63, Big Black River, Miss.	
Morrill, William F. . .	Northwood	29	New Market	" 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Apr. 28, '62, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	
Marsh, Elvin	New Hampshire	16	East Kingston	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.	
Marsh, Albert F. . .	Brentwood	17	Exeter	" 29, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 31, '62, Hatteras Island, N. C.	
Marsh, George H. . .	North Hampton	18	East Kingston	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 26, '63. App. Sergt. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Tr. to Co. H, 13th V. R. C., Mch. 8, '65. Disch. Aug. 3, '65, Concord, N. H.	
Moore, Joseph . . .								See Company B.	
Mahoney, Jeremiah . .	Lawrence, Mass.	22	Alton	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Apr. 22, '64, Annapolis, Md.	
McCluskey, Charles . .	Ireland	21	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Apr. 22, '64, Annapolis, Md.	
Moran, John	Canada	19	Danbury	May 25, 1864.	"	May 25, 1864.	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Manchester, Rufus R. .	Vermont	20	Unity	Jan. 5, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 11, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; July 2, '64, and Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. June 15, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Milley, James	Ireland	38	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. Aug. 11, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Murray, Thomas . . .	Ireland	22	Conway	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Des. Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Maloney, John . . .	Nova Scotia	21	Walpole	June 4, "	"	June 4, "	s.	Des. Dec. 31, '64, Fairfax Seminary, G. H., Va.
Miller, John	Prussia	22	Greenfield	Dec. 29, 1863.	"	Dec. 29, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 5, '65, Cincinnati, O.
McCrow, Joseph . . .	England	37	Hill	June 25, 1864.	"	June 25, 1864.	s.	App. Corp. May 1, '65. Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Milley, Charles H. . .	Limington, Me.	26	Northwood	July 20, "	"	July 20, "	s.	Wd. Apr. 1, '65. Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. July 10, '65, near Alexandria, Va.
Neal, William L. . . .	Hebron	27	Fremont	Sept. 16, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Served in Co. K, 1st N. H. V.
Nash, James D. . . .	New York	18	Hanover	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. June 1, '65; Sergt. June 10, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Neagle, Carl	Germany	27	Candia	Dec. 19, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Osgood, Amos	Watertown, Mass.	21	South Hampton	Aug. 19, 1862.	"	Sept. 2, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.	
Osgood, Edwin S. . .	Chelmsford, Mass.	23	South Hampton	" " "	"	" 3, "	v.	App. Corp. Disch. June 4, '65, Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.	
Peirce, Daniel P. . . .	Canaan	43	East Kingston	Oct. 12, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 29, '62, Newport News, Va. Served in 1st Co. N. H. H. Art. P. O. ad., East Kingston, N. H.	
Parker, James . . .	Ireland	26	Portsmouth	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Pierce, George . . .	Lehigh Co., Pa.	23	Epping	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Peavey, Hollis S. . . .	Strafford	32	Lee	" 11, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Wd. July 27, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died dis. Sept. 7, '64, David's Island, N. Y. H.	
Patterson, Charles . .								See Company H.	
Perry, Richard . . .	Quebec, P. Q.	21	Barrington	Dec. 17, 1863.	"	Dec. 17, 1863.	v.	Capd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Exchanged. Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Perkins, Albert . . .	Great Falls	18	Rollinsford	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Great Falls, N. H.	
Quimby, Jacob H. . .	South York, Me.	24	New Market	Oct. 8, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.	
Rollins, George H. . .	Lee	43	New Market	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	Entered Casparis G. H., D. C., Aug. 15, '62. Des. Oct. 1, '62.	
Rock, Joseph	Canada	33	Exeter	" 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.	
Rowe, Francis	Seabrook	28	Seabrook	Sept. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 26, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Newburyport, Mass.	
Robinson, Josiah B. .	Exeter	43	Exeter	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. June 20, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Reddin, Morris . . .	Ireland	28	Exeter	Nov. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Jan. 11, '63, Washington, D. C.	
Riley, Daniel	New Hampshire	20	Hooksett	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. '62, Bull Run, Va.	
Ryan, William	Ireland	26	Exeter	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Jan. 9, '63, while on furlough. P. O. ad., E. Boston, Mass.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Manchester, Rufus R. .	Vermont	20	Unity	Jan. 5, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 11, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; July 2, '64, and Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. June 15, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Milley, James	Ireland	38	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. Aug. 11, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Murray, Thomas . . .	Ireland	22	Conway	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Des. Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Maloney, John . . .	Nova Scotia	21	Walpole	June 4, "	"	June 4, "	s.	Des. Dec. 31, '64, Fairfax Seminary, G. H., Va.
Miller, John	Prussia	22	Greenfield	Dec. 29, 1863.	"	Dec. 29, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 5, '65, Cincinnati, O.
McCrow, Joseph . . .	England	37	Hill	June 25, 1864.	"	June 25, 1864.	s.	App. Corp. May 1, '65. Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Milley, Charles H. . .	Limington, Me.	26	Northwood	July 20, "	"	July 20, "	s.	Wd. Apr. 1, '65. Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. July 10, '65, near Alexandria, Va.
Neal, William L. . . .	Hebron	27	Fremont	Sept. 16, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Served in Co. K, 1st N. H. V.
Nash, James D. . . .	New York	18	Hanover	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. June 1, '65; Sergt. June 10, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Neagle, Carl	Germany	27	Candia	Dec. 19, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Osgood, Amos	Watertown, Mass.	21	South Hampton	Aug. 19, 1862.	"	Sept. 2, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
Osgood, Edwin S. . .	Chelmsford, Mass.	23	South Hampton	" " "	"	" 3, "	v.	App. Corp. Disch. June 4, '65, Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
Peirce, Daniel P. . . .	Canaan	43	East Kingston	Oct. 12, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 29, '62, Newport News, Va. Served in 1st Co. N. H. H. Art. P. O. ad., East Kingston, N. H.
Parker, James . . .	Ireland	26	Portsmouth	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Pierce, George . . .	Lehigh Co., Pa.	23	Epping	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Peavey, Hollis S. . . .	Strafford	32	Lee	" 11, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Wd. July 27, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died dis. Sept. 7, '64, David's Island, N. Y. H.
Patterson, Charles . .								See Company H.
Perry, Richard . . .	Quebec, P. Q.	21	Barrington	Dec. 17, 1863.	"	Dec. 17, 1863.	v.	Capd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Exchanged. Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Perkins, Albert . . .	Great Falls	18	Rollinsford	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Great Falls, N. H.
Quimby, Jacob H. . .	South York, Me.	24	New Market	Oct. 8, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Rollins, George H. . .	Lee	43	New Market	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	Entered Casparis G. H., D. C., Aug. 15, '62. Des. Oct. 1, '62.
Rock, Joseph	Canada	33	Exeter	" 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Rowe, Francis	Seabrook	28	Seabrook	Sept. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 26, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Newburyport, Mass.
Robinson, Josiah B. .	Exeter	43	Exeter	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. June 20, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Reddin, Morris . . .	Ireland	28	Exeter	Nov. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Jan. 11, '63, Washington, D. C.
Riley, Daniel	New Hampshire	20	Hooksett	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. '62, Bull Run, Va.
Ryan, William	Ireland	26	Exeter	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Jan. 9, '63, while on furlough. P. O. ad., E. Boston, Mass.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Rowell, George H. P. .	Amesbury, Mass.	20	South Hampton	Aug. 21, 1862.	3 y.	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	Died dis. Sept. 21, '63, Frankfort, Ky.
Rourke, Patrick . . .	Ireland	25	Nashua	Dec. 21, 1863.	"	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released Mch. 2, '65. Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 19, '65, Annapolis, Md.
Riley, Michael	Newfoundland	22	Littleton	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exchanged. Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Raymond, William . .	Ireland	18	Dorchester	" 17, "	"	" 17, "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Rider, Henry	Prussia	27	Canaan	" 23, "	"	" 23, "	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Died dis. Sept. 19, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Sullivan, Patrick W. .	Ireland	19	Exeter	Oct. 11, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 26, '63, Washington, D. C.
Stevens, George W. . .	New Hampshire	38	Exeter	Nov. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Died Sept. 4, '63, Nicholasville, Ky.
Swain, George M. . .	New Hampshire	22	Exeter	" 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Sleeper, Samuel . . .	New Hampshire	44	Exeter	" 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Apr. 25, '62, Concord, N. H.

Stockman, Freeman .	Northwood	42	Brentwood	Nov. 4, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. May 18, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	
Sanborn, Benjamin F. .	New Salisbury, —.	35	New Market	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. H, 17th I. C., Jan. 14, '64. Disch. Nov. 26, '64, Indianapolis, Ind. Tm. ex.	
Smith, Merrick M. . .	Raymond	18	Exeter	Nov. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. I, Dec. 27, '63. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.	
Smith, George H. . .	Exeter	19	Exeter	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. Sergt. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. May 26, '65, Annapolis, Md.	
Smith, Calvin W. . . alias Geo. C. Williams	East Kingston	25	Dover	Sept. 1, 1862.	"	Sept. 11, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. Died Sept. 10, '87, Fremont, N. H.	
Stube, Wilhelm . . .	Germany	20	Barrington	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Des. Sept. 26, '64, Petersburg, Va. Apprehended. Disch. Jan. 17, '66.	
Smith, William . . .	Ireland	36	Holderness	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 21, '64, Washington, D. C.	
Senneville, Joseph . .	Canada	20	Claremont	May 18, "	"	May 18, "	s.	Killed Aug. 22, '64, Weldon Railroad, Va.	
Sulivell, Ralph . . .	Canada	20	Stark	" 25, "	"	" 25, "	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Stoddard, William . .	Connecticut	21	Dublin	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	s.	Disch. disab. July 10, '65.	
Snow, John	Canada	23	Northumberland	June 10, "	"	June 10, "	s.	Des. to enemy Oct. 24, '64, near Pegram House, Va.	
Smith, Stephen F. . .	England	19	Hill	" 11, "	"	" 11, "	s.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Smith, Jared P. . . .	Kingston	29	Exeter	Aug. 3, "	1 y.	Aug. 3, "	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va.	
Sandiel, Alfred . . .								See Ralph Sulivell.	
Sandiel, Joseph . . .								See Joseph Senneville.	
Sprague, William S. . .	Connecticut	41	Hinsdale	Dec. 9, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 9, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Towle, Stephen M. . .	Salisbury, Mass.	27	South Hampton	Nov. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died Nov. 22, '63, Covington, Ky.	

COMPANY C, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Sanford, William . . .	New York city	27	Canterbury	Dec. 19, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 19, 1861.	v.	Wd. June 6, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Tenney, Cyrus W. . .	Newburyport, Mass.	26	South Hampton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	App. Corp. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. Killed Sept. 14, '84, by passing train, Salem, Mass.
Tibbetts, Enoch . . .	Somersworth	21	Rollinsford	Dec. 7, 1863.	"	Dec. 7, 1863.	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Dover, N. H.
Tapner, William . . .	Canada	23	Chesterfield	July 28, 1864.	"	July 28, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Tomas, Antonio . . .	Naples, Italy	21	Wakefield	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Weeks, Joshua . . .	New Hampshire	20	Exeter	Oct. 31, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Des. July 12, '62, Newport News, Va.
Wentworth, Jacob . .	Rollinsford	22	New Market	Sept. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 20, '63. Des. Dec. 13, '64, while on furlough.
Webster, John A. . .	Kingston	34	East Kingston	Nov. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. I, Dec. 23, '63. Capd. May 28, '64. Died Aug. 14, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
White, Stephen . . .	Canada	25	Exeter	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 26, '63. App. Corp. Des. Feb. 10, '65, while on furlough.
Wilson, Joseph . . .	Nova Scotia	25	Orford	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Died May 14, '64, Annapolis, Md.

White, Franklin . . .	Salem, Mass.	27	Newton	Nov. 9, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 9, '62. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 21, '63. Wd. June 20, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. June 27, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Whitehouse, Phineas .	Plaistow	20	South Hampton	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	App. Corp. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. disab. Aug. 15, '65, New York city.
Williams, George C. .								See Calvin W. Smith.
Wilson, John	Washingt'n Co. N.Y.	20	Alton	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Died Oct. 22, '64, Washington, D. C.
Williamson, Thomas .	England	22	Stewartstown	" 6, "	"	" 6, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. disab. July 10, '65.
Willet, Louis A. . . .	New York	18	Dunbarton	May 31, "	"	May 31, "	s.	Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65.
Wichsel, John	Germany	22	Kensington	Dec. 14, 1863.	"	Dec. 14, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Worster, Albanois . .	Somersworth	20	Rollinsford	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V, June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 2, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Williams, John . . .	Canada	21	Piermont	July 5, 1864.	"	July 5, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. C, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Welch, Edward . . .	Ireland	35	Alexandria	June 25, "	"	June 25, "	s.	Wd. sev. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Co. C, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
West, John H. . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	28	Hampton Falls	Dec. 18, 1863.	"	Dec. 18, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp, June 15, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Young, Lewis		29	Enlisted at West Lebanon	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. Aug. 29, '64, Washington, D. C.

COMPANY D, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Quarles, Samuel D. . .	Ossipee	28	Ossipee	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. sev. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Maj. July 28, '64; Lt. Col. June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. App. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol. by brev. for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va. to date from April 2, '65. Died Nov. 22, '89, Ossipee, N. H.
Hanscom, John W. . .								See Company G.
1st Lieutenants.								
Jones, Josiah N. . . .	Wakefield	26	Wakefield	" " "	"	To date Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. Capt. Co. F. Aug. 4, '62. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. Served in Co. F, 6th Mass. Vol. Militia. P. O. address, Waterborough. Me.
Thurston, Charles W. .							v.	See Company K.
2d Lieutenant.								
Hayes, Albert W. . . .	Rochester	25	Farmington	" " "	"	To date Nov. 27, 1861.		App. 1st Lt. Aug. 4, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Capt. Co. G, Oct. 24, '62. Res'd Oct. 14, '63. Served in I. C. P. O. ad., Rochester, N. H.
1st Sergeant.								
Prescott, Josiah . . .	Sandwich	24	Sandwich	Oct. 5, "	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	App. 2d Lt. Aug. 4, '62. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Sergeants.								
Browne, Robert T. . .	Sandwich	21	Tamworth	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. App. 2d Lt. to date Dec. 1, '62. Dismissed Nov. 18, '63.

Otis, Orange B. . . .	Portsmouth	23	Rochester	Sept. 21, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. 1st Lt. Nov. 4, '63. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Disch. disab. to date, Dec. 6, '64. P. O. address, Haverhill, Mass.
Paul, Orrin	Eaton	22	Eaton	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 7, '63, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Smith, Henry J. . . .	Ossipee	22	Ossipee	" 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 21, '62, on board hosp. boat, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Jones, Edward								See Company G.
Dudley, Charles C. . .								See Company G.
Corporals.								
Brewster, Leonard W. .	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Apr. 7, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Brown, John G. . . .	Hollis, Me.	27	Eaton	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. App. 1st Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in from Conway Jan. 18, '64. Killed July 30, '64, Mine Explosion Petersburg, Va.
Hanson, William H. . .	Ossipee	20	Ossipee	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Jones, Hiram	Wakefield	29	Wakefield	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 22, '62, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. address, Wakefield, N. H.
Lewis, Samuel F. . . .	Ossipee	23	Ossipee	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. as priv. Nov. 30, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Mead, Joseph	Bartlett	22	Bartlett	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. May 5, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Robertson, Mark . . .	Eaton	20	Eaton	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Sias, John D.	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 5, '62, Philadelphia, Pa.
Musicians.								
Hunt, James S. . . .	Chatham	21	Chatham	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to I. C. July 1, '63, and assigned to Co. E, 10th Regt. Re-enl. April 19, '64. Disch. Nov. 16, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Conway, N. H.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Musicians.								
Mason, John G. . . .	Tamworth	22	Tamworth	Oct. 2, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 22, '63. App. Prin. Mus. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Privates.								
Abbott, Greenleaf M. .	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Nov. 19, '62, near Falmouth, Va. Reported under president's proclamation May 9, '65. Disch. May 11, '65, Concord, N. H.
Atwood, Frank . . .	Windham, Me.	22	Sandwich	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Died wds. Oct. 1, '62.
Abbott, Charles B. . .	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Died dis. March 21, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Allard, Almon	Eaton	18	Eaton	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	App. Corp. Must. out July 17, '65.
Adams, John F. . . .								See Company G.
Allen, John	St. John, N. B.	21	Gilford	June 14, 1864.	"	June 14, 1864.	s.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Babb, Leonard	Strafford	38	Farmington	Sept. 23, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 9, 1863, near Alexandria, Va. Served in Co. B, 5th N. H. V.
Burleigh, Napoleon B. .	Northfield	21	Thornton	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Nov., '62, Annapolis, Md. P. O. address, Concord, N. H.

Burleigh, Napoleon B. .	Northfield	21	Thornton	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Dis. Nov., '62, [illegible], mus. [illegible], Claremont, N. H.

[redacted]

Blaisdell, Pembroke M.	**Eaton**	**18**	**Madison**	**Oct. 7, 1861.**	**3 y.**	**Nov. 27, 1861.**	**v.**	**App. Corp. Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Escaped Feb. 22, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Aug. 17, '77, Madison, N. H.**
Blaisdell, Hosea Q. . .	**Madison**	**17**	**Madison**	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	**Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 25, '63. Wd. May 10, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Corp. Disch. disab. May 22, '65. P. O. address, San Francisco, Cal.**
Berry, John	**Ireland**	**21**	**Lisbon**	**Dec. 4, 1863.**	"	**Dec. 4, 1863.**	**v.**	**Wd. July 22, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. to date Nov. 30, '64. P. O. address, Cohasset, Mass.**
Brown, Edmund K. . .	**Ossipee**	**35**	**Ossipee**	" 16, "	"	" 16, "	v.	**Died dis. July 10, '65, near Alexandria, Va.**
Brown, John	**Ossipee**	**41**	**Ossipee**	" " "	"	" " "	v.	**App. Corp. Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. June 25, '64, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. G, 7th N. H. V.**
Burke, John	**Ireland**	**18**	**Rochester**	" 26, "	"	" 26, "	v.	**Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Milford, N. H.**
Bean, Hollis.	**Eaton**	**19**	**Eaton**	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	**Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. Feb. 6, '67, to date July 17, '65, Boston, Mass. P. O. address, Conway, N. H.**
Brown William . . .	**Massachusetts**	**26**	**Richmond**	**Jan. 4, 1864.**	"	**Jan. 4, 1864.**	**v.**	**Des. March 26, '64, Annapolis, Md. Apprehended. Des. about July 9, '64, Camp Distribution, Va.**
Ballman, Andrew . .	**Finland**	**25**	**Warner**	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	**Wd. sev. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania,**

COMPANY D, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.* r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Barnes, George . . .	England	21	Unity	Jan. 8, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 8, 1864.	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Burrows, Daniel . . .								See Company G.
Bennett, James A. . .	New Brunswick	20	Hinsdale	Dec. 9, 1863.	"	Dec. 9, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Bragg, Edwin	St. John, N. B.	19	South Hampton	Aug. 17, 1864.	"	Aug. 17, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 1, '65, Washington, D. C.
Brown, George. . . .	Liverpool, Eng.	27	Somersworth	Mch. 23, 1865.	"	Mch. 23, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Corson, George A. . .	Milton	41	Farmington	Sept. 30, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Apr. 20, '63. P. O. address, Wolfeborough, N. H.
Canney, John	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	Nov. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, 62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 17, '62, Washington, D. C. Died Jan. 19, '63, Ossipee, N. H.
Crawford, Henry A. . .	Thornton	18	Thornton	Oct, 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 25, '62, Fairfax Seminary G. H., Va. P. O. address, Ashland, N. H.
Charles, Fayette . . .	Conway	23	Conway	Nov. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Nov., '62, Annapolis, Md.
Clough, Horace . . .	Parsonfield, Me.	43	Effingham	Oct. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 13, '62, Alexandria, Va. P. O. address, Effingham, N. H.

Clough, James C. . . .	Parsonsfield, Me.	44	Effingham	Oct. 2, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Cook, Moses W. . . .	Milton	27	Dover	Dec. 10, 1863.	"	Dec. 10, 1863.	v.	Wd. July 4, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Chapman, Joshua . .	Concord	43	Somersworth	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Disch. June 3, '65, Annapolis, Md.
Colston, William . . .	Norway	22	Bristol	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Clements, James O. . .	Rollinsford	20	Wolfeborough	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Wd. June 28, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. June 29, '64.
Clark, George	New Jersey	20	Epping	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Craft, Frank	Germany	25	Stewartstown	June 9, "	"	June 9, "	s.	Killed July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.
Clough, Eliphalet . . .								See Company G.
Curtis, Joseph A. C. .								See Company G.
Crossen, Frank . . .	Salem, Mass.	21	Groton	Dec. 30, "	"	Dec. 30, "	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Connell, Patrick . . .	Armagh, Ireland	19	Somersworth	Mch. 23, 1865.	"	Mch. 23, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Casey, Matthew . . .	Cork, Ireland	39	Deerfield	Dec. 19, 1863.	"	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Colby, Madison . . .	Henniker	18	Mason	" 12, "	"	" 12, "	v.	App. Corp. May 1, '65. Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Davis, Frank E. . . .	Wakefield	18	Wakefield	Nov. 5, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Nov., '62, Annapolis, Md.
Dame, John A. . . .	Wakefield	18	Ossipee	Sept. 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.
Dame, William H. . .	Ossipee	23	Ossipee	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Disch. May 18, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Ossipee, N. H.
Drew, Loren	Eaton	18	Eaton	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Tr. to Co. D, 11th V. R. C., June 7, '65. Disch. Aug. 2, '65, Providence, R. I.
Drummond, Napoleon .	Canada	37	Gilsum	May 28, 1864.	"	May 28, 1864.	s.	Des. June 7, '64, New London, Conn., en route to regiment.
Derr, Charles	Germany	33	Wilmot	June 8, "	"	June 8, "	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died Dec. 16, '64, Salisbury, N. C,
Day, John	Ireland	30	Tuftonborough	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Des. Aug. 20, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

COMPANY D, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Downing, Stephen . .								See Company G.
Downing, Alonzo . . .								See Company G.
Durgin, Charles E. . .								See Company G.
Dodge, Rodney . . .	Eden, Vt.	18	Concord	Aug. 27, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 27, 1864.	s.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 22, '65, Washington, D. C.
Draper, William . . .	Waterloo, Canada	21		Sept. 3, "	1 y.			Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Eastman, Frank . . .	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	18	Gilford	June 3, "	3 y.	June 3, 1864.	s.	App. Corp. Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Disch. as Pvt. July 31, '65, to date July 17, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Lisbon, N. H.
Edwards, John W. . .	Temple	19	Temple	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Died dis. March 12, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky. Served in Co. G, 13th N. H. V.
Edwards, Augustus M. .	Parsonsfield, Me.	30	Effingham	Oct. 25, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Des. Sept., '62, Culpeper Court House, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. address, Effingham, N. H.
Edwards, Joseph G. . .	Parsonsfield, Me.	33	Effingham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64. Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Killed Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va.
Edwards, Charles . . .	Parsonsfield, Me.	34	Effingham	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Paroled Sept. 3, '62. Disch. to date Nov. 27, '64. Tm. ex. P. O. address, Ossipee, N. H.

Elwell Charles	Rhode Island	35	Piermont	Dec. 5, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Disch. insane June 5, '65, Washington, D. C.
Emerson, George H. . .	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	" 16, "	"	" 16, "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va., App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Fall, John F.	Moultonborough	24	Ossipee	Sept. 26, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Feb. 22, '62, Annapolis, Md.
French, Hiram	Farmington	25	Farmington	Oct. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Disch. disab. April 13, '63, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ferrin, Loren	Effingham	18	Eaton	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 6, '64, Louisville, Ky.
Folsom, John	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	June 16, 1862.	"	Aug. 4, 1862.	v.	Wd. June 23, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. June 14, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Wakefield, N. H.
Fitz, John	Cornwall, N. Y.	24	Manchester	Oct. 6, 1863.	"	Oct. 6, 1863.	s.	Des. Jan. 6, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
French, John	Charlestown	33	Washington	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Goldsmith, Jeremiah .	Ossipee	44	Ossipee	Nov. 5, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Nov. 26, '62, Chester, Pa.
Grant, Daniel P. . . .	Tuftonborough	44	Moultonborough	Oct. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Oct. 14, '62, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. P. O. address, Gilford, N. H.
Goodwin, William . .	Shapleigh, Me.	27	Chatham	" 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 24, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.
Greene, Alfred	Canada	18	Lyme	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Des. Aug. 4, '64, De Camp G. H., David's Island, N. Y. H.
Gruenthal, Charles . .	Germany	23	Effingham	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 29, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Gartside, William . .	Providence, R. I.	19	Newmarket	Dec. 19, 1863.	"	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Wd. sev. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Ham, William H. . . .	Ossipee	21	Albany	Oct. 15, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Tr. to Co. M, 1st U. S. Cav., Dec. 8, '62. Disch. to date July 21, '63. P. O. address, Conway, N. H.
Hamilton, John . . .	Conway	19	Conway	" 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. '29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 25, '63. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Died dis. March 18, '65, Annapolis, Md.

COMPANY D, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Hatch, Josiah D. . . .	Madison	19	Albany	Oct. 2, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. Nov. 27, '63, Camp Dennison, O.
Heath, Benjamin . . .	Conway	28	Conway	" 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Jan. 13, '63, Providence, R. I.
Heath, Marquis L. . .	Conway	24	Conway	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. April 20, '62, Concord, N. H. Gd. from des. Disch. disab. Apr. 15, '63, Concord, N. H.
Harmon, Addison G. .	Madison	18	Madison	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. June 19, '63; Sergt. Jan. 19, '64. Re-enl. and must. in Feb. 11, '64. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exch. Mch. 9, '65. App. 2d Lt. Co. K June 1, '65. Must. out July '17, '65. P. O. ad., Malden, Mass.
Hammond, Upton . .	Ossipee	44	Ossipee	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. sev. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 22, '64, near Hancock's Station, Va. P. O. address, Ossipee, N. H.
Hutchins, Thomas O. .	Madison	22	Madison	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Nov. '62, Annapolis, Md.
Hutchins, John F. . .	Madison	25	Madison	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Paroled Sept. 3, '62. Died dis. Dec. 22, '62, Madison, N. H.
Harriman, Azroe . . .	Eaton	19	Eaton	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Disch. disab, March 13, '63, Concord, N. H.
Harriman, James M. .	Chatham	22	Chatham	Nov. " "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 20, '62, Alexandria, Va.

Hawkins, Orin J. . . .	Albany	18	Eaton	Oct. 16, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Hawkins, Joseph D. .	Tamworth	44	Eaton	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 20, '62, N. Y. H. Served in Co. C, 1st N. H. Cav. P. O. address, Conway, N. H.
Hanson, John C. . . .	Ossipee	19	Ossipee	June 24, 1862.	"	Aug. 4, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 9, '63, near Alexandria, Va.
Hanson, Daniel, Jr. . .	Ossipee	40	Ossipee	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Disch. June 3, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Ossipee, N. H.
Hartford, Hose . . .	Freedom	35	Conway	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. March 21, '64, Cincinnati, O.
Hogan, George	Ireland	18	Marlow	June 9, "	"	June 9, "	s.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Sent to regt. Sept. 2, '64, from Mt. Pleasant G. H., Washington, D. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Haniey, Thomas . . .	New York	29	Epsom	" 10, "	"	" 10, "	s.	Des. July 3, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Hill, Henry	Germany	23	Franconia	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Huse, William	Ireland	20	Nashua	" 22, "	"	" 22, "	v.	Wd. June 16, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Jones, Charles B. . . .	Boston, Mass.	20	Farmington	Sept. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Des. Aug. 16, '62, near Falmouth, Va.
Jones, Andrew	Eaton	18	Eaton	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 22, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. July 3, '64, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, William H. .	Dover	19	Wolfeborough	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 16, '64, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Dover, N. H.
Johnson, William . . .	New York	23	Stark	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Jones, Thomas . . .	Ireland	18	Warren	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Capd. May 22, '64. Exch. Dec., '64. Disch. Aug. 7, '65, Washington, D. C.
Keith, Phineas . . .	Eaton	21	Eaton	Nov. 5, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Des. Sept. 4, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.
Kimball, William . . .	Lebanon, Me.	18	Ossipee	Oct. 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Drowned Aug. 13, '62, by foundering of steamer "West Point," Potomac river.
Kimball, Charles H. . .	Wolfeborough	33	Wolfeborough	Nov. 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Kimball, Jonas . . .	Wells, Me.	44	Ossipee	Sept. 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 5, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Ossipee, N. H.

COMPANY D, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Kimmell, Charles . . .	Canada	27	Piermont	Dec. 5, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. March 27, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Kelley, Robert	England	27	Orford	" 16, "	"	" 16, "	v.	Des. March 26, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Kelley, John	Ireland	23	New Durham	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Apr. 2, '65, near Petersburg, Va.
King, Charles	Russia	22	Unity	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Feb. 8, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Legro, Elihu H. . . .	Rochester	33	Rochester	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Jan. 2. '63, Washington, D. C.
Leighton, Barzillai W. .	Ossipee	28	Ossipee	" 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Died Jan. 7, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Littlefield, Horatio . .	Albany	22	Albany	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Mch. 13, '63, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Albany, N. H.
Luther, Charles H. . .	Boston, Mass.	18	Thornton	Aug. 11, 1862.	"	Aug. 27, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 21, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
Laxx, Nicholas . . .	Germany	21	Alstead	Dec. 4, 1863,	"	Dec. 4, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 19,'64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. to date Nov. 15, '64.
Lyman, George W. . .	Canada	30	Acworth	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
McDaniels, Sewell . .	Hollis, Me.	44	Sandwich	Oct. 7, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. and mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Oct. 17, '62. Disch. disab. Feb. 9, '63, Washington, D. C.
McIntire, Horace F. . .	Fryeburg, Me.	18	Conway	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. B, 21st I. C., Sept. 17, '63. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Albany, N. Y. Tm. ex.
Mead, Willis W. . . .	Jefferson	19	Bartlett	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. disab. Jan. 6, '63, Annapolis, Md.
Miller, Isaac E. . . .	Alton	23	Nottingham	Aug. 12, 1863.	"	Aug. 12, 1863.	s.	Des. June 12, '64, near James River, Va.

Markston, John . . .	Sweden	22	Whitefield	Dec. 31, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Medford, John W. . .	Newark, N. J.	20	Sanbornton	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. March 21, '64, Baltimore, Md.	
Morrill, Warren . . .	Concord	18	Sandwich	" " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Mus. Tr. to Co. F, April 1, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Manning, John . . .	Ireland	18	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 22, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Mahoney, John . . .	Ireland	20	Troy	Dec. 23, 1863,	"	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Mason, Elisha L. . . .	Greenwich, Mass.	36	Keene	Aug. 30, 1864.	"	Aug. 30, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Marlborough, N. H.	
McIntyre, William C. .	Scotland	38	Eaton	June 23, "	"	June 23, "	s.	App. Corp. Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Nute, John A.	Madbury	42	Sandwich	Oct. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.	
Nute, Thomas A. . . .	Lancaster	44	Wolfeborough	" 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. August 28, '62, near Warrenton Junction, Va.	
Nelson, Peter	Norway	21	Farmington	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. April 23, '64, on march from Annapolis, Md., to Washington, D. C.	
Norton, James	Bangor, Me.	19	Portsmouth	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. Feb. 6, '65. Died wds. Feb. 8, '65, near Hancock Station, Va.	
O'Connor, Patrick . .	Ireland	22	Cornish	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Palmer, William H. . .	Eaton	21	Eaton,	Oct. 7, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Disch. Mch. 10, '63, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. H. Art. P. O. ad., Eaton, N. H.	
Prescott, Hiram S. . .	Sandwich	23	Sandwich	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. June 20, '62, Washington, D. C.	
Peavey, John H. . . .		24	Ossipee	June 24, 1862.	"	Aug. 4, 1862.	v.	Mis. August 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Nov. 19, '62, near Falmouth, Va.	
Pierce, Charles F. . .	Hudson	19	Plymouth	Aug. 11, "	"	" 27, "	v.	Tr. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63, and assigned to Co. C, 18th Regt. Disch. June 28, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Pall, Andrew	New Brunswick	20	Thornton	Nov. 20, 1863.	"	Nov. 20, 1863.	s.	Wd. May 12, '64. Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Palmer, George . . .	Eaton	23	Eaton	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Disch. May 23, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Eaton, N. H.	

COMPANY D, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Petts, James F. . . .	Stoddard	29	Jaffrey	Dec. 16, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65. Died Sept. 5, '71, Winchendon, Mass. Served in Co. G, 14th N. H. V.
Politz, Reinhold . . .	Germany	21	Claremont	" 22, "	"	" 22, "	v.	Wounded July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. Aug. 9, '65, Washington, D. C.
Pringle, Charles . . .	Canada	35	Gilford	June 10, 1864.	"	June 10, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Russell, William A. . .	Thornton	21	Thornton	Oct. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Disch. Sept. 15, '62, Providence, R. I.
Ross, Samuel	Albany	18	Albany	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 24, '62, N. Y. Harbor.
Roberts, Edward . . .	Laconia	20	Tamworth	Nov. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 10, '62, Washington, D. C.
Ricker, George K. . .	Somersworth	25	Farmington	Sept. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Aug. 18, '62, Newport News, Va.
Ricker, Jerry T. . . .	Somersworth	22	Farmington	" " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl, and must. in Dec. 22, '63. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. April 15, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Rand, Moses W., Jr. .	New Hampshire	30	Rindge	Dec. 3, 1863.	"	Dec. 3, 1863.	s.	Died dis. Aug. 29, '64, David's Island, N. Y. H.
Reister, Ottis	Prussia	23	Barrington	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Concord, N. H.

Robinson, William . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	31	Newington	Jan. 4, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Rogers, Edmund . . .								See Company G.	
Riley, Thomas. . . .	Ireland	22	Holderness	Jan. 11, 1865.	"	Jan. 11, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Smith, Elias W. . . .	Freedom	18	Freedom	Nov. 2, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died March 30, '63. Baltimore, Md.	
Sawyer, Isaac B. . . .	Porter, Me.	32	Wolfeborough	Oct. 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Aug. 28, '62, near Warrenton, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. disab. Feb. 16, '63, Concord, N. H.	
Sceggel, Horace . . .	Ossipee	42	Ossipee	Sept. 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. Mch. 21, '63, Annapolis, Md. P. O. ad., Meredith, N. H.	
Stacy, Stephen F. . . .	Madison	18	Madison	Oct. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Dec. 11, '62. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.	
Stacy, Nathan	Madison	28	Madison	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Feb. 26, '63, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. I, 18th N. H. V. P. O. ad., Madison, N. H.	
Stetson, Isaac	Enfield	35	Lyme	Dec. 4, 1863.	"	Dec. 4, 1863.	d.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Tr. to Co. D, 11th V. R. C., June 7, '65. Disch. Aug. 21, '65, Providence, R. I.	
Sanborn, Edgar . . .	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	" 16, "	"	" 16, "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Died dis. July 30, '64, Fairfax Seminary Gen. Hosp., Va.	
Sabine, George M. . .	Canada	18	Grafton	" 25, "	"	" 25, "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 11, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Stohlman, Philip . . .	Sweden	22	Jaffrey	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Disch. disab. March 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Smith, Henry, 2d . . .	Germany	26	New Durham	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 27, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Smith, John M. . . .	Norway	24	Gilmanton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. June 25, '64, and April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Smeath, Charles . . .	Germany	39	Gilford	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Stapleton, James . . .	Ireland	30	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Apr. 9, '64, Annapolis, Md.	
Smith, John	New York	26	Warren	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Disch. wds. Aug. 2, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Snyder, Charles . . .	Galesville, N. Y.	24	Effingham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 8, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Smith, John	Glasgow, Scotland	26	Manchester	Oct. 18, "	"	Oct. 18, "	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Smith, McNorman C. .	Raymond	18	Deerfield	Aug. 16, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 16, "	s.	Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. Aug. 10, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Epping, N. H.
Sanford, Benjamin . .	Ireland	31	Jaffrey	July 19, "	"	July 19, "	s.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Scott, Robert	Scotland	19	Bethlehem	June 25, "	"	June 25, "	s.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Thurston, Albion P. .	Freedom	18	Ossipee	Oct. 7, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Killed, Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Tasker, Charles H. . .	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	Sept. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Des. Nov. '62, near Annapolis, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Tucker, James A. . .	Lynn, Mass.	25	Wakefield	Oct. 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to 71st Co., 2d Battl., I. C., Dec. 15, '63. Disch. to date Nov. 27, '64, Baltimore, Md. Tm. ex.
Tucker, William E. . .	Lynn, Mass.	23	Wakefield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Released. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Todd, Edward	Canada	20	Danbury	Dec. 4, 1863.	"	Dec. 4, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Dishon. disch. to date Sept. 15, '64.
Twombly, Alonzo H. .	Rochester	18	Rochester	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Alexandria, N. H.
Thomas, James . . .	England	28	Stark	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Disch. Aug. 7, '65, Washington, D. C.

Taber, George	Russia	23	Carroll	Jan. 4, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 22, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Turner, James	Maine	23	Rindge	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 22, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Thompson, James . .	Green Point, N. Y.	20	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Mch. 9, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Thompson, George . .	Frederick, Md.	19	Barrington	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. March 21, '64, Cincinnati, O.
Tucker, James F. . .								See Company H.
Taylor, John	Ireland	32	Canaan	June 30, "	"	June 30, "	s.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V. Must. out July 1, '65.
Ulmer, James E. . . .	Waldoborough, Me.	21	Laconia	Jan. 5, "	"	Jan. 5, 1866.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Vittum, Cyrus B. . .	Sandwich	28	Sandwich	Oct. 31, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Disch. June 30, '65, Annapolis, Md. P. O. ad., Sandwich, N. H.
Vetter, Charles . . .	Germany	24	Portsmouth	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Valentine, James . . .	England	22	Hopkinton	June 17, "	"	June 17, "	s.	Tr. from Co. D., 9th N. H. V. June 1, '65. M. O. roll reports absent in arrest for desertion. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Woodman, Larkin E. .	Tamworth	21	Tamworth	Oct. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 27, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Oct. 1, '63, Louisville, Ky.
Wallace, William H. .	Sandwich	21	Sandwich	Nov. 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Dec. 29, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. P. O. ad., Sandwich, N. H.
Wentworth, David L. .	Wakefield	33	Brookfield	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 24, '63. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Brookfield, N. H.
Wilkinson, John . . .	Ossipee	18	Bow	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Sept. 22, '63, Newport News, Va. P. O. ad., Alton, N. H.
Willey, George H. . .	Bartlett	21	Conway	Oct. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Willey, Daniel H. . .	Albany	34	Albany	" 9, "	"	Dec. 27, "	v.	Disch. Jan. 29, '63, near Alexandria, Va. Died Feb. 24, '76, Sandwich, N. H.
Wood, John	Ossipee	20	Ossipee	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	" 16, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Died wds. May 31, '64, Washington, D. C.
Williams, Charles . .	Medway, Mass.	27	Portsmouth	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Wentworth, Gates . .								See Company G.

COMPANY D, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Wilson, Thomas . . .	England	19	Franconia	June 2, 1864.	3 y.	June 2, 1864.	s.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Des. Aug. 20, '64, near Weldon Railroad, Va.
Williams, Daniel . . .	Ireland	19	Tuftonborough	May 19, "	"	" 9, "	s.	Des. Aug. 20, '64, near Weldon Railroad, Va.
White, Henry	Canada	19	Keene	July 1, 1864.	"	July 1, 1864.	s.	App. Corp. Tr. from Co. D, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Wolstanholme, Halstead	Pawtucket, R. I.	18	Strafford	Dec. 23, 1863.	"	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	App. Corp. Mch. 1, '65; Sergt. May 1, '65. Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Williams, Francis . .	Berlin, Prussia	24	Wolfeborough	Mch. 22, 1865.	"	Mch. 22, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
White, John	Louisville, Ky.	28	Manchester	Oct. 18, 1864.	"	Oct. 18, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. D, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
York, Thomas								See Company G.

COMPANY E, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Dort, Obed G.	Surry	33	Keene	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Maj. Apr. 22, '62. Resigned Sept. 24, '62. P. O. ad., Keene, N. H.
Keay, William H. . .								See Company H.
1st Lieutenants.								
Cummings, John A. .	Hancock	24	Peterborough	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Capt. Apr. 23, '62. Disch. Apr. 5, '64, to accept promotion. App. Maj. 1st N. H. Cav. March 19, '64. Must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Somerville, Mass.
Greenleaf, Matthew N.								See Company C.
Curtin, John								See Company B.
2d Lieutenant.								
Muchmore, George H. .	Lyme	31	Keene	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Lt. Apr. 23, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 11, '62, Washington, D. C.
Musicians.								
Bradford, Bradford . .	Chesterfield	45	Chesterfield	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	[N. C.
Lakey, Patrick . . .	Ireland	18	Columbia	Feb. 12, 1864.	"	Feb. 12, 1864.	v.	Disch. disab. June 16, '62, New Berne, Des. March 16, '64.
French, Charles H. . .								See Company B.
Scott, Wallace								See Company K.
Privates.								
Abbott, Sylvester C. .	Nelson	27	Dublin	Nov. 10, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Feb. 3, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

COMPANY E, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Ames, Marshall K. . .	Peterborough	20	Peterborough	Nov. 26, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Tr. to 2d Co. 2d Batt'l. I. C., July 1, '63. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Russell, Kan.
Applin, Henry S. . . .	Swanzey	37	Swanzey	Oct. 24, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Died dis. July 31, '64.
Atherton, Henry A. . .	Ashburnham, Mass.	20	Jaffrey	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in from Marlborough, Dec. 30, '63. App. Corp. Disch. disab. June 19, '65, near Alexandria, Va. Died Apr. 2, '65, Marlborough, N. H.
Adams, Lysander A. .	Jaffrey	32	Jaffrey	Nov. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. K, 5th V. R. C. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Indianapolis, Ind. Tm. ex.
Adams, Edward F. . .	Jaffrey	36	Marlborough	Oct. 20, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61; Sergt. Dec. 1, '62; 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, '63; 1st. Lt. Oct. 31, '63; Capt. Apr. 20, '64. Disch. Jan. 6, '65. P. O. ad., Troy, N. H.
Allen, Frank	Canada	26	Chesterfield	June 14, 1864.	"	June 14, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Barnett, J. Wesley . .	Walpole	20	Walpole	Nov. 9, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Jan. 14, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Beal, William	Dublin	19	Dublin	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Black, J. Ransom . .	Putney, Vt.	22	Keene	Oct. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 30, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.

Badger, Henry E. . .	Peterborough	18	Peterborough	Oct. 1, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Sept. 17,'62, Antietam, Md. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 30, '63. Wd. June 3,'64, Bethesda Church, Va. App. Sergt. Wd. sev. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. 2d Lt. Co. C, June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Brackett, Jackson . .	Sharon	23	Sharon	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Disch. disab. Nov. 6, '62, Washington, D. C.	
Burcham, William J. .	S. Wilbraham, Mass.	22	Westmoreland	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 28, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.	
Butler, Roswell . . .	Chesterfield	39	Chesterfield	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 16, '62, New Berne, N. C.	
Barker, Charles E. . .	Hancock	20	Hancock	" 3, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61. Reduced to ranks Feb. 20, '62. Drowned Aug. 13, '62, foundering steamer "West Point," Potomac River.	
Barker Henry A. . . .	Hancock	26	Hancock	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 19, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Milford, N. H.	
Blodgett, Henry L. . .	Weston, Vt.	19	Harrisville	Nov. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64.	
Blodgett, Elliott J. . .	Weston, Vt.	20	Hancock	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Died wds. May 30, '64, Washington, D. C.	
Brown, John R. . . .	Stow, Mass.	31	Keene	Nov. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 2,'63, Milldale, Miss. Died dis. Aug. 9, '63, en route from Vicksburg, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn.	
Brown, Marshall L. . .	New Ipswich	24	Keene	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Hosp. Steward Jan. 2, '63. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 29, '63. App. Asst. Surgeon June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Allston, Mass.	
Bowler, Henry . . .	Ireland	23	Moultonborough	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Apr. 21, '64, Annapolis, Md.	
Bliss, George L. . . .	Wilbraham, Mass.	21	Portsmouth	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 2, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Brown, Nicholas . . .	Canada	18	Portsmouth	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Behny, Melchoir . . .	Myerstown, Pa.	23	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Black, Thomas . . .	England	21	Richmond	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. July 21, '64, while on furlough.	
Brown, Daniel	England	22	Allenstown	June 11, "	"	June 11, "	s.	Des. to enemy Oct. 19, '64, near Pegram House, Va.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.* *r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Basons, Joseph . . .	Canada	20	Thornton	June 14, 1864.	3 y.	June 14, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Brown, George . . .	England	24	Franconia	" 29, "	"	" 29, "	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Castone, Falis H. . .	Patagonia	21	Moultonborough	Nov. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Cheney, Clinton C. . .	Winchester	18	Keene	Oct. 14, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61. Died dis. Feb. 26, '62, Hatteras Inlet. N. C.
Christie, Thomas . . .	Canada	18	Swanzey	" 31, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Disch. Dec. 14, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Clement, Benjamin F. .	Knox, Me.	42	Keene	Nov. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 6, '63, Alexandria, Va.
Crossfield, William K. .	Peterborough	28	Keene	Oct. 31, "	"	" " "	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Nov. 28, '61; 2d Lt. Apr. 23, '62; Capt. Co. C, Oct. 16, '62. Killed July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.
Cram, David A. . . .	West Wilton	18	Peterborough	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Curtin, Patrick H. . .	Troy, N. Y.	18	Westmoreland	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Tr. to 22d Co. 2d Batt'l. I. C. May 2, '63; to Co. C, 6th V. R. C. App. Prin. Musc. Disch. Nov. 18, '65, Camp Chase, O. P. O. ad., St. Louis, Mo.
Cole, Lucius	Maine	37	Exeter	Aug. 11, 1863.	"	Aug. 11, 1863.	s.	Disch. May 12, '65, Concord, N. H.
Church, John C. F. . .	Jonesport, Me.	18	Francestown	Dec. 30, "	"	Dec. 30, "	v.	Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.

Connor, James . . .	Ireland	21	Hanover	Dec. 30, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass.	
Cork, John	Bohemia	21	Hanover	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Sent to regt. July 2, '64, from Finlay G. H. Washington, D. C. N. f. r. A. G. O.	
Cormany, Jeremiah . .	Lebanon Co., Pa.	25	Portsmouth	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Cranford, Samuel . .	Patterson, N. J.	22	Barnstead	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Jan. 31, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Code, Robert	Ireland	18	Alton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Died dis. Mch. 26, '65, North Adams, Mass.	
Cohn, Abraham . . .	Prussia	31	Campton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Maj. Mch. 28, '64. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. 1st Lt. Co. C, Mch. 1, '65; Adjt. Mch. 15, '65. Not must. Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out as 1st. Lt. July 17, '65.	
Coil, William								See William Kogel.	
Campbell, Henry . . .	Ireland	30	Henniker	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 7, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Cotter, William . . .	Ireland	23	Hinsdale	" 9, "	"	" 9, "	v.	Wd. June 21, '64, Petersburg, Va.; July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. Oct. 15, '66, to date June 14, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Clark, Edgar	New York	18	Dorchester	" 17, "	"	" 17, "	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Clark, Theron G. . . .	New Hampshire	19	Hanover	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Tr. to 2d Co., 2d Battl. V. R. C. Disch. Nov. 21, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Carter, John	Canada	19	Canaan	June 29, "	"	June 29, "	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Derby, Nathan M. . .	Dublin	19	Dublin	Dec. 3, 1861.	"	Dec. 7, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab Oct. 20, '62.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r, v.—Representative Recruit. s.—Volunteer. d.—Drafted s.—Substitute.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Dodwell, James . . .	Granby, Conn.	19	Jaffrey	Nov. 11, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled Mch. 9, '65. Disch. May 19, '65, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Dunklee, Myron J. . .	Amherst	18	Hancock	Oct. 7, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 20, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Devine, John	East Indies	20	Franconia	June 8, 1864.	"	June 8, 1864.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Daniels, Charles J. . .	New Hampshire	21	Hanover	Jan. 4, "	"	Jan. 4, "	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Eastland, Charles E. .	New York city	18	Dublin	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in from N. Y. city Dec. 24, '63. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Elwell, Francis N. . .	Maine	21	Moultonborough	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Disch. disab. June 12, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Envas, Charles . . .	England	21	Springfield	June 8, 1864.	"	June 8, 1864.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Elwin, James	England	26	Brookline	" 9, "	"	" 9, "	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Evans, Walter H. . .	Milan	23	Milan	Dec. 21, 1863.	"	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Corp.; Sergt. May 15, '65. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. 1st Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Milan, N. H.

Edwards, John . . .	Dublin, Ireland	23	Newington	Mch. 17, 1865.	3 y.	Mch. 17, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Farrar, F. Merrill . .	Marlborough	19	Marlborough	Oct. 9, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 20, '62, Washington, D. C. Died Dec. 31, '71, Keene, N. H.
Fay, Warren D. . . .	Walpole	20	Walpole	Nov. " "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 16, '62, on board steamer "Louisiana," Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Farnum, Cyrus H. . .	Peterborough	21	Peterborough	Sept. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 28, '61. Died dis. Aug. 17, '63, Covington, Ky.
Farwell, Lucius H. . .	Hancock	24	Peterborough	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 29, '62, on board hospital boat, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Fiske, Harry F. . . .	Chesterfield	21	Chesterfield	Oct. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 25, '62, Newport News, Va. P.O. ad., Springfield, Mass.
Flinn, William . . .	Hartford, Conn.	33	Walpole	Nov. 6, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Flint, Henry	Keene	25	Keene	Oct. 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Died dis. Oct. 15, '62, Georgetown, D. C.
Freeman, Henry . . .	Denmark	27	Stewartstown	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Flood, John	New Brunswick	23	Columbia	June 7, "	"	June 7, "	s.	Des. June 23, '64.
Friday, Mitchell . . .	Canada	21	Lyme	Dec. 9, 1863.	"	Dec. 9, 1863.	v.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 23, '64. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 2, '65, Manchester, N. H.
Gray, Frank L. . . .	Hancock	24	Hancock	Oct. 8, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in from Bennington Feb. 11, '64. App. 2d Lt. Apr. 20, '64. Not. must. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. disab. as 1st Sergt. Dec. 25, '64, near Hancock Station, Va. P. O. ad., Manchester, N. H.
Gerloff, Frederick . .	Berks Co., Pa.	30	Strafford	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Grover, Charles . . .	Maine	21	Unity	Dec. 17, 1863.	"	Dec. 17, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 14, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY E, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Griffin, Michael . . .	Ireland	30	Hinsdale	June 2, 1864.	3 y.	June 2, 1864.	s.	Des. June 23, '64.
Hanscom, Theodore .	Charlestown, Mass.	30	Jaffrey	Oct. 12, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61; Sergt. July 1, '62; 2d Lt. Co. H, Nov. 4, '62; 1st Lt. July 2, '63; Capt. Co. K, Nov. 2, '63. Disch. disab. to date Nov. 1, '64. P. O. ad., Glenwood, Mass.
Henderson, Eugene . .	Albany, N. Y.	19	Walpole	Nov. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. Wd. July 20, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. July 1, '65 Must. out July 17, '65.
Higgins, Sydney B. . .	Chesterfield	20	Chesterfield	Oct. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61; Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 24, '63. Wd. sev. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. App. 1st Sergt. Jan, 1, '65; 1st Lt. Mch. 6, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Houghton, John L. . .	Walpole	21	Walpole	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61. Disch. disab. Aug. 9, '62, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Walpole, N. H.
Howe, Allison G. . . .	Peterborough	22	Peterborough	Sept. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 24, '62, Newport News, Va.
Hadley, George W. . .	Hancock	20	Peterborough	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died dis. March 31, '63, Newport News, Va.
Hildreth, John W. . .	Chesterfield	25	Chesterfield	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 29, '62, Antietam, Md.

Hadley, Osgood T. . .	Nashua	24	Peterborough	Oct.	9, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 30, '63. App. Sergt. Must. out July 17, '65, Boston, Mass.
Hildreth, George L. . .	Chesterfield	22	Chesterfield	Nov.	18, "	"	Dec. 7, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. July 14, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C. P. O. ad., Chesterfield, N. H.
Hooper, John B. . . .	Alstead	18	Walpole	Oct.	26, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Disch. disab. June 21, '65, Baltimore, Md. P. O. ad., Unity, N. H.
Hooper, Lewis . . .	Walpole	45	Walpole	"	24, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. App. Corp. Killed May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
Heald, Alvah	Temple	19	Temple	"	28, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Jan. 1, '64. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. Sergt. Mch. 14, '65; 1st Sergt. May 1, '65; 2d Lt. Co. A, June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Leominster, Mass.
Heald, Alfred	Temple	21	Temple	Aug.	23, 1862.	"	Sept. 26, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va.
Hoyt, Peter	New York	39	Concord	Nov.	17, 1863.	"	Nov. 17, 1863.	v.	Tr. to Co. A, 18th V. R. C., May 15, '65. Disch. July 18, '65, Washington, D. C.
Holmes, John	Whitehall, N. Y.	18	Portsmouth	Jan.	2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Wd. June 16, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. May 12, '65, Concord, N. H.
Hartshorn, Samuel P. .	Manchester	19	Kingston	"	5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	App. Musc. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Jones, Mich.
Jones, Henry A. . . .	Roxbury, Mass.	18	Mason	Oct.	2, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Re-enl. and must. in from Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 25, '63. Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Jones, John	England	19	Groton	Dec.	30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. July 11, '64, from McDougall G. H., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
Jordan, Richard O. . .	Freeport, Me.	18	Tamworth	Jan.	2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Disch. July 20, '64, near Petersburg, Va. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass.
Johnson, Henry . . .	Germany	25	Rye	"	4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Enl. in Rebel Army. N. f. r. A. G. O.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Johnson, William . .	New Bedford, Mass.	21	Lee	Jan. 5, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Keyes, David R. . . .	Putney, Vt.	26	Putney, Vt.	Sept. 30, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 17, '63, Baltimore, Md.
Kidder, John F. . . .	Winchester	21	Jaffrey	Oct. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Nov. 6, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Kingsbury, Edward A. .	Surry	22	Surry	Nov. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 29, '63. Served in Co. H, 1st N. H. H. Art. P. O. address, Acworth, N. H.
Kingsbury, Elisha A. .	Alstead	23	Jaffrey	Oct. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. July 18, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Knight, Samuel G. . .	Hancock	37	Nelson	Aug. 18, 1862.	"	Sept. 18, 1862.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. Died July 9, '78, Harrisville, N. H.
Kogel, William . . .	Ireland	21	Richmond	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. to enemy Oct. 19, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Keating, William . . .	New York	28	Barrington	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Mch. 22, '64, en route from Camp Nelson, Ky., to Annapolis, Md.
Kleingan, Charles . .	Germany	40	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. July 19, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
King, George	New York	20	Stewartstown	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Kent, Calvin	Boxford, Mass.	23	Newbury	Oct. 1, "	"	Oct. 1, "	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Kirwan, Peter	Ireland	21	Littleton	Dec. 9, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 9, 1863.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. App. Corp. May 15, '65. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Lakeman, Henry C. .	Peterborough	18	Peterborough	Oct. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to 75th Co., 2d Battl. I. C., May 13, '63. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex.
Law, John W.	Manchester	25	Derry	May 17, 1864.	"	May 17, 1864.	s.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Leonard, Martin . . .	Montreal, Can.	21	Sandwich	" 19, "	"	" 19, "	s.	Wd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Des. to enemy Oct. 15, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Limo, Joaquim . . .	Canada	22	Littleton	Dec. 9, 1863.	"	Dec. 9, 1863.	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 28, '65, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Levie, Victor	Canada	26	Errol	June 21, 1864.	"	June 21, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Marsh, George W. . .	Keene	25	Keene	Nov. 16, 1861.		Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Drowned Aug. 13, '62, foundering steamer "West Point," Potomac river.
McDonald, Henry . .	Palermo, Me.	36	Sullivan	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
McMaster, Isaac P. . .	Strafford, Vt.	32	Keene	Oct. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 28, '61. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Monks, John H. . . .	Northampton, Mass.	20	Dublin	Nov. 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Murphy, Albert L. . .	Greenfield	19	Hancock	Oct. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Greenfield Dec. 27, '63. App. Corp. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Disch. disab. Sept. 29, '64, Washington, D. C.
Merrill, Amos B. . . .	Westfield, Mass.	18	Portsmouth	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Disch. Sept. 9, '67, to date July 17, '65, Boston, Mass.
McLane, Alexander . .	Salisbury, Md.	22	Portsmouth	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Disch. May 20, '65, Lexington, Ky.
Myers, Thomas . . .	Ireland	21	Rye	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Feb. 1, '64.
Moran, Thomas . . .	Ireland	20	Stewartstown	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Miller, Alexander . .	Canada	21	Wentworth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. June 24, '65, Washington, D. C.
Murray, Thomas . . .	Ireland	24	Barnstead	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.

COMPANY E, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
McNulty, John . . .	Ireland	20	Newton	June 2, 1864.	3 y.	June 2, 1864.	s.	Des. Oct. 15, '64, near Pegram House, Va. Gd. from. des. M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent without leave since July 4, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Murphy, Daniel . . .	Ireland	39	Chesterfield	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Martin, Leonard . . .								See Martin Leonard.
Mills, George	Canada	19	Claremont	July 15, "	"	July 15, "	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
McDonnell, John . . .	Ireland	25	Northumberland	June 28, "	"	June 28, "	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Nutting, Almond F. . .	Winchendon, Mass.	19	Rindge	Oct. 12, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Jan. 21, '63, Alexandria, Va.
Nutting, Romanzo L. .	Mason	23	Mason	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61. Disch. disab. Dec. 30, '62, Washington, D. C.
Nutting, Willis A. . .	Mason	23	Hancock	Sept. 24, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Osborne, Leslie K. . .	Westmoreland	23	Westmoreland	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. address, Alstead, N. H.
Osgood, Hial A. . . .	New Hampshire	44	Wentworth	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Dec. 2, '64, while on furlough.
Pike, Charles W. . . .	Winchendon, Mass.	21	Marlborough	Oct. 7, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Musc. Nov. 28, '61. Ranked as Priv. Jan. 1, '62. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.

Ordway, Nathaniel P. .	New Hampshire	22	Milan	Dec. 21, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Tr. to 168th Co., 2d Battl. V. R. C.; to 159th Co., 2d Battl. V. R. C., Sept. 3, '65. Disch. Dec. 11, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. H. P. O. address, Greenland, N. H.	
Page, David D. . . .	Hooksett	20	Peterborough	Oct. 5, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 4, '63, Philadelphia, Pa. Served in Co. H, 1st N. H. Cav.	
Putnam, William H. H.	Grafton, Vt.	21	Saxton's River, Vt.	" 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 27, '62, near Falmouth, Va.	
Perry, Alfred	Dublin	18	Peterborough	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died wds. Jan. 27, '63, Washington, D. C.	
Perry, Allen T. . . .	Dublin	20	Peterborough	Sept. 24, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 5, '63, Washington, D. C.	
Payson, Charles H. . .	Boston, Mass.	37	Portsmouth	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Tr. to Co. C, 11th V. R. C., Jan. 20, '65. Disch. Aug. 1, '65, Providence, R. I. P. O. address, Northfield, N. H.	
Papineau, Francis . .	Canada	30	Littleton	" 9, "	"	" 9, "	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Perris, Andrew . . .	Montreal, Can.	29	Wolfeborough	Mch. 21, 1865.	"	Mch. 21, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Randall, Charles E. . .	Berwick, Me.	19	Nelson	Oct. 29, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. K, March 1, '62. Disch. disab. Nov. 11, '62.	
Read, Henry P. . . .	Swanzey	39	Swanzey	" 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to 126th Co., 2d Battl. I. C. March 15, '64. Disch. disab. Apr. 26, '64, Camp Dennison, O. P. O. address, Winchester, N. H.	
Ritchie, Henry. . . .	Jaffrey	24	Jaffrey	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Feb. 11, '64. Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.	
Rockwood, Samuel . .	Fitzwilliam	45	Swanzey	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 28, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Swanzey, N. H.	
Russell, James W. . .	Rindge	21	Rindge	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Feb. 11, '64. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Keene, N. H.	

COMPANY E, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*, *v.*, *s.*, *d.*—Representative Recruit. Volunteer. Substitute. Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Rogers, John	St. John, N. B.	20	Portsmouth	July 29, 1864.	3 y.	July 29, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Safford, Norman D. . .	Chesterfield	21	Chesterfield	Oct. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 6, '62, Georgetown, D. C. Served in Co. E, 18th N. H. V. P. O. address, Winchester, N. H.
Sawtell, Solomon N. . .	Rindge	39	Peterborough	Nov. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Oct. 2, '63, Louisville, Ky.
Sebastian, Edward P. .	Marlborough	20	Swanzey	Oct. 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 12, '62, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. I, 18th N. H. V.
Sheldon, Charles M. . .	Hancock	19	Hancock	" 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. address, Hancock, N. H.
Stevens, John	Townsend, Mass.	19	Nelson	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V.
Smith, Jonathan . . .	Peterborough	19	Peterborough	Nov. 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 20, '62, Baltimore, Md. Served in Co. E, 1st N. H. Cav. P. O. address, Clinton, Mass.
Smith, James H. . . .	Orange, Mass.	20	Keene	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 28, '63. P. O. address, Keene, N. H.
Smith, Monroe A. . .	Dublin	21	Peterborough	Oct. 3, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 28, '61; Sergt. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Saladal, Leon	Manilla, Luzon Isl.	25	North Hampton	Dec. 15, 1863.	"	Dec. 15, 1863.	v.	Wd. Aug. 2, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from. Co. E. 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. March 3, '66, David's Isl., N. Y. H.

Smith, John S.	Peterborough	23	Peterborough	Oct. 14, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st. Sergt. July 1, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. 2d Lt. Nov. 1, '62; Adj. Mch. 20, '63. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Disch. Mch. 2, '65. P. O. address, Chicago, Ill.	
Smith, George H. . . .	Alstead	26	Marlborough	Nov. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Tr. to Co. I, 1st l. C. (subsequently 39th Co., 2d Battl. I. C.); Sept. 30, '63, to 227th Co., 1st Battl. V. R. C. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Harrisville, N. H.	
Stewart, William . . .	New York city	21	Portsmouth	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 31, '64.	
Spencer, John	Scotland	28	Holderness	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Tr. to Co. B, 18th V. R. C., June 28, '65. Disch. July 19, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Sailes, Reuben	Canada	18	Bethlehem	July 16, "	"	July 16, "	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Sherry, Joseph . . .	Ireland	22	Canaan	" 1, "	"	" 1, "	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Sullivan, John	Cork, Ireland	29	Freedom	Dec. 21, 1863.	"	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Temple, George H. . .	Gilsum	25	Gilsum	Oct. 17, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64.	
Tenney, Henry A. . .	Lempster	18	Hillsborough	Nov. 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Sept. 9, '62, Newport News, Va.	
Tilden, George	Fitchburg, Mass.	22	Marlborough	Sept. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 28, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C. P. O. ad., Marlborough, N. H.	
Towne, Hosea	Stoddard	35	Keene	Oct. " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 28, '61. Must. out as Pvt. Nov. 28, '64. P. O. address, Marlow, N. H.	
Taylor, Joseph C. . . .	Connecticut	20	Littleton	" 28, 1863.	"	Oct. 28, 1863.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Taylor, William E. . .	Pepperell, Mass.	21	Hill	Mch. 12, 1864.	"	Mch. 12, 1864.	v.	Wd. July 26, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Triggs, Benjamin . . .	England	28	Littleton	Dec. 15, 1863.	"	Dec. 15, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Thurston, Frank . . .	Concord	18	Peterborough	Dec. 26, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 26, 1863.	v.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Stoddard, N. H.
Verder, Albert S. . . .	Peterborough	30	Jaffrey	Oct. 9, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Wd. sev. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Disch. disab. March 16, '63, Concord, N. H.
Vincent, George L. . . .	New Hampshire	21	Milan	Dec. 21, 1863.	"	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 26, '64, No. Anna River, Va. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 16, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Berlin Falls, N. H.
Wallace, William H. .	Peterborough	20	Peterborough	Oct. 11, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Sept. 15, '63, Memphis, Tenn.
Warren, George W. . .	Peterborough	18	Peterborough	Nov. " "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 2, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Webber, John P. . . .	Peterborough	18	Peterborough	Sept. 25, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Wagoner. Re-enl. and must. in Feb. 15, '64. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. to 33d Co., 2d Batt'l. V. R. C. May 1, '65. Disch. Sept. 4, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Norwalk, Conn.
Weymouth, George . .	Walpole	32	Walpole	Nov. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 5, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wheeler, Christopher M.	Peterborough	22	Peterborough	Oct. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 20, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

White, Martin	Peterborough	21	Peterborough	Oct. 15, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt.; 1st Lt. Co. C, Nov. 2, '63; Commission returned. Re-enl. and must. into Co. E, Dec. 24, '63. Wd. May 16,'64, Spottsylvania,Va. Disch. as Sergt. July 22, '65, Concord, N. H.
White, Thomas L. . .	Marlborough	25	Marlborough	Nov. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Feb. 20, '62. Tr. to Co. K, 22d V. R. C., April 28, '64. Disch. Dec. 1, '64, Indianapolis, Ind. Tm. ex. Died June 18, '67, Marlborough, N. H. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V.
Wood, Wright	Richmond	28	Richmond	Sept. 28, 1863.	"	Sept. 28, 1863.	d.	Disch. May 5, '65, Concord, N. H.
Williams, John A. . .	Portland, Me.	24	Effingham	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Portland, Me.
Williams, George W. .	Long Island, N. Y.	24	Portsmouth	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Jan. 31, '64.
Walker, William N. . .	Morristown, Vt.	18	Peterborough	Dec. 28, 1863.	"	Dec. 28, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 3, '65, Washington, D. C.
Walsh Patrick	Ireland	21	Nashua	" 22, "	"	" 22, "	v.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Webb, William	England	18	Thornton	June 14, 1864.	"	June 14, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. E, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App, Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Name.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Starkweather, George C.		22	Keene	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Resigned Jan. 29, '62.
Jones, Josiah N. . . .								See Company D.
Carlton, Thomas J. . .								See Company B.
Pinkham, John H. . .								See Company H.
1st Lieutenants.								
Combs, Amos D. . , .	Winchester	40	Swanzey.	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Capt. Apr. 29, '62. Resigned Aug. 1, '62. Served in Co. C, 14th N. H. V.
Upton, George E. . .								See Company G.
2d Lieutenants.								
Adams, John L. . . .	Alstead	22	Alstead	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Lt. Apr. 29, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Mch. 14, '63.
Dustin, Isaiah A. . . .								See Company G.
Chesley, Charles C. . .								See Company I.
1st Sergeant.								
Stover, Archibald H. .	Rockland, Me.	29	Haverhill	Sept. 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Reduced to Sergt. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Sergeants.								
Clark, Charles L. . . .	Marlborough	22	Keene	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Marlborough Jan. 4, '64. App. 1st Sergt. Mch. 1, '64; 1st Lt. Mch. 2, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Marlborough, N. H.

Darling, Lowell W. . .	Swanzey	31	Swanzey	Nov. 4, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 18, '62, Washington, D. C.	
Priest, John H. . . .	Lexington, Mass.	39	Marlborough	Sept. 19, "	"	" " " "	v.	Reduced to ranks at his own request Jan. 14, '64. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Waterville, Mass.	
Russell, William A. . .	Marlborough	36	Marlborough	Nov. 4, "	"	" " " "	v.	Disch. disab. as Pvt. Nov. 5, '62, Washington, D. C. Died Sept. 6, '78, Keene, N. H.	
Corporals.									
Breed, John A. . . .	Brattleborough, Vt.	38	Swanzey	Oct. 1, "	"	" " " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. App. Wagoner. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Chesterfield, N. H.	
Dickinson, Aaron . .	Swanzey	40	Swanzey	" 30, "	"	" " " "	v.	Reduced to ranks Feb. 21, '62. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Killed June 9, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.	
Haskell, Ezekiel . . .	Troy	40	Troy	" 1, "	"	" " " "	v.	Tr. to Co. G, 7th I. C., Dec. 19, '63. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex. Served in Co. I, 3d N. H. V.	
Metcalf, Salmon G. . .	Washington	25	Keene	" 12, "	"	" " " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 27, '62, Providence, R. I.	
Pierce, Samuel G. . .	Alstead	36	Alstead	" 14, "	"	" " " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 12, '62, on board steamer "Louisiana," en route from Hampton Roads to Hatteras Inlet, N. C.	
Stanley, Cyrus W. . .	Swanzey	33	Swanzey	Nov. 10, "	"	" " " "	v.	Wd. sev. July 25, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. Dec. 1, '64 to date Nov. 27, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., W. Swanzey, N. H.	
Thompson, Samuel M. .	Lyman	25	Richmond	Oct. 12, "	"	" " " "	v.	App. Sergt. July 1, '62; 1st Sergt. Sept. 1, '62; 2d Lt. Feb. 3, '63. Disch. to date Apr. 29, '63. Served in Co. I, 3d N. H. V. P. O. ad., Dexterville, Wis.	
Hill, Silas W.		36	Keene	Nov. 18, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Tr. to Co. C, 21st I. C., Sept. 17, '63. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, N. Y. city.	

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*, *v.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Musicians.								
Coburn, Prescott D. . .	Chesterfield	45	Swanzey	Oct. 10, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Prin. Musc. Mch. 4, '62. Returned to Co. F as Musc. Disch. disab. Aug. 11, '62, New Berne, N. C. P. O. ad., Winchester, N. H.
Currier, John	Langdon	45	Langdon	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Prin. Musc. Nov. 30, '61. Disch. Nov. 24, '62. Died August 27, '83, Langdon, N. H.
Getchell, Andrew J. .								See Company B.
Morrill, Warren . . .								See Company D.
Lewis, Charles H. . .	Allenstown	15	Grantham	Feb. 9, 1864.	"	Feb. 9, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Clement, Charles E. . .	Bath	15	Barnstead	Jan. 16, "	"	Jan. 16, "	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua, N. H.
Wagoner.								
Read, Daniel H. . . .	Fitzwilliam	22	Fitzwilliam	Oct. 11, 1861.	"	Dec. 3, 1861.	v.	Disch. Oct. 11, '64, Pleasant Valley, Md. Tm. ex.
Privates.								
Adams, John L. . . .	Rockingham, Vt.	21	Langdon	Nov. 7, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 31, '63, Alexandria, Va. Served in Co. B, 14th N. H. V. P. O. ad., Charlestown, N. H.
Allen, Warren F. . . .		23	Jaffrey	Oct. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. H, 19th V. R. C., Mch. 23, '64. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Elmira, N. Y. Tm. ex.
Applin, Philo	Swanzey	42	Swanzey	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. April 30, '63, Richmond, Ky.

Amidon, John	Troy	44	Troy	Oct. 5, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Jan. 15, '62, on board steamer "Louisiana," Hatteras Inlet, N. C.	
Amidon, Henry J. . .	Fitzwilliam	18	Troy	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 13, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. Died July 27, '67, Troy, N. H.	
Allen, John	Illinois	21	Pelham	Sept. 2, 1863.	"	Sept. 2, 1863.	s.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent without leave since June 14, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.	
Bailey, Calvin	Bradford	44	Jaffrey	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 16, '62, Washington, D. C. Died Jan. 15, '88, Peterborough, N. H.	
Barney, Horace . . .	Randolph, Vt.	23	Randolph, Vt.	Sept. 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 1, '62, Annapolis, Md.	
Buffum, Esek N. . . .	Richmond	23	Richmond	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Died Oct. 8, '62, Annapolis, Md.	
Burns, Thomas . . .	Ireland	32	Swanzey	" 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.	
Barber, William A. . .	Richmond	18	Concord	Aug. 11, 1862.	"	Aug. 18, 1862.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va.	
Butler, John, 1st . . .	Ireland	21	Moultonborough	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Barrett, William . . .	Ireland	27	Raymond	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 26, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Babb, John P. alias George Jackson	Barrington	23	Wolfeborough	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Killed May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.	
Brown, John	Scotland	21	Centre Harbor	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Brown, Benjamin F. .	New York	21	Tuftonborough	May 18, 1864.	"	May 18, 1864.	s.	Des. Nov. 3, '64, Petersburg, Va.	
Brown, John	Ireland	21	Gilsum	June 8, "	"	June 8, "	s.	Disch. June 24, '65, Fairfax Seminary Gen. Hosp., Va.	
Brown, William . . .	Ireland	21	Kensington	Dec. 14, 1863.	"	Dec. 14, 1863.	v.	App. Corp. Sept. 1, '64. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exchanged. Returned to duty May 1, '65. Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Barnes, James H. . .	West Farnham, Can.	18	Sullivan	" 15, "	"	" 15, "	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester, N. H.	

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Boyden, George W. . .	Industry, Me.	30	Concord	Aug. 19, 1863.	3 y.	Aug. 19, 1863.	d.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Oct. 28, '89, E. Dallas, Texas. Served in Co. B, 2d N. H. V.
Brady, William . . .	Ireland	26	Holderness	Jan. 10, 1865.	"	Jan. 10, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Butler, John, 2d . . .	Canada	33	Langdon	June 24, 1864.	"	June 24, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Bouchee, Edward. . .	Canada	19	Bartlett	Jan. 26, "	"	Jan. 26, "	v.	Wd. sev. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Cammell, John . . .	Montreal, Can.	32	Orford	Nov. 2, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. Aug. 2, '62, Newport News, Va.
Campbell, Charles . .	Williamstown, Vt.	44	Keene	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 2, '63, Newark, N. J. Died Dec. 8, '80, Putney, Vt.
Carroll, Thomas . . .	Queen's Co. Ireland	48	Keene	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Alexandria, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. disab. Jan. 17, '63, Alexandria, Va.
Church, John L. . . .	Richmond	42	Keene	" 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 31, '63, Nicholasville, Ky.
Cosgrove, Robert . . .	Manchester, Eng.	42	Troy	" 14, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 30, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Jan. 5, '63, Alexandria, Va. Served in Co. F., 3d Battl., 15th U. S. Inf. (subsequently 33d Inf.). P. O. ad., Nat. Military Home, Ohio.
Crawford, Robert H. .	England	25	Swanzey	Nov. 28, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 7, '63, Alexandria, Va.

Cross, Joseph	Swanzey	37	Swanzey	Oct. 1, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Died Jan. '65, Florence, S. C.
Cummings, Amos E. .	Swanzey	23	Swanzey	" 16, "	"	" 2, "	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. July 22, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. 1st Sergt. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Richmond, N. H.
Corey, Abram	Canada	22	Fitzwilliam	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Furloughed from Lovell Gen. Hosp., Portsmouth Grove, R. I., June 5, '64. Failed to return. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Clarke, Charles . . .	New Jersey	24	Goshen	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Collins, William . . .	Ireland	23	Marlborough	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died Dec. 12, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Collins, George . . .	England	23	Danbury	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.; June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. to 96th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C, Apr. 19, '65. Disch. Nov. 20, '65, Baltimore, Md.
Cosgrove, Patrick . .	England	22	Litchfield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Apr. 23, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Connell, Thomas . . .	New York	28	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. June 2, '64, from Carver Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., to N. Y. city. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Cox, Thomas E. . . .	New York	39	Wentworth	Sept. 10, 1864.	"	Sept. 10, 1864.	s.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent on detached service, Concord, N. H. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Christenson, Jacob . .	Norway	21	Canaan	July 5, "	"	July 5, "	s.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Stark, Ill.
Clarey, Michael . . .	Ireland	25	Holderness	Jan. 11, 1865.	"	Jan. 11, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Derby, George W. . .	Troy	22	Troy	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. February 21, '62; Sergt. Drowned Aug. 13, '62, foundering steamer "West Point," Potomac River.

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
ıglass, Samuel E. .	Putney, Vt.	18	Keene	Oct. 14, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 19, '62, Georgetown, D. C.
Downer, Harry W. . .	Newbury, Vt.	41	Alstead	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Dorety, John C. . . .	Ireland	24	Durham	Dec. 29, 1863.	"	Dec. 29, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Davis, George	Pennsylvania	24	Swanzey	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Dec. 16, '64, while on furlough.
Donley, James	Ireland	22	Salem	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. March 21, '64, Harrisburg, Pa.
Demary, James L., Jr. .								See Company H.
Demore, Anthony . .								See Company H.
Dooley, Thomas . . .	Scotland	18	Gilmanton	Aug. 26, 1864.	"	Aug 26, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Dwyer, Bryan	Nova Scotia	22	Littleton	Jan. 10, 1865.	"	Jan. 10, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Field, Charles	Leverett, Mass.	23	Marlborough	Sept. 19, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. Mch. 26, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Fisk, Daniel M. . . .	Wallingford, Vt.	18	Troy	Oct. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.
Fisk, Asa B.	Wallingford, Vt.	23	Troy	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 5, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Farnum, Oscar W. . .	Chelsea, Vt.	25	Marlborough	Nov. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Tr. to I. C. July 1, '63. Assigned to Co. A, 3d Regt., I. C. Disch. Nov. 30, '64, to date Nov. 27, '64, Hartford, Conn. Tm. ex. Died Apr. 22, '68, Marlborough, N. H.

Farnum, Henry A. . .	Dublin	18	Keene	Sept. 25, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Released Mch. 1, '65. Disch. May 20, '65, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Norwood Park, Ill.
Farnum, George V. R. .	Chelsea, Vt.	44	Marlborough	" 8, 1862.	"	Sept. 15, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 26, '64, near Hancock Station, Va. Died July 3, '71, Marlborough, N. H.
Farrell, James	Boston, Mass.	22	Chester	Nov. 19, 1863.	"	Nov. 21, 1863.	v.	Des. Dec. 23, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Ford, Peter	England	27	Haverhill	Dec. 16, "	"	Dec. 16, "	v.	Tr. to 112th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C., Nov. 3, '64. Des. Nov. 14, '64, Alexandria, Va.
Farnum, John M. . .	Dublin	31	Chesterfield	" 29, "	"	" 29, "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 12, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Wichita, Kan.
Frees, Henry	New Jersey	23	Hanover	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 12, '64, Washington, D. C.
Farrell, Michael . . .	Ireland	22	Swanzey	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Wounded July 2, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. Oct. 17, '65, N. Y. city.
Flanders, Jesse . . .	Plaistow	44	Kingston	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Disch. disab. June 22, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Newton, N. H.
Farran, Peter	Canada	21	Wolfeborough	" 27, "	"	" 27, "	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Gage, William	Montreal, Can.	38	Keene	Nov. 30, 1861.	"	Dec. 3, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in from Surry Jan. 4, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Gates, Everett F. . . .	Marlborough	18	Marlborough	Oct. 7, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Died dis. Aug. 30, '63, Nicholasville, Ky.
Goodwin, George W. .	Charlestown	31	Langdon	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Walpole, N. H.
Griggs, Almaron . . .	Bolton, N. Y.	45	Langdon	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 13, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gleason, Lorenzo . . .	Alstead	21	Alstead	Nov. 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 31, '63, Portsmouth, R. I.

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Gleason, Francis . . .	Glover, Vt.	25	Alstead	Nov. 6, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in from Langdon Jan. 4, '64. App. Sergt. Wd. June 18, '64; Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Gordon, Joseph . . .	Canada	33	Lyme	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Garner, William . . .	Fredericksburg, Va.	37	Ossipee	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Gibson, William . . .	Canada	20	Colebrook	June 4, 1864.	"	June 4, 1864.	s.	Des. July 8, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Gibson, Israel G. . . .								See Company K.
Gero, Henry	Ireland	21	Landaff	Dec. 8, 1863.	"	Dec. 8, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Houlighan, James . .		28	Winchester	Oct. 30, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Oct. 17, '62, Newark, N. J.
Hardy, Lyman B. . .	Acworth	20	Acworth	Nov. 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in February 11, '64. App. Corp. Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Disch. July 17, '65. P. O. ad., May, Mich.
Hayes, John	Ireland	23	Winchester	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Oct. 19, '62, Washington, D. C. Died Nov. 21, '71, Winchester, N. H.
Hadley, Emory . . .	Bolton, Mass.	18	Keene	Sept. 20, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Dec. 11, '62, Falmouth, Va.

Hinds, Charles J. . . .	Winchendon, Mass.	21	Walpole	Nov. 27, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. B, Feb. 1, '62. Disch. disab. Dec. 11, '62, Providence, R. I. Served in Co. G, 10th N. H. V.
Haskell, Theodore . .	Dickinson, N. Y.	31	Fitzwilliam	Oct. 11, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. Feb. 18, '65, to date Dec. 2, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Lock's Village, Mass.
Hiscock, Jesse	Cambridgeport, Ms.	40	Troy	Dec. 25, 1863.	"	" 25, 1863.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Troy, N. H.
Henley, Ludwig . . .	Switzerland	21	Wakefield	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Harrison, James . . .	New York	28	Meredith	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Died wds. May 31, '64, Alexandria, Va.
Herne, Michael . . .	Ireland	24	Moultonborough	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. October 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Disch. May 31, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hutchins, Henry H. . .	Nova Scotia	21	Unity	June 7, 1864.	"	June 7, 1864.	s.	Wd. July 5, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died dis. Feb. 16, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Hogan, Charles . . .	Ireland	20	Chichester	Dec. 25, 1863.	"	Dec. 25, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Henninger, Zephaniah .	Allenstown, Pa.	36	Exeter	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exchanged. Returned to duty May 6, '65. Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Heath, Alamando . .	Massachusetts	18	Newport	" 23, "	"	" 23, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Irish, Henry G. . . .	Milton, Vt.	34	Keene	Nov. 11, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. Feb, 25, '64, Camp Dennison, O.
Johnson, James W. . .	New Jersey	23	Goshen	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Johnson, John, 1st . ,	Sweden	20	Bristol	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Disch. May 29, '65, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, John, 2d . .	Harrisburg, Pa.	20	Northfield	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Tr. to Camp Chase, O., Oct. 24, '64, for tr. to Dept. Northwest. Not assigned to regt. Disch. Aug. 30, '65, Concord, N. H., as of Co. F., 6th N. H. V.
Jackson, George . . .								See John P. Babb.
Jackson, James . . .								See William Weir.

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Jeanbaptiste, Oudin . .	Paris, France	30	Durham	Jan. 29, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 29, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Knapp, Edwin J. . . .	Hinsdale	17	Ashuelot	Nov. 8, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Hinsdale Jan. 3, '64. Disch. disab. July 3, '65, Washington, D. C. Died Dec. 10, '82, Hinsdale, N. H.
Knapp, George O. . .	Hardwick, Mass.	29	Swanzey	Sept. 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 22, '63, Baltimore, Md.
King, John	England	24	Bristol	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Keefe, Thomas . . .	Albany, N. Y.	20	Centre Harbor	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Lawrence, Frederick C.	Fitzwilliam	21	Keene	Oct. 17, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 2, '63, Baltimore, Md. Died dis. Jan. 25, '63, Troy, N. H.
Lincoln, Hermon L. . .	Peru, Vt.	23	Richmond	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Feb. 21, '62. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Linn, Charles	Sweden	25	Stark	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. July 31, '64, while on furlough from Lincoln Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Levill, John	Ireland	20	Alton	Jan. 5, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. and died of wds. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.	
LaMarch, Lewis . . .	Canada	21	Eaton	Feb. 8, "	"	Feb. 8, "	v.	Wd. June 19, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Lincoln, Horace G. . .	Chesterfield	19	Chesterfield	July 28, "	"	July 28, "	s.	Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Chesterfield, N. H.	
Macomber, Ansel . . .	Royalston, Mass.	18	Richmond	Oct. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. July 1, '62, Newport News, Va.	
Marvin, Byron O. . . .	New Hampshire	18	Keene	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. May 1, '64, Indianapolis, Ind.	
Mason, Orin F. . . .	Sullivan	18	Keene	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in from Sullivan Jan. 1, '64. Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
McCaffrey, Patrick . .	Ireland	28	Keene	Oct. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Stratford Jan. 4, '64. Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Died wds. May 20, '64, Fredericksburg, Va.	
McClure, Cyrus G. . .	Portsmouth	25	Stoddard	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. App. 2d Lt. Jan. 4, '64. Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Discharged disab. Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Stoddard, N. H.	
Milliken, William . .	Sharon	32	Charlestown	Oct. 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 3, '62, Providence, R. I.	
Mulligan, James . . .	Ireland	27	Winchester	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Disch. disab. July 5, '65.	
Morse, Elihu L. . . .	Brookfield, Vt.	43	Fitzwilliam	Oct. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Sept. 7, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Morse, Henry H. . . .	Dublin	20	Dublin	Nov. 29, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Disch. disab. Mch. 19, '63, Concord, N. H.	
Malone, James . . .	New Brunswick	36	Westmoreland	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	" 16, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. to Camp Chase, O., Oct. 24, '64, for tr. to Dept. Northwest. Not assigned to regt. Disch. Aug. 30, '65, Concord, N. H., as of Co. F, 6th N. H. V.	

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
McGill, Samuel . . .	Ireland	22	Littleton	Dec. 16, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Mis. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
McCorchan, James . .	England	23	Moultonborough	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Murther, John . . .	Ireland	21	Tuftonborough	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Des. Aug. 6, '64, Washington, D. C.
Mitchell, John . . .	England	23	Plymouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 31, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McMahan, Daniel . .	Ireland	26	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Miller, Charles F. . .	Prussia	24	Gilford	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McIntire, James . . .	Ireland	35	Rumney	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. July 20, '65, Washington, D. C.
Marsh, Charles F.	Candia	21	Northfield	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 26, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, Edward . . .	California	20	Chichester	June 4, "	"	June 4, "	s.	Des. July 1, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Meyer, Ferdinandt . .	Norway	20	Canaan	July 5, "	"	July 5, "	s.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Marsau, Joseph . . .		21	Somersworth	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Nash, Stillman D. . .	Gilsum	19	Gilsum	Oct. 25, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 26, '63, N. Y. Harb. P. O. ad., Richmond. N. H.
Nash, Oliver L. . . .	Chesterfield	31	Swanzey	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 22, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Westport, N. H.

Nettles, William . . .	Clark's Ferry, Pa.	19	Milton	Dec. 19, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Perry, William H. . .		18	Keene	Sept. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. En'd G.H., Central Park, N.Y. city, for guard duty, June 5, '63. Sent to Park Barracks, July 29, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.	
Palmer, Herbert B. . .	Alstead	18	Alstead	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Pomroy, Benjamin . .	Swanzey	45	Swanzey	Sept. " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 18, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Pierce, Frank	Leicester, Mass.	18	Troy	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Corp. Sept. 1, '62; Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 22, '63. App. 1st Lt. Co. B, June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Pierce, Daniel	Unity	43	Acworth	Sept. 8, 1862.	"	Sept. 25, 1862.	v.	Died dis. Aug. 30, '63, Nicholasville, Ky.	
Peterson, Joseph . . .	New York city	21	Lebanon	Nov. 21, 1863.	"	Nov. 21, 1863.	v.	Des. Dec. 23, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Park, Alexander . . .	New York	21	Thornton	Dec. 3, "	"	Dec. 3, "	s.	Des. Feb. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Perkins, Charles B. . .	Elmore, Vt.	18	Fitzwilliam	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Tr. to 168th Co., 2d Battl., I. C. Jan. 19, '64. Disch. June 7, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Brattleboro, Vt.	
Porte, Francisco . . .	Spain	21	Wakefield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. Aug. 8, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Parker, Charles . . .	Canada	31	Lancaster	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. March 21, '64, near Harrisburg, Pa.	
Pottle, Samuel A. . .	Portsmouth	18	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Disch. July 10, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Roby, Joseph A. . . .		18	Troy	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Mch. 1, '63; Sergt. May 1, '63. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.	
Rice, Levi W.	Fitzwilliam	18	Fitzwilliam	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 23, '62, Newport News, Va.	
Richardson, George B. .	Keene	45	Swanzey	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.	
Robinson, George W. .	Vershire, Vt.	33	Swanzey	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. May 18, '63, Washington, D. C.	

COMPANY F, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Robbins, Daniel E.	Mason	30	Chesterfield	Sept. 29, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 3, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Rugg, Elisha	Massachusetts	32	Fitzwilliam	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	" 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Randall, John H.	New York city	19	Wolfeborough	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. May, '64, Washington, D. C. Reported May 8, '65, under President's Proclamation. Disch. May 9, '65, Concord, N. H.
Roach, Stephen	Canada	21	Hopkinton	June 4, 1864.	"	June 4, 1864.	s.	Des. Nov. 3, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Robbare, Louis	Canada	20	Acworth	Feb. 9, "	"	Feb. 9, "	v.	Wd. July 5, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Stearns, Charles F.	Springfield, Vt.	32	Keene	Nov. 6, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Dec. 2, '62, Washington, D. C.
Stevens, Daniel W.	Stoddard	18	Jaffrey	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Stoddard Jan. 4, '64. Wd. June 19, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. to Co. K, 11th V. R. C., Apr. 17, '65. Disch. July 31, '65, Albany, N. Y.
Stratton, Samuel A.	Jaffrey	32	Jaffrey	Sept. 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Tr. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63, and assigned to Co. B, 21st Regt. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Albany, N. Y. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Rindge, N. H.

Starkey, John, Jr. . .	Richmond	36	Richmond	Oct. 26, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 24, '62, Washington, D. C.
Starkey, Joseph S. . .	Troy	44	Keene	Nov. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 10, '63, David's Island, N. Y. H.
Stone, Lewis	Candia	27	Keene	" 15, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Des. July 25, '64, Concord, N. H.
Smith, John	Ireland	20	Cornish	Dec. 4, 1863.	"	" 4, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Stone, Calvin	Marlborough	44	Marlborough	" 5, 1861.	"	" 5, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. May 11, '63, Washington, D. C. Died Jan. 20,'64, Marlboro', N. H.
Streeter, John H. . .	Fitzwilliam	24	Fitzwilliam	Nov. 20, "	"	Jan. 14, 1862.	v.	App. Corp. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Disch. Jan. 13,'65. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., E. Swanzey, N. H.
Schmit, Georg	Germany	25	Haverhill	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Sone, Edward	France	40	Gilmanton	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65.
Sullivan, Thomas . .	Canada	28	Sanbornton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Apr. 8, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Smiley, William . . .	Berlin Falls	18	Plaistow	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Tr. to 118th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C. Mch 15, '65. Disch. Nov. 20, '65, Baltimore, Md.
Steele, George	Salem, N. J.	35	Jaffrey	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Stern, John	Canada	31	Candia	May 18, 1864.	"	May 18, 1864.	s.	Tr. July 30, '64, from King st. Branch 3d Div. G. H. Alexandria, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Stewart, Frederick . .	Maine	23	Hancock	June 3, "	"	June 3, "	s.	Des. July 1, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Shover, John	Canada	21	Jefferson	Sept. 30, "	"	Sept. 30, "	v.	Des. en route to Regt. Apprehended. Joined Co. H, 9th N. H. V. Tr. to Co. F. Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., to Co. F, 6th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Smith, Andrew C. . .	Canada	23	Londonderry	Dec. 15, 1863.	"	Dec. 15, 1863.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exchanged. Returned to duty May 2, '65. Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Stevens, Reuben F. . .	New Hampshire	22	Springfield	Dec. 23, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Wd. July 3, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. F, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Tolman, Lorenzo F. . .	Fitchburg, Mass.	18	Troy	" 2, 1861.	"	" 3, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Stratford Jan. 29, '64. App. Corp. Wd. June 20, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Thompson, Charles H. .		25	Portsmouth	Aug. 28, 1862.	"	Sept. 6, 1862.	v.	Des. Jan. 2, '63, Concord, N. H.
Thompson, Francis . .	Sweden	19	Jaffrey	July 14, 1864.	"	July 14, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kansas.
Thompson, Patrick . .	Ireland	22	Lempster	Aug. 25, "	"	Aug. 25, "	s.	Des. en route to regt. Apprehended Sept. 23, '64. Tr. from Co. F. 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Topp, Albert	Canada	21	Epsom	" 27, "	"	" 27, "	s.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 8, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
Viger, Arcules . . .	Canada	35	Keene	Oct. 13, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Marlborough, Dec. 22, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.
Wheeler, Gardner . .		44	Swanzey	Nov. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Wheeler, Robert A. . .		38	Troy	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Worrell, Joseph . . .		20	Winchester	" 9, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Des. Dec. 12, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Wheaton, Robert A. .	Rotterdam, N. Y.	40	Langdon	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. May 28, '63, Lancaster, Ky.

Wright, Elliott . . .	Swanzey	45	Swanzey	Oct. 15, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Oct. 12, '62, Alexandria, Va.	
Waters, Sylvanus C. .	Jaffrey	21	Fitzwilliam	Nov. 25, "	"	Jan. 14, 1862.	v.	Killed Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.	
Wilson, Thomas J. . .	Pennsylvania	23	Chester	" 19, 1863.	"	Nov. 21, 1863.	v.	Des.Dec. 23, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Weir, William alias James Jackson .	New York	19	Gilmanton	Dec. 30, "	"	Dec. 30, "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died Feb. 1, '65, Salisbury, N. C.	
West, Henry	England	30	Francestown	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Wilson, Harry	England	27	Ossipee	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Aug. 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.	
Whitcomb, Lucius . .								See Company H.	
Whittemore, Jotham .								See Company H.	
Wilson, George . . .								See Company H.	
Wilson, William 2d . .	Canada	29	Dover	Dec. 14, 1863.	"	Dec. 14, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. F, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65, Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Titicut, Mass.	

COMPANY G, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Putnam, John W. . .	Croydon	35	Croydon	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Resigned Oct. 27, '62. P. O. address, Amenia, N. Y.
Hayes, Albert W. . . .								See Company D.
Tilton, Adams K. . . .								See Company I.
Griffin, Henry J. . . .								See Company I.
1st Lieutenants.								
Comings, E. Darwin . .	Berlin, Vt.	35	Croydon	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Capt. Co. H Aug. 2, '62. Disch. disab. Oct. 31, '62. P. O. address, Croydon, N. H.
Ames, Timothy K. . .								See Field and Staff.
2d Lieutenants.								
Gardner, Cornelius Y. .	Sunapee	42	Sunapee	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Resigned May 10, '62. P. O. address, Vineland, N. J.
Emerson, Edward M. .				May 16, 1862.	"	May 16, 1862.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62.
Getchell, Sebastian L. .								See Company I.
Bemis, Moses P. . . .								See Company B.
Corporal.								
Story, Edward E. . . .								See Company B.
Musicians. . .								
Hadley, Charles L. . .	Weathersfield, Vt.	17	Claremont	Sept. 16, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 3, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky. Served in Co. A, 1st N. H. H. Arty.

Kenney, Thomas . . .	New York	16	Gilford	Feb. 10, 1864.	3 y.	Feb. 10, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Ritter, Frank S. . . .	Lowell, Mass.	16	Peterborough	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Laconia, N. H.
Wagoner.								
Richardson, Asa . . .	Pembroke	43	Newport	Oct. 10, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 2, '62, Washington, D. C.
Privates.								
Abbott, Gilman P. . .	Sutton	37	Sunapee	Sept. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 29, '62, Concord, N. H.
Angell, William D. . .	Sunapee	26	Croydon	Nov. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 28, '63. App. Corp.; Sergt. June 18, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died July 20, '65, en route to Croydon, N. H.
Adams, John F. . . .	Dover	21	Farmington	Sept. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. Disch. disab. Nov. 14, '62, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
Adams, John	Boston, Mass.	22	Lebanon	Nov. 21, 1863.	"	Nov. 21, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Anderson, John . . .	Canada	28	Landaff	June 11, 1864.	"	June 11, 1864.	s.	Des. July 1, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Antlitz, John	Germany	40	Manchester	Dec. 14, 1863.	"	Dec. 14, 1863.	v.	Wd. June, '64. Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 1, '65.
Augustin, Augustus . .	Germany	21	Keene	July 7, 1864.	"	July 7, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Abbott, Leonard I. . .	Andover, Mass.	28	Salem	Dec. 29, 1863.	"	Dec. 29, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Avery, William D. . .	Richmond, P. Q.	27	Newton	Feb. 9, 1864.	"	Feb. 9, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Bancroft, Samuel P. . .	Pepperell, Mass.	21	Nashua	Nov. 13, 1861.	"	Dec. 6, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. March 10, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Tr. to Co. A, 8th I. C., Nov. 15, '63. Disch. as Sergt. Dec. 5, '64, Chicago, Ill. Tm. ex.
Bailey, Samuel O. . .	Sunapee	33	Sunapee	Dec. 3, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Feb. 1, '64. App. Wagoner. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Jaffrey, N. H.

COMPANY G, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Ballard, Julius H. . .	Dudley, Mass.	19	Claremont	Oct. 24, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. March 15, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Barrell, Edgar A. . . .	Hartland, Vt.	24	Hartland, Vt.	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Jan. 5, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Newport, N. H.
Bodwell, Charles . . .	Andover, Mass.	20	Salem	Nov. 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Dec. 24, '64, to date Nov. 27, '64, Concord N. H. Tm. ex. P. O. address, Newton, N. H.
Buck, Hiram H. . . .	Claremont	36	Plainfield	Oct. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Nov. 25, '63, Portsmouth Grove Hospital, R. I.
Burrows, Daniel . . .	Middleton	27	Middleton	Sept. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 24, '64. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Farmington, N. H.
Brown, Nathan T. . .	Newport	28	Newport	Oct. 26, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61; Sergt. March 10, '62. Disch. to accept promotion Nov. 25, '63. Served in Navy. P. O. address, Marlow, N. H.
Brown, Ralph	Berlin, Vt.	42	Plainfield	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. June 27, '63, Milldale, Miss.
Boyd, John	England	24	Lebanon	Nov. 21, 1863.	"	" 21, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Burns, John	Ireland	18	Winchester	Dec. 31, "	"	Dec. 31, "	v.	Des. April 12, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Brown, John	Ireland	22	Whitefield	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.
Boylan, William . . .	England	32	Walpole	May 31, "	"	May 31, "	s.	Des. July 26, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Birch, Martin	Long Island, N. Y.	23	Tuftonborough	June 2, "	"	June 2, "	s.	Des. July 1, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Ballou, Charles E. . .	New Hampshire	18	Swanzey	June 6, 1864.	3 y.	June 6, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Bresland, Joseph . . .	Ireland	25	Charlestown	Dec. 10, 1863.	"	Dec. 10, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va, Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Bright, John	New Brunswick	23	Hillsborough	June 21, 1864.	"	June 21, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Chapman, Alonzo J. .	Plainfield	27	Plainfield	Oct. 1, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 22, '63. Wd. June 25, '64; Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V. P. O. address, Meriden, N. H.
Clement, Charles H. . .	Newport	20	Sunapee	Sept. 3, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. May 2, '62, Philadelphia, Pa. Served in Co. H, 14th N. H. V. P. O. address, George's Mills, N. H.
Cochran, Edward . . .	Ireland	34	Newport	Nov. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Colony, Andrew D. . .	New Durham	43	Farmington	Sept. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. July 16, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Corlis, Orlando W. . .	Bridgewater	21	Grantham	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Disch. disab. July 7, '65. P. O. address, Grantham, N. H.
Crossman, John C. . .	Unity	27	Plainfield	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Reduced to ranks for disab. March 10, '62. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. Died Feb. 1, '88, Unity, N. H.
Currier, Samuel . . .	Canterbury	39	Grantham	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61; Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 27, '63. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Grantham, N. H.
Curtis, Joseph A. C. .	New Castle	19	Farmington	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 10, '62.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Colby, James T. . . .	Wendell, now Sunapee	24	Springfield	Sept. 16, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Disch. Aug. 12, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Springfield, N. H.
Colby, John M. . . .	Warner	39	Sunapee	Nov. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Sept. 29, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Cutler, George W. . .	Boston, Mass.	22	Nashua	" 26, "	"	Dec. 6, "	v.	Disch. disab. March 4, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Clough, Eliphalet. . .	Effingham	42	Effingham	Dec. 7, "	"	" 10, "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Feb. 1, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 15, '62, Pt. Lookout, Md. P. O. address, Ossipee, N. H.
Chase, James A. . . .	Springfield	20	Springfield	Oct. 20, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Apr. 20, '63, Providence, R. I. Died Jan. 8, '86, Sunapee, N. H.
Chamberlain, Osborn .	Charlestown	23	Concord	Aug. 12, 1862.	"	Aug. 15, 1862.	v.	Died dis. Nov. 20, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Cook, Jeremiah B. . .	Milton	28	Milton	" 15, "	"	" 19, "	v.	App. Corp. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Disch. May 29, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Wolfeborough, N. H.
Connor, John	Massachusetts	22	Fitzwilliam	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 3, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Comarford, John . . .	Ireland	22	Portsmouth	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Cargill, Frank A. . . .	Connecticut	18	Swanzey	June 8, "	"	June 8, "	s.	Wd. and mis. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Gd. from mis. Must. out July 17, '65.

Cook, Thomas	Canada	22	Gilsum	Dec. 19, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Crowther, William . .	England	31	Newbury	" 21, "	"	" 21, "	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Des. June 13, '65, near Alexandria, Va.	
Creamer, Alonzo D. . .	New Brunswick	18	Stratford	July 2, 1864.	"	July 2, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Dame, Daniel	Farmington	43	Farmington	Oct. 19, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. Dec. 31, '61, Keene, N. H.	
Delano, William . . .	Boston, Mass.	26	Newport	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. Com. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Ticonderoga, N.Y.	
Dodge, Levi P.	Sunapee	22	New London	Nov. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Hospital Steward July 1, '62. Disch. disab. Dec. 31, '62, near Falmouth, Va. P. O. address, Farmington, Minn.	
Dow, Hiram	Milton, Vt.	44	Plainfield	Sept. 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. June 18, '62, New Berne, N. C. Died Oct. 24, '73, Plainfield, N. H.	
Dudley, Charles C. . .	Somersworth	31	Farmington	" 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 22, '63. App. Sergt. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. App. 1st Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Durgin, Charles E. . .	Farmington	18	Farmington	Oct. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. Disch. disab. Jan. 14, '63, Knoxville, Md.	
Dustin, Isaiah A. . . .	Hartland, Vt.	33	Derry	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Nov. 30, '61; 2d Lt. Co. F Apr. 29, '62; 1st Lt. Co. G Feb. 1, '63; Capt. Nov. 1, '63. Disch. disab. May 17, '64. P. O. address, Derry, N. H.	
Davis, Martin V. B. . .	Sutton	28	Springfield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. April 19, '62, Camden, N. C. Gd. from mis. Disch. Sept. 18, '62, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Croydon, N. H.	
Derby, Roger S. . . .	Dublin	18	Keene	Dec. 3, "	"	Dec. 7, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Feb. 26, '63, Washington, D. C.	

COMPANY G, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Downing, Alonzo . . .	Holderness	21	Farmington	Oct. 3, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Re-enl. and must. in from Milton Jan. 2, '64. Des. Feb. 29, '64. Reported May 9, '65, under President's Proclamation. Disch. May 9, '65, Concord, N. H.
Downing, Stephen . .	Holderness	33	Farmington	" 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Company D Dec. 1, '61. Re-enl. and must. in from Milton Jan. 2, '64. Des. Feb. 29, '64. Reported May 9, '65, under President's Proclamation. Disch. May 9, '65, Concord, N. H.
Dickerman, Samuel R. .	Mason	33	Nashua	Nov. 6, "	"	Dec. 6, "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Nov. 28, '62. App. Com. Sergt. Jan. 1, '64. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64. Became insane. Reduced to ranks July 1, '64. Assigned to Co. I. Capd. Last seen Sept., '64, Andersonville, Ga. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Dodwell, John	Scotland	44	Keene	Dec. 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Des. March 19, '64, Covington, Ky.
Davis, James L. . . .	Gilsum	27	Swanzey	Oct. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Sept. 10, '62, Concord, N. H.
Dore, John S.		22	Portsmouth	Aug. 26, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	App. Chaplain Nov. 1, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.
Donnelly, Thomas . .	Ireland	23	Acworth	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 30, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Dunn, Edward	Canada	22	Plaistow	May 17, 1864.	"	May 17, 1864.	s.	Des. July 4, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

Duval, Richard . . .	New York	20	Littleton	Dec. 9, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 9, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 31, '64, Tolopotomoy, Va. Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Tr. to 112th Co., 2d Battl, V. R. C. Disch. disab. Aug. 22, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Dablar, August . . .	Germany	21	Dunbarton	June 30, 1864.	"	June 30, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Dreux, Jacques . . .	France	35	Windham	Dec. 29, 1863.	"	Dec. 29, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Died Aug. 15, '65, Washington, D. C.
Emery, Horace W. . .	Milton	39	Farmington	Sept. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. Dec. 1, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Eastman, Timothy C. .	Cornish	33	Sunapee	Dec. 5, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Died dis. Mar. 24, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Emery, Timothy . . .	Milton	35	Milton	June 13, 1862.	"	Aug. 19, 1862.	v.	Died dis. July 20, '63, Milldale, Miss.
Emery, Sumner, Jr. . .	Somerset, Me.	24	North Hampton	Feb. 11, 1864.	"	Feb. 11, 1864.	v.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H.V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Foster, Benjamin D. .	Salem	18	Derry	Oct. 17, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Foster, Issachar O. . .	Salem	35	Derry	Nov. 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. June 24, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. address, Salem, N. H.
Flagg, Henry C. . . .	Westborough, Mass.	19	Keene	Dec. 3, "	"	Dec. 7, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Dec. 23, '62, Washington, D. C.
Foss, Benjamin . . .	Strafford	44	Milton	Aug. 16, 1862.	"	Aug. 19, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 3, '63, Camp Dennison, O.
Fitz Gibbons, Patrick .	Cork, Ireland	40	Portsmouth	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. March 31, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Ferguson, John . . .	Canada	19	Fitzwilliam	Aug. 25, "	"	Aug. 25, "	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
George, John A. . . .	Sunapee	27	Newport	Oct. 9, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lt. Dec. 4, '62. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. Oct. 3, '63. P. O. ad., Henniker, N. H.
Goldsmith, Orin M. . .	Ossipee	18	Ossipee	Nov. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 22, '62, Annapolis, Md.

COMPANY G, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Giles, Orren P. . . .	Shapleigh, Me.	42	Farmington	Sept. 21, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Mar. 4, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C.
Gallagher, James . . .	England	20	Lyman	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 5, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Geary, Thomas . . .	Ireland	28	Tamworth	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Wd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 26, '64, near Hancock Station, Va.
Gillen, Barney	Ireland	26	Portsmouth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. April 15, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Grimes, Nugent . . .	Ireland	23	So. New Market	May 25, "	"	May 25, "	s.	Des. Apprehended. Escaped from jail Alexandria, Va., Sept. 1, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Grant, Charles	Denmark	26	Landaff	June 11, "	"	June 11, "	s.	Tr. May 12, '65, from G. H., Beverly, N. J., to White Hall, Pa. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Gerron, John								See John Johnson.
Gordon, Francis . . .	Canada	22	Chesterfield	Dec. 10, 1863.	"	Dec. 10, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 5, '65, Cincinnati, O.
Gray, William	Ireland	21	Keene	July 25, 1864.	"	July 25, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Hamon, John	Ireland	36	Ossipee	Oct. 7, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64.
Heath, Oliver M. . . .	Danville, Vt.	21	Springfield	Nov. 6, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Died dis. Sept. 16, '62, Washington, D. C.
Hilborn, Lewis G. . .	West Minot, Me.	36	Springfield	Oct. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Nov. 15, '64, City Point, Va.

Hanscom, John W. . .	New Market	30	Middleton	Sept. 23, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.		v.	Tr. to Co. D, Dec. 1, '61. App. Corp. Apr. 24, '62; Sergt. Oct. 1, '63. Reenl. and must. in Dec. 22, '63. App. 2d Lt. Jan. 5, '64. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. Capt. June 9, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Apr. 4, '89, Middleton, N. H.
Harding, Philip . . .	Croydon	38	Croydon	Nov. 12, "	"	" " "		v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Haseltine, George W. .	Cambridgeport, Ms.	18	Springfield	Oct. 8, "	"	" " "		v.	Tr. to Co. B, 11th Me. Inf.; to Co. G. Disch. May 31, '63, Beaufort, S. C., for disab. resulting from injuries received Jan., '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died Dec. 20, '68, Springfield, N. H.
Hoben, William . . .	Ireland	44	Newport	" 18, "	"	" " "		v.	Disch. June 18, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Hopkins, Charles D. .	Sunapee	32	Sunapee	" 12, "	"	" " "		v.	Des. Aug. 11, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Hale, Dwight E. . . .	Boston, Mass.	38	Derry	Nov. 30, "	"	Dec. 9, "		v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. Feb. 9, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
Hall, Charles H. . . .	Lowell, Mass.	25	Goshen	Dec. 2, "	"	" 11, "		v.	Disch. Dec. 11, '64. Tm. ex.
Hoismer, Charles M. .		21	Warren	May 19, 1862.	"	Aug. 20, 1862.		v.	No further record in Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Hadley, William H. . .	Ludlow, Vt.	44	Concord	Aug. 12, "	"	" 26, "		v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. July 3, '63, Vicksburg, Miss.
Hayes, Hiram	Berwick, Me.	28	Portsmouth	" 26, "	"	Sept. 3, "		v.	App. Corp. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. Apr. 29, '63, Washington, D. C.
Howard, Thomas . . .	Portland, Me.	26	Plainfield	Nov. 21, 1863.	"	Nov. 21, 1863.		v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 18, '64, Covington, Ky.
Harrison, William . .	New York	24	Landaff	Dec. 5, "	"	Dec. 5, "		v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Dishon. disch. Apr. 13, '65, by sentence G. C. M.
Hogan, Morris	Pennsylvania	29	Marlborough	" 30, "	"	" 30, "		v.	Des. Jan. 13, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Hart, George, ... alias James Murray	Scotland	20	Hanover	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.		v.	App. Corp. June 18, '65; Sergt. July 10, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Tweedside, Ont., Canada.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Heran, Abram, . . .	Canada	19	Peterborough	Dec. 28, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 28, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Inman, Andrew J. . .	Rhode Island	21	Meredith	May 18, 1864.	"	May 18, 1864.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Jerome, Ambrose . .	Vergennes, Vt.	18	Croydon	Oct. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. Jan. 5, '63, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.
Jones, Edward F. . .	Boston, Mass.	21	Farmington	Sept. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 23, '63. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. App. 1st Sergt. Disch. May 24, '65, Annapolis, Md.
Jordan, Horace . . .	Columbia	31	Plainfield	Oct. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. April 8, '63, Lexington, Ky. P. O. ad., Plainfield, N. H.
Jordan, William R. 2d .	Plainfield	33	Plainfield	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Oct. 2, '62, Antietam, Md. Died July 3, '81, Plainfield, N. H.
Johnson, John	Massachusetts	20	Fitzwilliam	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
alias John Gerron . .								
Jackson, George . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	19	Marlow	" 22, "	"	" 22, "	v.	App. Corp. Jan. 1, '65. Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Karlson, John	Sweden	20	Stewartstown	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. June 27, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Knapp, Charles . . .	Woodbury, Conn.	43	Alton	" 20, "	"	" 20, "	v.	App. Musc. Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Kolberg, William . . .	Germany	22	Charlestown	Jan. 5, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. Jan. 21, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Kelly, Isaiah M. . . .	Salem	37	Derry	Nov. 6, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Leonard, John	Ireland	25	Lebanon	Nov. 21, 1863.	"	Nov. 21, 1863.	v.	Des. April 15, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Livingstone, Edward .	New York city	23	Portsmouth	Dec. 29, "	"	Dec. 29, "	v.	Des. Feb. 5, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Light, Peter	Canada	21	Whitefield	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Jan. 30, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Lagerques, John O. . .	Sweden	24	Portsmouth	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. and capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. App. Corp. July 1,'65. Must. out July 17,'65.
Lawley, John	Sweden	21	Holderness	" " "	"	" " "	v.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent, sick at Beverley, N. J. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Loren, Peter	Canada	19	Peterborough	Dec. 28, 1863.	"	Dec. 28, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Louis, Peter	Canada	18	Peterborough	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
McGlone, Peter . . .	Ireland	22	Newport	Oct. 10, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. July 31, '62, Newport News, Va.
Morgan, William A. . .	Weathersfield, Vt.	25	Plainfield	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 11, '62, Louisville, Ky.
Mitchell, Ebenezer . .	Corinth, Vt.	43	Cornish	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 11, '63, New Berne, N. C.
Moore, Isaac	Canterbury	31	Nashua	Nov. 14, "	"	Dec. 6, "	v.	Disch. Dec. 5, '64. Tm. ex.
Mitchell, John E. . . .	Walpole	33	Walpole	" 6, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Disch. Jan. 19, '63, Philadelphia, Pa. Served in Co. A, 14th N. H. V.
Martin, Paul	Richmond	43	Keene	" 15, "	"	" 9, "	v.	Disch. Oct. 18, '62, Alexandria, Va. Served in Co. D, 5th N. H. V.
Mumerry, James A. . .	Goshen	22	Sunapee	Dec. 3, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 29, '62, Aquia Creek, Va.
Merrow, Hiram . . .		27	Portsmouth	Aug. 26, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Wd. June 7, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Capd. Oct 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Died dis. Apr. 1, '65, Lawrence, Mass.
Murray, James . . .								See George Hart.
Mitchell, James . . .	New York	28	Londonderry	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 26, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Mountain, John S. . .	Ireland	30	Loudon	June 10, "	"	June 10, "	s.	Des. July 28, '64, Washington, D. C.
McCluskey, Patrick . .	Canada	26	Claremont	July 27, "	"	July 27, "	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.* *r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Nutting, Abraham . .	Weathersfield, Vt.	43	Croydon	Oct. 12, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Sept. 25, '62, Newport News, Va. Died Feb. 27, '63, Newport, N. H.
Nero, Louis	New York	19	Hanover	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Nero, Edward	New York	44	Warren	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. June 22, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. July 7, '65.
Osborn, William H. . .	Croydon	21	Sunapee	Sept. 16, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. Aug. 11, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Owens, Patrick . . .	Ireland	27	Newport	Oct. 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. June 9, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Otterson, George W. .	Hooksett	18	Nashua	Aug. 13, 1862.	"	Aug. 14, 1862.	v.	App. Corp. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.; Apr. 2. '65, Petersburg, Va. Disch. June 4, '65, Alexandria, Va.
O'Neil, William . . .	Ireland	19	Whitefield	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 11, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Killed Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va.
Pinkham, Ira F. . . .	New Durham	30	Farmington	Oct. 3, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. Aug. 2, '62. Apprehended June 3, '63. Returned to Co. Sept. 1, '64. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va.
Putnam, Charles . . .	Charlestown	31	Concord	Aug. 12, 1862.	"	Aug. 26, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Lempster, N. H.
Pike, Rudolph	France	26	Lisbon	Dec. 4, 1863.	"	Dec. 4, 1863.	v.	Des. March 30, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Picotte, Azarie . . .	Canada	22	Newton	May 17, 1864.	"	May 17, 1864.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Quimby, Abraham . .	Springfield	34	Springfield	Nov. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. June 18, '62, New Berne, N. C. P. O. ad., Springfield, N. H.

Reed, Austin	Newport	21	Newport	Oct. 24, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Died dis. Feb. 7, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Robie, Joseph M. . . .	Grantham	39	Springfield	Nov. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Dennison, O. P. O. ad., Springfield, N. H.
Rogers, Edmund . . .	Wolfeborough	18	Farmington	Oct. 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D Dec. 1, '61. Died dis. Apr. 26, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Richardson, George . .	Newport	18	Newport	" 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Sept. 1, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Rawson, Alvah S. . .	Cornish	18	Cornish	Nov. 20, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Killed July 3, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Rahn, William	New York city	44	Keene	Dec. 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Disch. Apr. 23, '63, New Berne, N. C. Served in V. C. R. Died June 30, '73, Keene, N. H.
Ricker, Reuben H. . .	Berwick, Me.	23	Portsmouth	Aug. 26, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Apr. 2, '63, Washington, D. C.
Ryne, John	Pennsylvania	21	Franconia	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 7, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Reed, Edgar L. . . .	Claremont	18	Claremont	Mch. 12, 1864.	"	Mch. 16, 1864.	v.	Wd. June 7,'64, Cold Harbor, Va. Tr. to Co. C, 16th V. R. C. Killed Dec. 13,'64, Knox, Pa., while with Co. attempting to capture party of deserters.
Reynolds, Charles . .	England	23	Plaistow	May 17, "	"	May 17, "	s.	Des. July 4, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Rivers, Williams . . .	Canada	33	Warner	" 24, "	"	" 24, "	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Ryder, Abram	Berks Co., Pa.	22	Nashua	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Rankin, William . . .	Ireland	30	Meredith	" 28, "	"	" 28, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Mis. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Gd. from mis. Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Sargent, Josiah . . .	Hopkinton	44	Sunapee	Oct. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Died dis. Feb. 5, '63, Falmouth, Va.
Smith, Newel R. . . .	Orange, Vt.	22	Orange, Vt.	" 27, "	"	Dec. 5, "	v.	Died dis. April 4, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Simonds, John S. . .	Concord	22	Concord	Nov. 5, "	"	" 12, "	v.	Drowned Aug. 13, '62, foundering steamer "West Point," Potomac River.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Smith, James B. . . .	Windsor	39	Plainfield	Oct. 18, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Disch. Apr. 9, '63, Fairfax Seminary, Va.
Shay, William	Massachusetts	22	Littleton	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	" 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Apr. 19, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Smith, Philip	Ireland	26	Acworth	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Smith, John	Pennsylvania	31	Littleton	" 16, "	"	" 16, "	v.	Des. Feb. 5, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Smith, Thomas . . .	Ireland	23	Marlborough	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Scott, George	Scotland	24	Moultonborough	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65.
Smith, William . . .	Ireland	25	New Durham	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 3, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Schurz, John	Germany	25	Richmond	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. to enemy Oct. 11, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Solioz, Jerome . . .	Switzerland	25	Richmond	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Oct. 11, '64, near Pegram House, Va. Apprehended Nov., '64. Dishon. disch. Jan. 14, '65, by sentence G.C.M.
Stratton, Orson . . .	Canada	42	Landaff	June 2, "	"	June 2, "	s.	Died dis. Aug. 24, '64, Washington, D. C.
Silver, Thomas . . .	England	20	Sunapee	" 13, "	"	" 13, "	s.	Died dis. Sept. 25, '64, Washington, D. C.
Smith, Dexter D. . .	Francestown	38	Concord	Sept. 10, 1863.	"	Sept. 10, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. B, 6th Mass. Vol. Inf. P. O. ad., Franklin, N. H.
Smith, August	Ireland	28	Orange	June 24, 1864.	"	June 24, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Des. June 1, '65, near Alexandria, Va.

Sadler, Edward . . .	Yorkshire, Eng.	32	Loudon	Dec. 19, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 19, 1863.		v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. July 7, '65.	
Sawyer, George . . .	Lincoln, N. Y.	26	Brentwood	" " "	"	" " "		v.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Sprague, Frederick D. .	New York	19	Concord	July 27, 1864.	"	July 27, 1864.		s.	Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Thornton, George H. .	Grantham	18	Grantham	Nov. 20, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.		v.	Died dis. March 2, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.	
Tobine, Norman B. . .	Bridgewater	21	Bridgewater	Sept. 30, "	"	" " "		v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Re-enl. and must. into Co. A, Jan. 3, '64. Died dis. Sept. 2, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.	
True, Erastus B. . . .	Goshen	43	Goshen	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "		v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Paroled. Des. Annapolis, Md. Died May 20, '87, Sutton, N. H.	
Trow, Charles P. . . .	Springfield	18	Sunapee	Sept. 2, "	"	" " "		v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Died dis. Nov. 19, '62, Knoxville, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.	
Trow, Josiah	Sunapee	44	Sunapee	" " "	"	" " "		v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died dis. Oct. 25, '62, Weverton, Md. Served in Co. D, 1st N. H. V.	
Thomson, William W. .	Sunapee	27	Sunapee	" 12, "	"	" " "		v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 28, '64. P. O. ad., Newport, N. H.	
Thomson, Samuel B. .	Sunapee	34	Sunapee	" 16, "	"	" " "		v.	Disch. Aug. 29, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Sunapee, N. H.	
Thompson, Cyrus S. .	Sunapee	30	Goshen	" 26, "	"	" " "		v.	Tr. to 19th Co., 2d Battl., I. C. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Providence, R. I. Tm. ex.	
Towne, Edgar	Saxonville, Mass.	18	Keene	Dec. 6, "	"	Dec. 6, "		v.	App. Corp. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, and died wds. Dec. 14, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.	
Thompson, Amos . . .	Sutton	17	Goshen	" 4, "	"	" 11, "		v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Disch. Dec. 17, '64, to date Nov. 27, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Washington, N. H.	
Tasker, Oliver	Somersworth	19	Ossipee	" 5, "	"	" 12, "		v.	Des. Dec. 20, '61, Keene, N. H.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Tyler, Russell	Grantham	18	Claremont	Nov. 22, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 3, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. Corp. Dec. 24, '62. Re-enl. and must. in from Cornish Dec. 21, '63. App. Sergt. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; June 22, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. 1st. Lt. Mch. 4, '65. Wd. Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Westfield, Mass.
Thompson, William . .	Russia	26	Goshen	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64; May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Des. July 19, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson, Charles . .	Bangor, Me.	37	Hinsdale	Dec. 10, 1863.	"	Dec. 10, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Upton, George E. . .	Lynnfield, Mass.	20	Derry	Oct. 9, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Mch. 10, '62; Sergt; 1st Lt. Co. F, Oct. 30, '63. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. July 31, '64.
Von Ackern, Theodore	Holland	37	Conway	Jan. 7, 1864.	"	Jan. 7, 1864.	v.	Wd. July 27, '64, Petersburg, Va. Des. Oct. 11, '64, near Pegram House, Va. Apprehended Nov., '64. Dishon. disch. Jan. 4, '65, by sentence G. C. M.
Whitmarsh, William A.	New Boston	18	Nashua	Aug. 13, 1862.	"	Aug. 14, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62, Baltimore, Md.
Wentworth, John C. .	Lebanon, Me.	40	Milton	" 17, "	"	" 19, "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 23, '63, Falmouth, Va.

Walker, Roswell R. . .	Bridgewater	28	Grantham	Sept. 23, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. Jan. 11, '63, Pt. Lookout, Md. P. O. ad., Morenci, Mich.
Wentworth, Gates . .	Farmington	19	Farmington	Oct. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. D, Dec. 1, '61; to V. R. C., Mch. 18, '64. Unassigned. Disch. disab. Apr. 29, '64, Cliffburne Barracks, D. C.
Whaler, James W. . .	Cumberland, Eng.	34	Springfield	Nov. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. Sept. 23, '62, Newport News, Va.
Whitaker, Henry P. . .	Cornish	18	Goshen	Oct. 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. sev. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 27, '63. Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. App. Sergt. Aug. 1, '64; 2d Lt. Co. I, June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
Wilson, Gordon B. . .	Canaan	37	Sunapee	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. Mch. 28, '63, Concord, N. H. P. O. ad., Deering, N. H.
Woodbury, Sylvester O.	Salem	28	Salem	" 11, "	"	Dec. 9, "	v.	Mis. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Gd. from mis. Oct. 12, '62. App. Corp. Wd. July 26, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. Oct. 26, '64, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Salem, N. H.
Willan, Isaac	England	23	Freedom	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 21, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. Oct. 18, '64. Des. Nov. 29, '64, while on furlough.
Whalen, John	Philadelphia, Pa.	21	Portsmouth	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. March 22, '64, Baltimore, Md.
Williams, Thomas . .	England	28	Richmond	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Des. Aug. 5, '64, while on furlough.
Wood, Joseph	Canada	30	Swanzey	May 27, "	"	May 27, "	s.	Disch. July 17, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Wilson, Benjamin . .	Pennsylvania	22	Hinsdale	Dec. 10, 1863.	"	Dec. 10, 1863.	v.	Capd. Released. Tr. from Co. G, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. June 18, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Walters, Henry . . .	England	29		Sept. 2, "	"	Sept. 2, "	s.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V. June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

COMPANY G, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
York, Thomas	Dover	21	Farmington	Sept. 25, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. D, from Dover, Dec. 25, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.
Young, Wilbur A. . .	Sunapee	17	Sunapee	Dec. 2, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Disch. Feb. 11, '63, Providence, R. I. P. O. ad., Sunapee, N. H.
Young, Oliver, Jr. . .	Sunapee	22	Sunapee	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Drowned Aug. 13, '62, foundering steamer "West Point," Potomac River.
Young, John	Ireland	20	Haverhill	" 16, 1863.	"	" 16, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 6, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Sanders, John B. . . .	Effingham	44	Durham	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Resigned Aug. 2, '62. P. O. address, Dover, N. H.
Comings, E. Darwin . .								See Company G.
Greenleaf, Matthew N. .								See Company C.
1st Lieutenants.								
Sides, Andrew J. . . .	Kittery, Me.	23	Portsmouth	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Resigned July 3, '62. Served in Co. K, 2d N. H. V. P. O. address, Portsmouth, N. H.
Hanscom, Theodore . .								See Company E.
Rowell, John S. . . .								See Company C.
2d Lieutenants.								
Wentworth, Eli . . .	Milton	40	Milton	Oct. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	App. 1st Lt. July 4, '62; Q. M. March 19, '63. Died dis. July 18, '63, Snyder's Bluff, Miss.
Carlton, Thomas J. . .								See Company B.
1st Sergeant.								
Waldron, John B. . .	Rochester	33	Dover	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Reduced to ranks Apr. 11, '62. Disch. disab. Nov. 13, '63, Cincinnati, O. Served in Co. B, 1st N. H. V. P. O. ad., Centre Tuftonborough, N. H.
Sergeants.								
Clay, Hosea C.	Madbury	30	Rochester	" 22, "	"	" " "	v.	App. 1st Sergt. April 11, '62; 2d Lt. July 4, '62. Died dis. Nov. 3, '62, South Boston, Mass.

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Sergeants.								
Keay, William H. . .	Canada	21	Dover	Oct. 21, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Sept. 1, '62. Wd. sev. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 24, '63. App. 1st Lt. Dec. 25, '63. Wd. sev. July 26, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Capt. Co. E, Jan. 7, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. B, 1st N. H. V. P. O. address, Lynn, Mass.
Perkins, Duane F. . .	W.Springfield, Mass.	25	Barrington	" 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 17, '62, Ft. McHenry, Md. P. O. address, Springfield, Mass.
Whittier, Osgood T. . .	Readfield, Me.	32	Dover	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 26, '62, New Berne, N. C. P. O. address, Dover, N. H.
Corporals.								
Cook, Alden B. . . .	New Gloucester, Me.	29	Barrington	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 20, '63, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.
Jones, Samuel J. . . .	Lee	26	Durham	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. App. 1st Sergt. Apr. 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Durham, N. H.
Langley, John F. . . .	Durham	18	Durham	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Mch. 8, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Pinkham, Alphonso . .	Durham	23	Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Serg. Sept. 1, '62. Died dis. Aug. 28, '63, Durham, N. H.

Rhodes, William . . .	New York	18	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct.	21, 1861.	3y.	Nov.	28, 1861.	v.	Reduced to ranks Feb. 11, '62. Des. Oct. 8, '62, Newport News, Va.
Sargent, Zebediah . .	Plaistow	41	Rochester	"	22, "	"	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. May 16, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Rochester, N. H.
Tucker, James F. . . .	Boston, Mass.	26	Rochester	"	" "	"	"	" "	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. D as Pvt. Dec. 25, '63. Wd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Died wds, May 22, '64.
Varney, James K. . .	Newington	22	Rochester	Nov.	9, "	"	"	" "	v.	Tr. to I. C. July 1, '63; assigned to Co. C, 10th Regt. I. C. Disch. disab. Apr. 10, '64, New York city.
Musicians.										
Hanscom, George W. .	Dover	18	Durham	Oct.	16, "	"	"	" "	v.	Must. out Nov. 27, '64.
Wyman, Charles C . .	Manchester	15	Laconia	Jan.	16, 1864.	"	Jan.	16, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Provincetown, Mass.
Wagoner.										
Stevens, Samuel . . .	Durham	23	Durham	Oct.	16, 1861.	"	Nov.	28, 1861.	v.	Must. out. Nov. 27, '64. Died Feb. 1, '66, Durham, N. H.
Privates.										
Abbott, Philbrick R. .	Tuftonborough	45	Dover	Nov.	5, 1861.	"	"	" "	v.	Died dis. Apr. 21, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Allen, Joseph O. . . .	Lyman	39	New York	"	20, "	"	"	" "	v.	Des. Dec. 8, '61. Apprehended June 12, '63. Sentenced by G. C. M. to make good time lost by desertion. Returned to duty July 28, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Alberte, Charles . . .	Italy	28	Meredith	Dec.	31, 1863.	"	Dec.	31, 1863.	v.	Des. July 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Adams, Charles . . .	St. Stephens, N. B.	23	Marlow	Jan.	4, 1864.	"	Jan.	4, 1864.	v.	Disch. May 12, '65, Concord, N. H.
Armstrong, George W. .	New Hampshire	27	Richmond	"	" "	"	"	" "	v.	Des. Feb. 5, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Ayrald, Joseph . . .	France	33	Campton	"	" "	"	"	" "	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Anderson, John . . .	England	22	Carroll	"	5, "	"	"	5, "	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Anderson, Henry . . .	Connecticut	20	Wilmot	June	3, "	"	June	3, "	s.	Des. July 11, '64, Camp Distribution, Va.
Adams, Patrick . . .	Ireland	27	Henniker	"	8, "	"	"	8, "	s.	Wd. July 5, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. June 12, '65.

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Ahern, Martin	Ireland	30	Keene	Aug. 31, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 31, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Blazo, John T.		18	Rye	Oct. 19, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Entered Seminary G. H., Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 30, '61. Sent to regt. Jan. 2, '62. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Bedell, James	So. Berwick, Me.	23	So. Berwick, Me.	Oct. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Berry, James	Portsmouth	40	Portsmouth	Nov. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 31, '63. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died Feb. 12, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
Bolo, John W.	Middleton	27	Dover	" 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Admitted to Bellevue (Civil) Hospital, N. Y. city, Sept. 5, '62. Furloughed Dec. 31, '62. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Butler, Joseph G. . .	So. Berwick, Me.	28	So. Berwick, Me.	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Bickford, Winfield S. .	Sanbornton	20	Rochester	Oct. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. March 12, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Bickford, J. Frank . .	Rochester	25	Rochester	" 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch disab. March 22, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Brown, Leonard . . .	Barrington	37	Barrington	" 29, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Apr. 10, '63, Washington, D. C.
Bodwell, John A. . . .	Shapleigh, Me.	38	Dover	Dec. 6, "	"	Dec. 6, "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 20, '62, Newport News, Va.

Brown, Charles . . .	Denmark	21	Nashua	Oct. 6, 1863.	"	Oct. 6, 1863.	s.	Des. Jan. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Bock, Auguste	Prussia	22	Acworth	Dec. 5, "	"	Dec. 5, "	v.	Died May 15, '64, Gen. Field Hosp. 9th A. C.
Beloni, John	Italy	24	Meredith	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Capd. June 27, '64, Petersburg, Va. Paroled Apr. 28, '65. Disch. June 19, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Brown, George	Italy	25	Gilmanton	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Apr. 24, '64, while en route from Annapolis, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Baloon, Antoine . . .	Italy	29	Gilmanton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 7, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Ball, Charles	Germany	22	Richmond	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Brown, Thomas . . .	Ireland	25	Charlestown	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Burns, William . . .	Massachusetts	22	Charlestown	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Buck, Albert	England	21	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65,
Berwig, Edward . . .	Switzerland	23	Hopkinton	May 31, "	"	May 31, "	s.	Disch. disab. Oct. 13, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Beede, Victor	Canada	29	Stoddard	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Des. July 28, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Baron, August	Canada	28	Hopkinton	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released Apr. 28, '65. Disch. June 9, '65, Concord, N. H.
Bergerson, Joseph . .	Canada	31	Walpole	June 1, "	"	June 1, "	s.	Des. Aug. 9, '64, Petersburg, Va. Gd. from des. Sept. 25, '64. Des. Nov. 16, '64, Washington, D. C.
Bedell, Abram H. . .	New Hampshire	19	Jefferson	Dec. 19, 1863.	"	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 28, '65, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Bedell, Austin	New Hampshire	20	Jefferson	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Tr. to 168th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C. Disch. disab. June 6, '65, Concord, N. H.
Birch, George	Nova Scotia	22	Springfield	" 22, "	"	" 22, "	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. M. o. roll reports absent without leave. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Brooks, John C. . . .	New Hampshire	20	Jefferson	" 19, "	"	" 19, "	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 5, '65, Washington, D. C.

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Boyle, William . . .	Ireland	30	Northumberland	Dec. 23, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Burke, Thomas . . .	Ireland	22	Meredith	Aug. 24, 1864.	"	Aug. 24, 1864.	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exchanged. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 21, '65, Baltimore, Md.
Boxall, Thomas . . .	England	20	Marlborough	July 29, "	"	July 29, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Canney, Edward . . .	Tuftonborough	43	Rochester	Oct. 26, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Craig, Richard . . .	Louisville, Ky.	28	Louisville, Ky.	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Feb. 11, '62. Re-enl. and must. in as Pvt. from Cornish Feb. 1, '64. Disch. July 22, '65, Concord, N. H.
Cook, Moses	Milton	25	Centre Harbor	Dec. 7, "	"	Dec. 7, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. May 15, '63, Concord, N. H.
Chipman, Edward S. .	Barre, Mass.	37		" 13, "	"	" 13, "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 9, '62, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Christopher, John . .	Germany	25	Piermont	Nov. 23, 1863.	"	Nov. 23, 1863.	s.	Des. Jan. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Clark, William . . .	England	26	Warren	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Collins, James . . .	England	21	Unity	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des Feb. 2, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Carr, George	New York	21	Piermont	July 7, "	"	July 7, "	s.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Carter, John	Canada	27	Piermont	July 5, 1864.	3 y.	July 5, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Cashman, William	Ireland	23	Marlow	Jan. 4, "	"	Jan. 4, "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; June 19, '64; July 21, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released Feb. 28, '65. Disch. June 17, '65, Annapolis, Md.
Cummings, George	Canada	19	Lancaster	Dec. 23, 1863.	"	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Capd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Released. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. A, 17th N. H. V. P. O. address, Northumberland, N. H.
Clark, Portus B.	Glover, Vt.	21	Danbury	Sept. 16, 1864.	"	Sept. 16, 1864.	v.	Sent to 12th N. H. V. by error. Served with 12th N. H. V. from Oct. 11, '64, to Feb. 8, '65. Not taken up on rolls. Joined 9th N. H. V. March 24, '65. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Northfield, Mass.
Demary, James L., Jr.	Troy	31	Fitzwilliam	Oct. 1, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. F Dec. 1, '61. Disch. disab. Jan. 22, '63, Baltimore, Md.
Demore, Anthony	Keene	18	Keene	Sept. 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. F Dec. 1, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.
Downs, Stephen	Milton	44	Milton	Nov. 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. May 20, '62, New York city.
Downing, Havilah F.	Farmington	38	Portsmouth	" 10, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Drew, Martin V.	Wakefield	28	Dover	" 5, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 31, '63, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. D, 2d N. H. V. P. O. address, Dover, N. H.
Drew, Andrew T.	Dover	25	Dover	Oct. 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Killed May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
Drew, Jacob J.	Dover	21	Dover	Feb. 11, 1864.	"	Feb. 11, 1864.	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. adress, Kittery Point, Me.

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. v.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Davis, Alfred E. . . .	Durham	18	Durham	Nov. 20, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 24, '63. Des. Aug. 19, '64, near Weldon Railroad, Va. Apprehended Dec. 8, '64. Sentenced by G. C. M. to be hanged. Sentence disapproved. Ordered to be released and returned to duty. Sent to "Soldiers' Rest" July 1, '65, to await promulgation of sentence. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Davis, Washington . .	Lee	21	Lee	Oct. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 31, '63. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Killed June 25, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Davis, Henry H. . . .	Kingston	18	Farmington	Nov. 29, "	"	" 29, "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 15, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Doyle, John	Ireland	29	Grafton	Dec. 30, 1863,	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Durgin, Percy G. . . .	Manchester	18	Tamworth	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. Sept. 19, '64, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
Daley, Morris	Canada	18	Stark	June 7, "	"	June 7, "	s.	Des. June 29, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Deerin, Peter alias Peter Dunn.	Ireland	28	Northumberland	Dec. 23, 1863.	"	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Wd. and capd. May, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Exch. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. to date July 17, '65. P. O. address, Lancaster, N. H.
Ellison, George W. . .	Durham	19	New Market	Dec. 7, 1861.	"	" 7, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.

English, James . . .	Manchester, Eng.	21	Northwood	Dec. 12, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 12, 1863.	v.	Wd. May, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Emery, George W. . .	South Berwick, Me.	21	Alton	Jan. 21, 1864.	"	Jan. 21, 1864.	v.	Wd. sev. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. H, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Farnum, John M. . . .	Chester	37	Exeter	Nov. 15, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 30, '62. Died dis. Dec. 9, '62, N. Y. city.	
Fremont, Oliver . . .								See Oliver Leathers.	
Frost, Caleb S.	Elliot, Me.	44	Elliot, Me.	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Kittery, Me., Jan. 1, '64. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Killed July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.	
French, Charles H. . .	Farmington	21	Farmington	Dec. 2, "	"	Dec. 2, "	v.	Taken on writ of habeas corpus and disch. Dec. 24, '61, Concord, N. H., by order of supreme court.	
Fountain, Joseph . . .	St. Neots, Eng.	44	Dover	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 9, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky. P. O. address, Great Falls, N. H.	
Forrest, John	England	20	Warren	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Frate, Carlo	Italy	26	Chesterfield	June 18, "	"	June 18, "	s.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 9, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Fortner, Eugene . . .	Germany	20	Wolfeborough	Jan. 26, "	"	Jan. 26, "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released May 12, '65. Tr. from Co. H, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Gibson, Israel G. . . .	Fitchburg, Mass.	23	Langdon	Nov. 27, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. F Dec. 1, '61. Wd. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 30, '62, Annapolis, Md.	
Gilman, Charles H. . .	Sandwich	"18"	Tamworth	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. in by fraud, not being 15 years of age. Disch. Dec. 24, '61.	
Greenleaf, Albert F. . .	Newburyport, Mass.	31	Rochester	Oct. 31, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 14, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Grover, John H. L. . .	Durham	18	Dover	" 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 23, '61, Providence, R. I.	
Goodwin, James . . .	Wells, Me.	31	Rochester	Sept. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.	
Goodwin, Edwin A. . .	South Berwick, Me.	21	Berwick, Me.	Oct. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 20, '63, on board hospital boat on Ohio river.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Garroty, John	Ireland	28	Keene	Dec. 11, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 11, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Hinsdale Jan. 16, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Graves, Ezra C.	Groton, Mass.	37	Jaffrey	" 13, "	"	" 13, "	v.	Killed Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.
Ginter, John	Germany	26	Lyme	" 5, 1863.	"	" 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 10, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Gillingham, Edward	New Jersey	23	Lancaster	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Golden, James	New York	30	Ossipee	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Green, John	England	21	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Covington, Ky.
Green, William	England	24	Stewartstown	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Feb. 20, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Gooley, Frank	Canada	21	Stoddard	May 31, "	"	May 31, "	s.	Wd. July 24, '64, Petersburg, Va. Des. Aug. 27, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Gove, Edward A.	Lynn, Mass.	20	Seabrook	Feb. 6, 1865.	1 y.	Feb. 6, 1865.	v.	Disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Island, B. H., Mass. P. O. ad., Seabrook, N. H.
Granville, Francis	Ireland	20	Winchester	July 12, 1864.	3 y.	July 12, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. H., 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Gonzon, Alphonzo alias Alphoun Degroo.	Canada	21	Haverhill	" 27, "	"	" 27, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Hammond, Pierpont	So. Berwick, Me.	37	Portsmouth	Oct. 27, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. (result of injuries) Mch. 21, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C. Served in Co. G, 10th N. H. V.
Heard, Samuel	Dublin	36	Swanzey	Dec. 17, "	"	Dec. 17, "	v.	Disch. Nov. 24, '62, New York city. Died Aug. 8, '64, Swanzey, N. H. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V.
Hanson, Olaf	Norway	21	Acworth	" 5, 1863.	"	" 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.

Hanson, William E. . .	Dover	25	Dover	Nov. 21, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.		v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 28, '63. Wd. June 19, '64, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. June 26, '64, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. B, 1st N. H. V.	
Hayes, Charles W. H. .	Durham	25	Durham	" 14, "	"	" " "		v.	Disch. disab. March 5, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Hersom, Oliver, Jr. . .	Lebanon, Me.	30	Dover	Oct. 19, "	"	" " "		v.	Des. June 9, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Horney, Henry . . .	Farmington	28	Rochester	Sept. 27, "	"	" " "		v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Died dis. Jan. 28, '64, Schenectady, N. Y.	
Howe, Rufus	Vermont	18	Wentworth	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.		v.	Disch. June 27, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Hernandes, Antoine . .	Spain	25	Sanbornton	" " "	"	" " "		v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Harbeck, John. . . .	Rochester, N. Y.	26	Sanbornton	" " "	"	" " "		v.	Des. Jan. 19, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Harris, John	Ireland	23	Holderness	" 5, "	"	" 5, "		v.	Died dis. July 4, '64, Willet's Point, N. Y.	
Hunt, John	Canada	30	Sunapee	June 8, "	"	June 8, "		v.	Wd. June 26, '64. Des. Sept. 30, '64, while on furlough from hospital.	
Hayes, Augustus . . .	Somersworth	26	Rochester	Aug. 2, "	"	Aug. 2, "		v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Hanlan, James	Canada	21	Canterbury	Dec. 19, 1863.	"	Dec. 19, 1863.		.	App. Corp. Tr. from Co. H, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Herner, August . . .	Prussia	31	Greenfield	Sept. 2, "	"	Sept. 2, "		s.	Tr. from Co. H, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Kane, Dennis	Ireland	38	Portsmouth	Nov. 1, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.		v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 29, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Kennison, James G. . .	Brownville, Me.	28	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 26, "	"	" " "		v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. Sergt. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.; Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Must. out Nov. 27, '64.	
Kimball, Israel . . .	Kennebunk, Me.	44	Kennebunk, Me.	Nov. 16, "	"	" " "		v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 17, '62, Washington, D. C.	
Kimball, Alvah M. . .	Bradford, Mass.	32	Rochester	" 15, "	"	" " "		v.	App. Q. M. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Disch. to accept promotion Oct. 3, '62, Pleasant Valley, Md. Served in Co. I, 15th N. H. V.	

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Kimball, Jeremiah B. .	Middleton	41	Rochester	Oct. 22, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Oct. 24, '62, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Knott, Thomas . . .	Dover	23	Dover	Dec. 10, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 31, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.
Kelley, John	England	24	Raymond	" 31, 1863.	"	" 31, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 4, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Kearney, Thomas . .	Ireland	25	Swanzey	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Apr. 22, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Kendall, Duffie . . .	Canada	27	Claremont	June 2, "	"	June 2, "	s.	Wd. July 14, '64, Petersburg, Va. Des. Dec. 31, '64, Fairfax Seminary G. H., Va.
Leach, William H. . .	Moultonborough	22	Centre Harbor	Nov. 11, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. A, 9th I. C., Mch. 15, '64; to Co. D. Disch. Dec. 2, '65, Washington, D. C.
Lewis, George	Vermont	27	Whitefield	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Apr. 24, '64, en route from Annapolis, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Leono, Roselono . . .	Italy	24	Enfield	May 24, 1864.	"	May 24, 1864.	s.	Des. Returned Mch. 27, '65, under President's Proclamation. Must. out July 17, '65.
Lemay, Louis	Canada	22	Bethlehem	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	s.	Wd. sev. Disch. disab. Dec. 4, '64, Washington, D. C.
Leathers, Oliver . . . alias Oliver Fremont	Barrington	22	Barrington	Nov. 16, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Oct. 9, '62, Georgetown, D. C.
Levire, Joseph	Canada	21	Keene	July 1, 1864.	"	July 1, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Lindsey, Albert . . .	Canada	43	Jefferson	Dec. 19, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. July 6, '65, near Alexandria, Va.
Lucas, Harvey H. . . .	Lancaster	31	Lancaster	" 23, "	"	" 23, "	v.	Wd. May, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. A, 17th N. H. V. P. O. ad., Canaan, Vt.
McCarty, Andrew . . .		35	Portsmouth	Nov. 2, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	M. o. roll dated Nov. 27, '64, reports absent sick since Sept. 17, '62. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Mix, Joseph H. . . .	Catharine, N. Y.	41	Barrington	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Munsey, Eben	Pittsfield	21	Madbury	Oct. 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. B, 20th V. R. C. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., So. New Market, N. H.
McKenna, James . . .	Ireland	24	Dover	Dec. 10, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
McKone, James . . .	Ireland	21	Dover	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
McSorley, Patrick . .	Ireland	26	Dover	" 11, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 18, '62. Des. Mch. 27, '63. Voluntarily returned to duty to make good time lost by des. Mch. 10, '64. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17, '65.
McCarter, Isaac F. . .	London, Eng.	24	Plymouth	June 28, 1862.	"	July 7, 1862.	v.	Disch. March 2, '63, Concord, N. H.
Moltron, Samuel . . .	Denmark	31	Landaff	Dec. 4, 1863.	"	Dec. 4, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McDonald, George . .	Scotland	23	Plymouth	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. Feb. 21, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Myers, Andrew	New York	26	Roxbury	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Des. March 22, '64, Baltimore, Md.
Morrill, James	New York	19	Wentworth	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Died dis. May 27, '64, Washington, D. C.
McDonald, Charles . .	Scotland	35	Richmond	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Morgan, John	St. Mary's, Pa.	24	Gilford	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Marich, Giovanni . . .	Austria	35	Campton	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. April 20, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Maihoefer, Jacob . . .	Germany	36	Wakefield	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Miller, Joseph	Canada	28	Chichester	June 9, 1864.	"	June 9, "	s.	Des. July 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
McGarvey, Edward . .	Ireland	29	Gilford	May 18, 1864.	3 y.	May 18, 1864.	s.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Gen. Hosp., Beverly, N. J., to White Hall, Pa., May 12, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Nealand, James . . .	Ireland	25	Gonic	Oct. 22, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. K., 2d I. C., Jan. 15, '64. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Lexington, Ky. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Rochester, N. H.
Neddo, James	Canada	21	Concord	June 3, 1864.	"	June 3, 1864.	s.	Killed July 6, '64, Petersburg, Va.
O'Connor, James . . .	Ireland	40	Jackson	Jan. 4, "	"	Jan. 4, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 13, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Perrott, Robert . . .	Ireland	20	North Hampton	Oct. 25, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Portsmouth, Dec. 31, '63. App. Corp. Disch. to date July 17, '65. P. O. ad., National Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth Co., Kan.
Pinkham, John H. . .	Dover	18	Dover	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Sept. 1, '62; Sergt. Mch. 1, '63. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 24, '63. App. 1st Sergt. Mch. 1, '64; 1st Lt. Mch. 5, '65; Capt. Co. F June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Mch. 31, '88, Haverhill, Mass.
Palmer, Benjamin E. .	Warner	40	Barrington	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 31, '63. App. Corp. Capd. October 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. Nov. 2, '64, Salisbury, N. C.

Palmer, Asa D.	Durham	18	Durham	Dec. 7, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 7, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 28, '63. Wd. May 26, '64, North Anna River. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. and starvation Dec. 27, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Patterson, Charles . .	Canada	20	Rochester	May 18, 1864.	"	May 18, 1864.	s.	Des. June 27, '64, near Washington, D. C., en route to regt. Apprehended. Assigned to Co. C. Des. Sept. 26, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Peters, John	Canada	30	Walpole	June 1, "	"	June 1, "	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Pratt, Alfred C. . . .	Hebron, Me.	44	Jefferson	Dec. 19, 1863.	"	Dec. 19, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. A, 17th N. H. V. P. O. ad., Jefferson, N. H.
Rowe, Samuel C. . . .		22	Rochester	Nov. 11, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Des. Nov. 15, '62, N. Y. city.
Rand, Bickford L. . .		27	Portsmouth	Oct. 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 26, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Rand, Irving W. . . .	Portsmouth	22	Rye	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 31, '63. App. Sergt. Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. Aug. 2, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Reddin, William H. . .	Maine	45	Portsmouth	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. June 27, '63, Washington, D. C.
Ricker, William H. . .	So. Berwick, Me.	21	So. Berwick, Me.	Oct. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Aug. 10, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Ricker, Hiram W. . .	Wilton	42	Milton	" 31, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 6, '63, Concord, N. H.
Rowe, Henry	England	19	Landaff	June 8, 1864.	"	June 8, 1864.	s.	Des. July 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Rogers, Charles E. . .	Jefferson	18	Lancaster	Dec. 23, 1863.	"	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Sandow, James . . .	London, Eng.	21	Gonic	Oct. 22, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Rochester Jan. 4, '64. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Hyde Park, Mass.
Shepard, Nelson . . .	Gardiner, Me.	20	Barrington	Dec. 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis., Apr. 10, '62, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sides, Samuel S. . . .	Portsmouth	25	Portsmouth	Oct. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Apr. 11, '62. Re-enl. and must. in from Stratford as Pvt. Jan. 21, '64. Must. out July 17, '65.

COMPANY H, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Smith, Samuel E. . .	So. Andover, Mass.	30	Durham	Nov. 2, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Wagoner. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Died dis. April 15, '65, Durham, N. H.
Starbird, James W. . .	Durham	31	Durham	Oct. 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 27, '62, Washington, D. C.
Stevenson, Alfred . .	Barrington	23	Barrington	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 3, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Simonds, Joseph . . .	Warner	28	Springfield	Dec. 12, "	"	Dec. 12, "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 19, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Saxton's River, Vt.
Smith, William . . .	Ireland	22	Charlestown	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Sposer, John	Italy	25	Campton	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Wd. June 8, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Died wds., June 22, '64, Washington, D. C.
Schizo, Niccolo . . .	Italy	20	Alstead	May 24, "	"	May 24, "	s.	Capd. Released. Disch. June 19, '65, Concord, N. H.
St. Peters, Francis . .	Canada	19	Columbia	June 7, "	"	June 7, "	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Smith, Charles H. . .	Canada	18	Northumberland	" 10, "	"	" 10, "	s.	Des. July 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Sherwood, William . .	England	19	Keene	July 14, "		July 14, "	s.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Sullivan, Thomas C. .	Ireland	38	Northumberland	Dec. 23, 1863.	"	Dec. 23, 1863.	v.	Wd. May, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab., July 6, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Groveton, N. H.

Schealala, John . . .	Germany	20	Lempster	Aug. 24, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 24, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Smith, Peter		32	Deerfield	Dec. 21, 1863.	"	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Tripp, William F. . .	Portsmouth	18	Portsmouth	Nov. 11, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died wds., Jan. 1, '63, Wash'ton, D. C.
Toolberg, Peter . . .	Sweden	23	Acworth	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Tirrell, Mark	Somerset Co., Md.	20	Francestown	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. March 23, '64, Baltimore, Md.
Tilson, William . . .	Massachusetts	36	Bennington	June 4, 1864.	"	June 4, 1864.	s.	Des. July 3, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Taylor, Alfred	England	36	Northwood	Dec. 12, 1863.	"	Dec. 12, 1863.	v.	App. Corp. Feb. 1, '65; Sergt. April 1, '65. Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Ure, Daniel	Lawrence, Mass.	19	Nottingham	Aug. 17, 1864.	"	Aug. 17, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Varney, John H. . . .	Milton	29	Milton	Nov. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Com. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61; 2d Lt. Co. K, Feb. 1, '63; 1st Lt. Co. C, Feb. 1, '64. Disch. Jan. 5, '65. P. O. address, Haverhill, Mass.
Valley, Franklin . . .	Dover	19	New Market	Dec. 7, "	"	Dec. 7, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 11, '63, Louisville, Ky. P. O. ad., Brockton, Mass.
Varney, George W. . .	Dover	28	Dover	" " "	"	Dec. 12, "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 12, '62, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walker, James F. . .	Barrington	20	Durham	Oct. 18, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	App. Corp. March 17, '62. Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 18, '62. App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 28, '63. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. App. 2d Lt. Co. B, June 1, '65. Not must. Tr. to 4th Co., 2d Battl., V.R.C. Disch. as Sergt. Sept. 16, '65, New York city.
Whitcomb, Lucius . .	Swanzey	27	Fitzwilliam	Nov. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. F, Dec. 1, '61. Killed, Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Whittemore, Jotham .	Keene	44	Winchester	" 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. F, Dec. 1, '61. Disch. disab. March 2, '63, Washington, D. C. Died April 13, '63.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Willard, Levi	Dublin	19	Dublin	Dec. 3, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 14, 1861.	v.	Killed, Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Willey, Jonas M.	Durham	28	Durham	Oct. 19, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 13, '62, New York Harbor. Died Oct. 19, '62, Groton, Conn.
Wilson, Henry	Nottingham	42	Nottingham	Nov. 8, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Wilson, George	England	38	Swanzey	Sept. 25, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. F, Dec. 1, '61. Disch. disab. Aug. 7, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Willson, William	England	31	Portsmouth	Nov. 22, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 21, '63, Hampton, Va.
Wilson, Charles W.	Fitzwilliam	18	Fitzwilliam	Dec. 10, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Des. Jan. 21, '63, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. address, Keene, N. H.
Wilson, George H.	Fitzwilliam	21	Fitzwilliam	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 25, '63. Killed May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
Wales, William	Sweden	28	Richmond	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Wood, Charles	Canada	19	Rindge	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Wilson, John	New York	22	Londonderry	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. B, Jan. 27, '64. Des. Feb. 3, '65, while on furlough.
Welch, Nelson	Nova Scotia	20	Landaff	June 10, "	"	June 10, "	s.	Des. July 15, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Wilkins, William H.	Concord	25	Lancaster	Feb. 16, 1865.	1 y.	Feb. 16, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Wilson, John	West Indies	20	Jaffrey	July 20, 1864.	3 y.	July 20, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Williams, James	Ireland	24	Laconia	Jan. 21, "	"	Jan. 21, "	v.	Tr. from Co. H, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Young, Nathaniel, Jr. .	Somersworth	19	Dover	Nov. 5, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 31, '63. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Corp.; Sergt. Mch. 15, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Young, John		21	Keene	Dec. 10, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Des. Aug. 10, '62, Falmouth, Va. Reported May 9, '65, under President's Proclamation. Disch. May 9, '65, Concord, N. H.
Yampta, Joseph . . .	Italy	26	Enfield	May 24, 1864.	"	May 24, 1864.	s.	Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.

COMPANY I, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captain.								
Ela, Robert L.	Concord	23	Concord	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 30, 1861.	v.	Wd. sev. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Re-must. as Capt. for three years Nov. 30, '64. App. Maj. June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Hill's Ferry, Stanislaus Co., Cal.
1st Lieutenant.								
Moore, Thomas T. . .	Canterbury	42	Concord	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
2d Lieutenants.								
Dudley, Hubbard T. .		25	Concord	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Resigned June 30, '62.
Whitaker, Henry P. . .								See Company G.
1st Sergeant.								
Brown, Charles J. . .	Epsom	31	Epsom	Sept. 21, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	App. 2d Lt. July 1, '62; 1st. Lt. Sept. 1, '62. Disch. disab. Nov. 4, '64.
Sergeants.								
Dame, James C. . . .	Dover	23	Concord	Oct. 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. to Co. I, 17th I. C., Jan. 15, '64. Disch. Feb. 1, '65, Ft. Delaware, Del. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Laconia, N. H.
Griffin, Henry J. . . .	Lebanon	22	Concord	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va., Paroled Sept. '62. Exchanged Dec. '62. App. 1st Sergt. Dec. 17, '62; 2d Lt. Co. C Feb. 1, '64; 1st Lt. Co. G Sept. 1, '64; Capt. Jan. 11, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. I, 1st N. H. V. P. O. ad., Lynn, Mass.

Tilton, Adams K. . .	Canterbury	28	Canterbury	Oct. 25, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 1, 1861.	v.	App. 2d Lt. Sept. 1, '62; 1st Lt. Co. G Nov. 1, '63; Capt. July 2, '64. Killed Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.
Weeks, John M. . . .	Epsom	29	Epsom	Sept. 16, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 27, '62, Washington, D. C. Died Mch. 1, '64, Pembroke, N. H.
Knowles, Moses B. . .								See Company C.
Smith, Merrick M. . .								See Company C.
Corporals.								
Haynes, Joseph C. . .	Chichester	20	Epsom	Nov. 14, "	"	" "	v.	Disch. Feb. 10, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
Newton, Thomas . . .	West Indies	21	Concord	Oct. 9, "	"	" "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died wds. Dec. 18, '62, Falmouth, Va. Served in Co. I., 1st N. H. V.
Hastings, Elijah D. . .	Grantham	30	Sanbornton	" 28, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Nov. 27, '62, Washington, D. C.
Smith, Albert	Wentworth	20	Wentworth	Nov. 18, "	"	" "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Rumney Dec. 24, '63. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. F, 1st Vt. Vol. Inf.
Colcord, John G. . . .								See Company C.
Corcoran, Frank . . .								See Company C.
Wagoner.								
Ham, John S.		26	Epsom	Oct. 31, "	"	" 28, "		Tr. as a Pvt. to 87th Co., 2d Battl., I. C., Jan. 15, '64. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Cincinnati, O. Tm. ex.
Privates.								
Ash, Edward B. . . .	Northfield	20	Northfield	Dec. 9, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Franklin Dec. 19, '63. App. Corp; Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Milwaukee, Wis.
Avery, Eben	Canterbury	21	Canterbury	" " "	"	" 10, "	v.	Tr. to Co. F, 17th I. C., Jan. 15, '64. Disch. disab. Oct. 24, '64, Indianapolis, Ind.

COMPANY I, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Aldrich, Marcus . . .	Upton, Mass.	34	Moultonborough	Dec. 30, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. sev. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. to 168th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C., Apr. 17, '65. Disch. June 7, '65, Concord, N. H.
Anderson, Moses . . .	Cincinnati, O.	19	Epping	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. March 24, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Anderson, Peter . . .	Holland	22	Jackson	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Des. Sept. 10, '64, from DeCamp Gen. Hosp., David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.
Allen, George W. . . .	New Hampshire	22	Surry	Dec. 15, 1863.	"	Dec. 15, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 7, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Claremont, N. H.
Bangs, Lewis H. . . .		18	Hopkinton	Nov. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died wds. Jan. 9, '63, Washington, D. C.
Benton, George . . .	Bradford	21	Bradford	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 29, '63, Nicholasville, Ky.
Briggs, Ira	Stoughton, Mass.	30	Dunbarton	" 11, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 26, '62, Washington, D. C.
Brock, Benjamin . . .	Alexandria	39	Concord	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 30, '63, Washington, D. C.
Bryan, Thomas . . .	Ireland	37	Newark, N. J.	Nov. 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 10, '63, Washington, D. C.
Bugbee, Alfred F. . .	Tunbridge, Vt.	20	Northfield	" 18, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Wd. accidentally. Disch. disab. Dec. 12, '62, Washington, D. C.

Burley, Oliver P.	Dover	18	Dover	Nov. 11, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 30, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. April 16, '64, Concord, N. H. Died May 1, '64, Dover, N. H.	
Buswell, William L.	Canterbury	18	Gilmanton	" 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C. Served in Co. A, 11th Me. Vol-Inf. P. O. ad., Hopkinton, N. H.	
Braley, George W.	Middlesex, Vt.	45	Northfield	" 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Nov. 17, '62, Washington, D. C.	
Bryant, Henry W.	New Hampshire	21	Newmarket	Dec. 10, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Drowned Aug. 13, '62, foundering of steamer "West Point," Potomac River.	
Badger, Con. C.	Westchester Co., N. Y.	25	Gilmanton	" 16, "	"	Jan. 14, 1862.	v.	Disch. Aug. 11, '62, Fredericksburg, Va., by reason of being employed as contract Surgeon.	
Bradley, John	Pennsylvania	18	Acworth	" 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Barrigan, William	Ireland	28	Wakefield	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Capd. May 28, '64, Toloptomoy, Va. Paroled Nov. 20, '64. Died dis. Nov. 26, '64, on board hosp. transport "Baltic."	
Bowman, Edward R.	Eastport, Me.	35	Tamworth	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 3, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Blake, Lewis	Poland	34	Campton	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, and capd. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Escaped. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Becker, Jacob	Germany	23	Hampton	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Exchanged. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Blake, Aaron H.	New Hampshire	18	Surry	" 15, "	"	" 15, "	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 8, '65, Annapolis, Md. P. O. address, Keene, N. H.	
Bundy, Alvin A.	New Hampshire	31	Keene	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 30, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. address, Washington, D. C.	
Blaisdell, John	Worcester, Mass	20	Kensington	" 29, "	"	" 29, "	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, E. Kingston, N. H.	

COMPANY I, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Brown, John F. . . .	Brentwood	18	Brentwood	Feb. 14, 1865.	3 y.	Feb. 14, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Cass, Lewis		44		Oct. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	No further record in Adj't-General's office, Washington, D. C.
Cass, Jeremiah . . .	Candia	44	Concord	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Comstock, Charles H. .	Newport	21	Newport	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 18, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Crawford, Robert . .	Scotland	22	Epsom	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Dec. 14, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Crummett, Joseph . .	Greenland	43	Concord	" 4, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. June 2, '62, Concord, N. H.
Cross, Joseph G. . . .	Canterbury	27	Wentworth	Nov. 23, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, Annap., Md.
Cochran, Charles . . .	Washington, Vt.	20	Piermont	" 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62, N. Y. city.
Chesley, Charles C. . .	Concord	18	Concord	Oct. 21, "	"	Dec. 4, "	v.	Wd. sev. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. Corp. June 1, '63. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. App. 1st Sergt. May 1, '65; 2d Lt. Co. F, June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Concord, N. H.
Cate, Aaron B. . . .	Holderness	28	Holderness	" 25, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Disch. Dec. 10, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex. Died Sept. 30, '78, Washington, D. C. Serv'd in Co. I, 1st N.H.V.

Connihan, Daniel . . alias Daniel Quinn,	Haverhill, Mass	19	Portsmouth	Sept. 7, 1862.	3 y.	Sept. 9, 1862.	v.	Killed Jan. 16, '64, by falling from cars en route from Camp Nelson, Ky. to Covington, Ky.
Culverson, William . .	Marshall Co., Tenn.	22	Peterborough	Dec. 31, 1863.	"	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Collins, James	Germany	25	Francestown	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 21, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Campbell, John . . .	Westford, Mass	43	Somersworth	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Disch. Aug. 21, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Nashua, N. H.
Clark, Charles	Scotland	32	Danbury	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 21, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Church, Edward . . .	Canada	19	Moultonborough	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Cogswell, Francis . .	New Hampshire	21	New Market	May 17, "	"	May 17, "	s.	Disch. to date July 17, '65.
Clough, Thomas . . .								See Company C.
Collins, Robert F. . .								See Company C.
Curley, James								See James Ryan.
Colburn, Eleazer . . .	Dorchester	23	Keene	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 10, '65, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. G. 1st N. H. V. P. O. address, Dorchester, N. H.
Cram, Albert	Dublin	28	Stoddard	July 1, 1864.	"	July 1, 1864.	d.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. I, 16th N. H. V. P. O. address, Nelson, N. H.
Crouch, Charles E. . .	New Hampshire	37	Gilsum	June 7, "	"	June 7, "	d.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Doyle, Patrick W. . .		26	Concord	Oct. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. Tr. to 126th Co., 2d Battl., I. C., Dec. 28, '63. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Cincinnati, O. Tm. ex.
Dimick, Edwin M. . .	Orford	19	Concord	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Jan. 10, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Drew, Charles	Wolfeborough	35	Gilmanton	Nov. 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 22, '63, Washington, D. C.
Dinsmore, Charles M. .	Northfield	18	Northfield	Dec. 7, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Died dis. Oct. 7, '63, Russellville, Ky.
Dinsmore, Joseph C. .	Northfield	43	Northfield	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 18, '62, Washington, D. C.

COMPANY I, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Dinwiddie, James . .	Harrison Co., O.	33	Peterborough	Nov. 31, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 31, 1863.	v.	Des. April 3, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Drew, Edward	Middletown, Pa.	22	Salem	Jan. 2, 1864.	"	Jan. 2, 1864.	v.	Mis. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Duesbury, William . .	Allenstown	19	Sanbornton	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. July 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Dickerman, Samuel R. .								See Company G.
Edmunds, Andrew J. .	Concord	32	Concord	Oct. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Emory, John N. . . .	Sandwich	18	Sandwich	" 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Oct. 22, '62, Pt. Lookout, Md.
Eaton, William A. . .								See Company C.
Ellis, John E.	Keene	18	Keene	Dec. 15, 1863.	"	Dec. 15, 1863.	v.	Wd. May, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Fitchburg, Mass.
Estey, Lyman E. . . .	Sullivan	18	Keene	" 29, "	"	" 29, "	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. Aug. 2, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Keene, N. H.
Fagan, William . . .	Ireland	30	Concord	Oct. 24, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. accidentally Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 11, '63, Concord, N. H. Died Feb. 13, '81, Concord, N. H.

Flanders, Curtis . . .	Warner	26	Fisherville	Oct.	9, 1861.	3 y.	Nov.	28, 1861.	v.	Killed April 19, '62, Camden, N. C. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V.	
Farrar, Horace P. . .	Gilmanton	19	Gilmanton	Nov.	2, "	"	"	30, "	v.	Died dis. Mar. 12, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Flynn, Cornelius . . .	Ireland	22	Lyme	Dec.	4, 1863.	"	Dec.	4, 1863.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Fox, John	Limerick, Ireland	35	Portsmouth	Jan.	1, 1864.	"	Jan.	1, 1864.	v.	Des. April 20, '64, Annapolis, Md.	
Furay, Michael . . .	Ireland	41	Conway	"	6, "	"	"	6, "	v.	Wd. and capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Regt'l returns for Dec. '64 reports him taken up from mis. Dec. 30, '64, Hancock Station, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.	
Flynn, John	New Hampshire	20	Henniker	May	31, "	"	May	31, "	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Grant, William T. . .	Epsom	29	Epsom	Oct.	21, 1861.	"	Nov.	28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 23, '63, Washington, D. C. Served in Co. A, 1st N. H. Cavalry. P. O. address, Epsom, N. H.	
Gough, John	England	40	Concord	"	5, "	"	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 6, '62, to date Oct. 10, '62, Washington, D. C.	
Gould, Solon	Hopkinton	35	Concord	"	4, "	"	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.	
Gale, Lewis J. . . .	Gilmanton	24	Gilmanton	Nov.	14, "	"	"	30, "	v.	Died dis. Aug. 16, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Getchell, Sebastian S. .	Winslow, Me.	40	Wentworth	"	18, "	"	"	" "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in from Rumney Dec. 19, '63. App. 2d Lt. Co. G Jan. 7, '64; 1st Lt. July 2, '64. Not must. Disch. disab. as 2d Lt. Aug. 26, '64. P. O. address, Waterville, Me.	
Gleason, William T. .	Concord	29	Concord	Oct.	25, "	"	"	" "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Jaffrey Dec. 19, '63. Disch. to date July 17, '65. P. O. address, Canterbury, N. H.	
Gove, Alvin A. . . .	Seabrook	21	Seabrook	Dec.	6, "	"	Dec.	10, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 15, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Seabrook, N. H.	
Gilman, Daniel F. . .	Wolfeborough	28	Exeter	Feb.	29, 1864.	"	Mch.	12, 1864.	v.	Tr. to Co. F, 13th V. R. C., Mar. 8, '65. Disch. July 29, '65, Concord, N. H.	
Gage, William H. . .	Concord	29	Mason	Mch.	31, "	"	"	31, "	v.	Disch. May 6, '65, Concord, N. H.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Hill, Howard F. . . .		21	Concord	Nov. 14, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Mar. 10, '62. Died dis. Dec. 8, '62, Falmouth, Va.
Hook, James M. . . .	Concord	23	Concord	" 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 23, '62, Newport News, Va. P. O. address, Hopkinton, N. H.
Haynes, Hiram B. . .	Meredith	33	Epsom	Oct. 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Dec. 11, '62, Washington, D. C.
Henshaw, Francis . .	Granville, N. Y.	34	Loudon	" 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 11, '62, Washington, D. C.
Hildreth, William L. .	Berkshire, Vt.	43	Concord	Nov. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. July 29, '62, Concord, N. H.
Hall, Prescott	Dover	26	Upper Gilmanton	Oct. 26, "	"	" 30, "	v.	App. Sergt., Re-enl. and must. in from Canterbury Dec. 19, '63. App. 2d Lt. July 1, '64. Disch. Dec. 5, '64. P. O. address, Belmont, N. H.
Holbrook, George . .	Wentworth	18	Wentworth	Nov. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Feb. 18, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Hutchinson, Charles F.	Gilmanton	24	Gilmanton	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 9, '63, Washington, D. C.
Hill, Edwin		19	Concord	Dec. 7, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Disch. Dec. 9, '64, to date Dec. 6, '64, Petersburg, Va. Tm. ex.
Hoffman, James . . .	Germany	22	Epping	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. May 6, 64, Wilderness, Va. Des. June 22, '64, while on furlough from Emory G. H., Washington, D. C.

Horner, William H. . .	**Concord**	**22**	**Concord**	**Dec. 6, 1861.**	**3 y.**	**Dec. 11, 1861.**	**v.**	**Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. Wd. sev. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Disch. disab. May 12, '65, Manchester, N. H. P. O. ad., Concord, N. H.**
Haynes, Ambrose D. .	**Meredith**	**37**	**Epsom**	" 9, "	"	Jan. 14, 1862.	v.	**Died dis. Jan. 26, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.**
Horton, William A. . .		**21**	**Portsmouth**	**Aug. 29, 1862.**	"	Sept. 3, "	v.	**Reported died en route to Regt. Also reported des. en route to Regt. A. G. O. U. S. A. is unable to determine correct record.**
Harmon, John	Ireland	18	Raymond	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Feb. 8, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Hill, William	England	33	Winchester	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Feb. 3, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Hollingshod, Michael .	Canada	19	Freedom	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Wd. June 19, '64, and killed June 24, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Howard, William . . .	Baltimore, Md.	19	Tuftonborough	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Killed May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
Henry, William . . .	Ireland	20	Temple	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. July 6, '64, Petersburg, Va. Killed July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.
Holbrook, James T. . .	Windsor, N. S.	33	Alton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Feb. 3, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky. Apprehended Feb. 6, '64. Wd. and capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Heard, William W. . .	Lebanon	18	Rochester	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. Died dis. Aug. 26, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
Hakey, Joseph	Canada	21	Hancock	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Des. March 8, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Harwood, Elijah O. . .	Vermont	44	Wentworth	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Tr. to 112th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C., March, '65. Disch. disab. June 6, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Hinds, Benjamin . . .	Canada	19	Amherst	June 1, "	"	June 1, "	s.	Disch. June 5, '65, Washington, D. C. Died Jan. 24, '71, Norwich, Vt.
Hennesey, John . . .	Ireland	21	Sutton	Sept. 3, "	"	Sept. 3, "	s.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Hall, George	Massachusetts	20	Westmoreland	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 1, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 3, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Elmira, N. Y.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Harris, Obed	Chili	23	Sanbornton	Dec. 28, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 28, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. M. o. r. reports absent sick since Dec. 26, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Jefferson, Taylor . . .	Lisbon	30	Lisbon	Nov. 18, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Jacques, Charles . . .	Sanbornton	45	Sanbornton	" 6, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Jones, Franklin . . .	Salem	44	Portsmouth	Sept. 6, 1862.	"	Sept. 9, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 26, '64, Hancock Station, Va.
Josephson, Lehman . .	Germany	26	Lisbon	Dec. 5, 1863.	"	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Capd. May 9, '64, Wilderness, Va. Paroled Dec. 13, '64. Exch. Dec., '64. Must. out July 17, '65.
Jamieson, Robert . . .	Canada	23	Grafton	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Johnson, George . . .	Warren Co., N. Y.	20	Danbury	Aug. 31, 1864.	"	Aug. 31, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Knowles, Samuel F. . .	Gilmanton	23	Gilmanton	Oct. 26, 1861.	"	Nov. 30, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 23, '62, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Kirby, James	Concord	18	Concord	Nov. 15, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 3, '64. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Cincinnati, O.
Kemp, William . . .	Baltimore, Md.	42	Portsmouth	Sept. 8, 1862.	"	Sept. 9, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Feb. 15, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.

Koller, George W. . . . alias James Williamson	Cleveland, O.	20	Strafford	Aug. 14, 1863.	3 y.	Aug. 14, 1863.	s.	Capd. May 20, '64. Paroled Nov. 19, '64. Disch. to date July 17, '65, P. O. address, Lakewood, N. J.
Kelley, Patrick . . .	Ireland	24	Lyme	Dec. 4, "	"	Dec. 4, "	v.	Des. Dec. 27, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Kerr, William	Ireland	43	Wentworth	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. and starvation, Dec. 31, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Leighton, Charles . . .		23	Concord	Oct. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Escaped from guard Nov. 26, '64, while undergoing sentence of G. C. M. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Lamphrey, Stephen . .	Concord	20	Concord	Dec. 7, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.
Lavell, James	England	35	Francestown	" 30, 1863.	"	" 30, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Lavelle, George H. . .	Hudson, N. Y.	27	Somersworth	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. March 8, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Lee, George	Norfolk, Canada.	38	Portsmouth	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. April 20, '64, Annapolis, Md.
Lewis, Almond D. . .	Vermont	19	Wentworth	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Died dis. April 1, '64, Covington, Ky.
Leavitt, Earnest A. . .	Boston, Mass.	19	Columbia	Feb. 12, "	"	Feb. 12, "	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Leonard, Thomas . . .	Perth, Canada	40	Sunapee	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Haverhill, N. H.
Low, George	New York	19	Haverhill	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Windsor, Vt.
Lowe, Henry	England	44	Haverhill	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 31, '64, Tolopotomoy, Va. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. July 16, '65.
Marden, James W. . .	Epsom	21	Epsom	Oct. 17, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Tr. to Co. F, 13th V. R. C. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. P. O. address, Epsom, N. H.
Moulton, Colby T. . .	Farmington	40	Northfield	Nov. 18, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 19, '62. App. Corp. Tr. to 170th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C. May 1, '64. Disch. disab. Sept. 14, '64, Washington, D. C.
Muchmore, Alonzo D. .	Orford	21	Orford	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. April 9, '62, Annapolis, Md. P. O. address, Campton, N. H.

COMPANY I, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.* *r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Marden, George W. . .		40	Concord	Sept. 26, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 1, 1861.	v.	Des. Dec. 3, '61, Concord, N. H.
Morrissey, Charles . .	New York	21	Lisbon	Dec. 4, 1863.	"	" 4, 1863.	v.	Des. Dec. 29, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McGuire, John	Ireland	23	Piermont	" " "	"	" " "	v.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent in arrest for desertion since Jan. 5, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Manley, James	Gibson, Ind.	23	Hill	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Muzzey, William H. . .	Niagara N. Y.	22	Epping	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Wd. sev. accidentally April 30, '65, near Alexandria, Va. Disch. disab. July 8, '65, Fairfax Seminary, Va.
Moloney, Michael . . .	Ireland	37	New Durham	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, 65.
Mooney, William H. . .	Keene	28	Alton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
McKenzie, Angus . . .	Nova Scotia	35	Moultonborough	" 2, "	"	" 2, "	v.	Wd. June 23, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Martin, William . . .	Pennsylvania	24	Winchester	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. March 14, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
McKay, Thomas . . .	England	26	Unity	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 17, '64, near Pegram House, Va.

Murdock, Samuel . . .	**Ireland**	**27**	**Conway**	**Jan. 6, 1864.**	**3 y.**	**Jan. 6, 1864.**	**v.**	**Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Paroled. Disch. May 17, '65, Concord, N. H.**
Morris, Taylor	**New Brunswick**	**20**	**Bethlehem**	**May 21, " "**	**"**	**May 21, "**	**s.**	**Des. July 2, '64, near Petersburg, Va.**
Murphy, James . . .	**England**	**22**	**Loudon**	**" 31, " "**	**"**	**" 31, "**	**s.**	**Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Escaped Feb. 22, '65. Furloughed March 28, '65, from Annapolis, Md. Des. April 28, '65.**
Martin, Thomas . . .	**Ireland**	**33**	**Warner**	**June 3, " "**	**"**	**June 3, "**	**s.**	**Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from 9th A. C. Depot Field Hosp., City Pt., Va., to steamer "Atlantic," Aug. 5, '64. Tr. Aug. 7, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.**
Melvin, George . . .	**Canada**	**29**	**Claremont**	**" " " "**	**"**	**" " "**	**s.**	**Des. Feb. 27, '65, Conway, N. H.**
Miller, John	**Germany**	**22**	**Claremont**	**Dec. 22, 1863. "**		**Dec. 22, 1863.**	**v.**	**Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 10, '65, Concord, N. H.**
Nutter, Lewis	**Rochester**	**38**	**Somersworth**	**Sept. 23, 1861. "**		**Nov. 28, 1861.**	**v.**	**Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.**
Nudd, J. Horace . . .	**Canterbury**	**18**	**Northfield**	**Nov. 5, " "**	**"**	**" 30, "**	**v.**	**Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Tr. to I. C. July 1, '63. Assigned to Co. C, 10th Regt., I. C. Disch. Nov. 30, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex.**
Oliver, John	**New York**	**22**	**Stark**	**Jan. 4, 1864. "**		**Jan. 4, 1864.**	**v.**	**Des. March 8, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.**
Perkins, William B. . .		**27**	**Epsom**	**Oct. 7, 1861. "**		**Nov. 28, 1861.**	**v.**	**Died dis. Dec. 25, '62, Falmouth, Va.**
Page, John W.	**Hampton Falls**	**29**	**Pittsfield**	**" 21, " "**	**"**	**" " "**	**v.**	**Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Pittsfield, N. H.**
Plumer, John H. . . .	**Meredith**	**38**	**Farmington**	**Sept. 23, " "**	**"**	**" " "**	**v.**	**Disch. disab. Sept. 29, '62, Washington, D. C.**
Philbrick, John H. F. .	**Epsom**	**43**	**Epsom**	**Oct. " " "**	**"**	**" " "**	**v.**	**Disch. disab. Oct. 7, '62, Ft. Monroe, Va.**
Patch, William H. . .		**20**	**Northfield**	**" 7, " "**	**"**	**Mch. 6, 1862.**	**v.**	**Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. Dec. 19, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.**

COMPANY I, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Potter, Robert H. . . .	Concord	18	Concord	Nov. 5, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 30, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. App. Sergt. Jan. 1, '64. Wd. sev. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. App. 1st Lt. March 3, '65; Capt., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Concord, N. H.
Philbrick, Cyrus J. . .	Wentworth	17	Wentworth	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Dec. 1, '61, Keene, N. H.
Pope, Joseph P. B. . .	Marblehead, Mass.	18	Concord	Dec. 2, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Pettingill, Lafayette .	Epsom	37	Concord	Aug. 30, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. address, Loudon, N. H.
Pierce, George	Upton, Mass.	32	Moultonborough	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. July 12, '64, Petersburg, Va.; Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Des. Jan. 6, '65, while on furlough.
Paige, Alphonzo H. . .	Bow	18	Rochester	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 19, '65, near Hancock Station, Va. P. O. address, Hopkinton, N. H.
Paul, Charles	Russia	30	Stark	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Jan. 22, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Parman, Joseph . . .	Canada	21	Woodstock	July 20, "	"	July 20, "	s.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

Quinn, Daniel									See Daniel Connihan.
Robinson, Benjamin S. .	Lowell, Mass.	20	Epsom	Oct. 28, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.		v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. Jan. 16, '65, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex. Died July 1, '76, Cohasset, Mass.
Rand, James C. . . .	Concord	18	Concord	Nov. 25, 1861.	"	Dec. 3, 1861.		v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Rollins, Lyman . . .	Bristol	29	Concord	Oct. 31, "	"	" 4, "		v.	Disch. Jan. 3, '65, to date Nov. 27, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Ryan, James alias James Curley	Massachusetts	21	Hebron	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	" 30, 1863.		v.	Capd. May 28, '64. Died dis. Sept., 64, Andersonville, Ga. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Robbins, Jeremiah G. .	Nashua	26	Alton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.		v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Robbins, Josiah T. . .	Nashua	21	Northfield	" " "	"	" " "		v.	Capd. Oct. 1,'64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Must. out July 17,'65.
Rogers, Charles F. . .	Biddeford, Me.	22	Sanbornton	" 4, "	"	" 4, "		v.	Killed June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.
Robertson, William . .	Scotland	20	Chichester	May 31, "	"	May 31, "		v.	Des. Aug., '64, New York city.
Rochow, Alfred C. . .	Berlin, Prussia.	21	Alton	Jan. 20, "	"	Jan. 20, "		v.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Sargent, Charles H. . ..		24	Loudon	Nov. 22, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.		v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died wds., Jan. 8, '63, Wash'ton, D. C.
Sargent, James M. . .	Orford	29	Loudon	" 21, "	"	" " "		v.	Disch. Dec. 22, '64, to date Nov. 27, '64, Concord, N. H. Tm. ex.
Seley, Joseph	Brunswick, Me.	26	Epsom	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "		v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 13, '64. Killed May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.
Smart, Charles H. . .	Concord	23	Hopkinton	" 30, "	"	" " "		v.	Re-enl. and must. in from Concord Dec. 19, '63. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. App. Corp.; Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address Webster, N. H.
Smith, Charles W. . .	Sanbornton	35	Loudon	" 14, "	"	" " "		v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. H. Art. P. O. ad. Meredith, N. H.
Spead, Oliver B. . . .	South New Market	18	New Market	May 25, "	"	" " "		v.	App. Corp. Died dis. Feb. 20, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Stevens, Andrew J. . .	Durham	21	Durham	Oct. 21, "	"	" " "		v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. App. Sergt. Died dis. Feb. 4, '65, Annapolis, Md.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Sherburne, Edwin M. .	Epsom	21	Epsom	Oct. 17, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 18, '62, Washington, D. C.
Sherburne, George M. .	Gilmanton	18	Gilmanton	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Disch. disab. Nov. 2, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Pittsfield, N. H.
Shepard, Joseph M. . .	Gilmanton	28	Gilmanton	Nov. 14, "	"	" 30, "	v.	App. Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. App. 2d Lieut. Jan. 6, '64. Killed June 9, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
Sanborn, James E. . .	Sanbornton	18	Sanbornton	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. App. Sergt. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; June 5, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. App. 1st Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Tilton, N. H.
Simons, Andrew L. . .	Warner	31	Fisherville	Oct. 24, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Sept. 26, '62, Washington, D. C.
Simonds, Andrew . .	Ireland	19	Concord	Dec. 6, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 9, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Smith, John	Massachusetts	21	Charlestown	Dec. 4, 1863.	"	" " 1863.	v.	Des. Dec. 27, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Sullivan, James . . .	Ireland	22	Lisbon	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Des. Apprehended. M. o. roll dated July 17, '65 reports absent in arrest Camp Nelson, Ky., since Jan. 5, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Simpson, Edward . .	Ireland	20	Acworth	Dec. 5, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 5, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 1, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Smith, George	England	21	Moultonborough	" 30, "	"	" 30, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Smith, William H. . .	Scotland	30	Centre Harbor	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	Des. Jan. 28, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Smith, Thomas . . .	Pennsylvania	21	Grafton	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 21, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Strane, Joseph . . .	Harrisburg, Pa.	37	Gilford	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Des. Jan. 18, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Smith, William . . .	Albany, N. Y.	22	Chester	May 18, "	"	May 18, "	s.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Des. from 2d Div. G. H., Alexandria, Va., March 28, '65.	
Scannell, James . . . alias James Sullivan	Ireland	25	Candia	" " "	"	" " "	s.	Wd. sev. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Disch. disab. June 5, '65, Manchester, N. H. P. O. address, Haverhill, Mass.	
Schuneman, Gustavus .	Germany	20	Bethlehem	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	s.	Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Died wds. April 11, '65.	
Sullivan, James . . .								See James Scannell.	
Sweat, Charles, Jr. . .	Columbia	21	Columbia	June 9, "	"	June 9, "	d.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Columbia, N. H.	
Smith, Warren W. . .	East Kingston	24	Kingston	Dec. 29, 1863.	"	Dec. 29, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Dec. 27, '81, Salem, Mass.	
Tilton, George B. . .	Great Falls	32	Deerfield	Sept. 16, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Disch. disab. Feb. 26, '63, Newport News, Va.	
Tucker, Charles E. C. .	Concord	29	Loudon	Oct. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. April 4, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
*Twom*bly, Eleazer . .	Canada	21	Chesterfield	June 3, 1864.	"	June 3, 1864.	s.	Wd. July 8, '64, Petersburg, Va. Des. Jan. 6, '65, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. address Tilton, N. H.	
Taylor, Charles . . .	Ireland	18	Littleton	Aug. 31, "	"	Aug. 31, "	v.	App. Musc. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Tappan, Charles C. . .	Bradford	35	Bradford	Jan. 23, 1865.	"	Jan. 23, 1865.	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died April 23, '87, Bradford, N. H.	
Wilder, Thomas . . .	Concord	18	Concord	Nov. 4, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Dec. 19, '63. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address Concord, N. H.	
Williams, Charles . .	Hartford, Conn.	21	Philadelphia, Pa.	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 27, '64.	

COMPANY I, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.* r.—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Wallace, Charles . . .	Wentworth	19	Wentworth	Nov. 18, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 30, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Feb. 15, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Willey, Silas H. . . .	Gilmanton	20	Gilmanton	Oct. 25, "	"	Dec. 11, "	v.	Died dis. March 6, '62, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Wight, Aaron	Newry, Me.	43	Lancaster	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Died dis. June 17, '64, Chester, Pa.
Williams, John W. . .	Baltimore, Md.	18	Sanbornton	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Entered Patterson Park Hosp., Baltimore, Md. Ordered to join regt. July 15, '64. Failed to do so. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Wiley, Edward . . .	Canada	38	Rindge	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Oct. 20, '64, Alexandria, Va.
Wilson, Samuel . . .	Massachusetts	24	Warren	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Died wds. June 21, '64, Washington, D. C.
Williamson, James . .								See George W. Koller.
Webster, John A. . .								See Company C.
Whittle, James C. . .	Vermont	40	Keene	Dec. 8, 1863.	"	Dec. 8, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. June 30, '65, Alexandria, Va. P. O. address, Keene, N.H.
Wheeler, Albion . . .	Billerica, Mass.	26	Nashua	" 21, "	"	" 21, "	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Williams, John, 2d, . .	Denmark	22	Farmington	" 22, "	"	" 22, "	v.	Tr. from Co. I, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. M. o. roll reports absent sick since Dec. 22, '63. N. f. r. A. G. O.

COMPANY K, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Captains.								
Converse, Ebenezer H. .	Rindge	49	Rindge	Nov. 30, 1861.	3 y.	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Resigned May 15, '62. P. O. address, Rindge, N. H.
Titcomb, David A. . .								See Company C.
Hanscom, Theodore .								See Company E.
1st Lieutenant.								
Nutting, Jonas . . .	Westford, Mass.	56	New Ipswich	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. May 15, '62. Died June 20, '73, New Ipswich, N. H.
2d Lieutenants.								
Fuller, Charles L. . .	Manchester	30	Peterborough	" " "	"	To date Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Lt. Apr. 28, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 14, '62, Washington, D. C.
Ames, Timothy K. . .								See Field and Staff.
Varney, John H. . . .								See Company H.
Harmon, Addison G. .								See Company D.
Musicians.								
LeRoy, David	New York city	34	New Ipswich	Oct. 31, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 23, '63, Alexandria, Va.
Pike, John	Haverhill	45	New Ipswich	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Apr. 12, '63, Winchester, Ky.
Glidden, John C. . . .								See Company B.
Varney, Orin	Rochester	16	Barnstead	Jan. 20, 1864.	"	Jan. 20, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Asher, Henry	Canada	19	Lyme	Dec. 5, 1863.	3 y.	Dec. 5, 1863.	s.	Wd. July 8, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. July 7, '65.
Anderson, Charles . .	St. John, N. B.	23	Orford	" 16, "	"	" 16, "	v.	Des. Feb. 24, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Blake, James K. . . .	Dalton	40	Peterborough	Nov. 2, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Must. out Nov. 27, '64. Died Feb. 16, '66, Brattleboro', Vt.
Buss, Edmund P. . . .	Temple	19	Temple	" 20, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 14, '62. P. O. address, West Lynn, Mass.
Burritt, Henry E. . . .	Canada	25	Rindge	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Des. from hosp. Date and place unknown. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V.
Bowers, Menville . . .	Peterborough	34	Peterborough	Dec. 4, "	"	Dec. 4, "	v.	Wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Disch. disab. Jan. 30, '63, Alexandria, Va.
Butler, Ambrose . . .	Troy	25	Rindge	" 9, "	"	" 9, "	v.	App. Sergt. Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. Dec. 17, '64, Annapolis, Md. Died Mar. 16, '71, Rindge, N. H.
Blumley, Charles . . .	Rochdale, Eng.	40	South Hampton	Sept. 15, 1862.	"	Sept. 17, 1862.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. May 31, '63.
Brown, Philip	Ireland	22	Plymouth	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Des. May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
Baker, John	New York	21	Swanzey	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Wd. July 10, '64, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Banziger, Robert . . .	Switzerland	23	Wolfeborough	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. to Co. D, 11th V. R. C. Disch. Aug. 2, '65, Providence, R. I.

Banziger, John . . .	Switzerland	20	Wolfeborough	Jan. 1, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	Mis. June 16, '64, Petersburg, Va. Supposed killed. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Brown, Charles . . .	Ireland	29	Francestown	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Killed May 18, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
Bourrier, Napoleon . .	Canada	25	Warner	June 1, "	"	June 1, "	s.	Des. to enemy Aug. 28, '64, near Weldon Railroad, Va.
Berry, William H. . .	Boston, Mass	18	Nashua	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Benedict, Mitchel . .	Canada	20	Sunapee	" 19, "	"	" 19, "	v.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Barker, Alexander . .	Scotland	34	Nelson	July 27, 1864.	"	July 27, 1864.	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Baker, Charles . . .	Germany	21	Jaffrey	" 28, "	"	" 28, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Baites, John	Ohio	24	Weare	" 27, "	"	" 27, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. July 8, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Cross, Philemon W. . .	Swanzey	37	Peterborough	Nov. 2, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Drowned by foundering of steamer "West Point" in Potomac River, Aug. 13, '62.
Chaffa, Joseph . . .	Canada	21	Rindge	Oct. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Re-enl. and must. in as private from Rutland, Vt., Jan. 4, '64. App. Corp. Killed July 21, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Chamberlin, Augustus A.	Jaffrey	45	Rindge	Nov. 9, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Clapp, Cyrus J. . . .	Leicester, Mass.	22	Rindge	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61; Sergt. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Converse, Morton E. .	Rindge	24	Rindge	Oct. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Must. out Nov. 27, '64. P. O. address, Winchendon, Mass.
Cram, George M. . . .	Lyndeborough	29	Rindge	" 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disability, Dec. 1, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Lyndeborough, N. H.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Cutter, Albert O. . . .	Stoddard	20	Stoddard	Nov. 26, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 3, 1861.	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Dec. 18, '62. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. and capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Released March 1, '65. Disch. June 14, '65, Concord, N. H. P. O. address, Antrim, N. H.
Chandler, William . .	Royalston, Mass.	26	Alstead	Dec. 7, "	"	" 10, "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Des. March 29, '63, near Perrysville, Pa.
Clark, George S. . . .	Claremont	26	Peterborough	" 11, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Disch. disab. March 23, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Cook, John	England	22	Marlborough	" 30, 1863.	"	" 30, 1863.	v.	Des. June 14, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Cowen, Charles W. . .	Bath	18	Swanzey	May 30, 1864.	"	May 30, 1864.	s.	Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Littleton, N. H.
Clife, Daniel	England	18	Landaff	June 8, "	"	June 8, "	s.	Des. Oct. 28, '64, near Pegram House, Va.
Craig, Clark E. . . .	Newbury	22	Newport	Aug. 16, "	"	Aug. 16, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 19, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Francestown, N. H.
Cobbett, James . . .	England	21	Weare	July 27, "	"	July 27, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Demary, Christopher C.	Rindge	23	Rindge	Oct. 23, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. March 17, '63, Providence, R. I.

Dodd, John M. . . .	Princeton, Mass.	24	Peterborough	Nov. 23, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Maj. Feb. 1, '63. Re-enl. and must. in from Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1, '64. App. 2d Lt. Co. B Jan. 1, '64. Died dis. May 14, '64, Alexandria, Va.
Davis Henry H. . . .	Fitzwilliam	19	Rindge	Dec. 5, "	"	Dec. 5, "	v.	Disch. disab. March 24, '63, Baltimore, Md.
Davis, Albert H. . . .	Ashby, Mass.	24	New Ipswich	Oct. 22, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Killed Dec. 13, '63, Fredericksburg, Va.
Durant, John A. . . .	Chelmsford, Mass.	45	Rindge	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. April 1, '63, Baltimore, Md.
Durgan, George W. . .	Pennsylvania	24	Thornton	Nov. 24, 1863.	"	" 24, 1863.	s.	Assigned to duty in Dept. of the Northwest Oct. 8, '64. Disch. disab. July 1, '65, Milwaukee, Wis.
Doyle, John	Canada	36	Orford	Dec. 16, "	"	Dec. 16, "	v.	Drowned Jan. 12, '64, Kentucky River.
Delancey, David . . .	New York	23	Tuftonborough	May 18, 1864.	"	May 18, 1864.	s.	Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. Must. out July 17, '65.
Devoe, William . . .	Canada	26	Colebrook	June 7, "	"	June 7, "	s.	Killed July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.
Deabeaux, Francis . ,								See Francis Neabrasca.
Ehrhorn, August . . .	Germany	25	Rochester	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. April 24, '64, near Washington, D. C.
Eichholz, Gotlob . . .	Germany	23	Conway	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Eagan, William G.	New York	30	Newport	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Frissell, William B. . .	Thetford, Vt.	36	New Ipswich	Nov. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.. App. Sergt. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Tr. to 48th Co., 2d Battl., I. C., Nov. 15, '63. Disch. as 1st Sergt. Nov. 28, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex.
Fay, Charles H. . . .	Dalton	20	Peterborough	" 7, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 10, '62, Alexandria, Va.
Fitz, James	Ashburnham, Mass.	21	Rindge	" 14, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Wagoner. Re-enl. and must. in from Ashburnham, Mass., Dec. 30, '63. Must. out July 17, '65.
ıter, Joseph E. . . .	Stoddard	18	Stoddard	Oct. 29, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Nov. 21, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Lyndeborough, N. H.

COMPANY K, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Franklin, Stephen . .	Winchester	30	Winchester	Nov. 15, 1861.	3 y.	Dec. 10, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab., June 18, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Garland, James . . .	Ellsworth, Me.	31	New Ipswich	Oct. 19, "	"	Nov. 28, "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 23, '63.
Gates, Benson E. . . .	Hubbardston, Mass.	21	Barre, Mass.	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 13, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Gibson, Charles F. . .	Nelson	23	Rindge	" 19, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Tr. to 149th Co., 2d Battl. I. C., Jan. 26, '64. Disch. Jan. 16, '65, Nashville, Tenn. Tm. ex. P. O. address, Peterborough, N. H.
Greenleaf, Paul . . .	Pittsfield	24	New Ipswich	" 17, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. accidentally. Disch. disab. Oct. 4, '62, Washington, D. C.
Green, John	England	37	Moultonborough	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. Corp. July, 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., New London, Conn.
Gerberg, Charles . . .	Germany	28	Stark	Jan. 4, 1864.	"	Jan. 4, 1864.	v.	App. Hosp. Steward, June 20, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Geibel, Ludwig . . .	Germany	44	Campton	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 18, '64, Concord, N. H.
Gonsalavre, Francis . .	South America	25	Orford	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. disab. Sept. 6, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Gardiner, James . . .	Baltimore, Md.	20	Manchester	" 14, "	"	" 14, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Baltimore, Md.

Granby, Robert . . .	Ireland	19	Claremont.	July	21, 1864.	3 y.	July	21, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Hall, Erastus D. . . .	Rindge	26	Rindge	Oct.	16, 1861.	"	Nov.	28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 13, '63, New Berne, N. C.
Hardy, William H. . .	New Ipswich	26	Sharon	"	15, "	"	"	" "	v.	Re-enl. and must. into Co. B Jan. 2, '64. Disch. disab. June 2, '65, Manchester, N. H. P. O. ad., Sharon, N. H.
Heald, Oliver	Temple	23	Temple	Nov.	20, "	"	"	" "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Disch. disab. Mch. 5, '63.
Hecker, John	Baden, Germany	35	Rindge	Oct.	15, "	"	"	" "	v.	Tr. to Co. G, 7th V. R. C. Disch. Nov. 28, '64, Washington, D. C. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., E. Jaffrey, N. H.
Houston, Isaac E. . .	Temple	18	Temple	Nov.	23, "	"	"	" "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Must. out Nov. 27, '64. P. O. ad., New Ipswich, N. H.
Hastings, John W. . .	Rindge	39	Rindge	"	21, "	"	"	" "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Hodge, Jairus W. . . .	Waterford, Vt.	25	Rindge	Oct.	21, "	"	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 29, '63, Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Lyndon, Vt.
Hull, Charles H. . . .	Lowell, Mass.	27	New Ipswich	"	15, "	"	"	" "	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61; 1st Sergt. July 1, '62. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. 2d Lt. Sept. 20, '62. Disch. disab. Jan. 13, '63. P. O. ad., Bath, N. Y.
Hunt, Joshua T. . . .	Chelmsford, Mass.	36	Rindge	"	22, "	"	"	" "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 25, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Rindge, N. H.
Howard, Sherman H. .	Gilsum	23	Gilsum	Dec.	9, "	"	Dec.	11, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 3, '62. Served in Co. G, 1st N. H. V.
Hagerty, James . . .	Ireland	23	Lisbon	"	5, 1863.	"	"	5, 1863.	v.	Des. Dec. 29, '63, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Heald, William H. . .	Temple	23	Gilmanton	"	31, "	"	"	31, "	v.	Disch. disab. May 12, '65' Camp Dennison, O. P. O. ad., Temple, N. H.
Hanes, Charles A. . .	Canada	39	Hanover	Jan.	1, 1864.	"	Jan.	1, 1864.	v.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died starvation Dec. 2, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Hagerman, Theodore .	Mississippi	23	Lancaster	"	" "	"	"	" "	v.	Des. Jan. 22, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Hunzinger, Jacob . .	Germany	28	Wolfeborough	"	4, "	"	"	4, "	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Wd. sev. and capd. Sept 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Disch. July 17, '65.

COMPANY K, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Hartman, Christian . .	Germany	24	Wolfeborough	Jan. 1, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Hardy, William . . .	Ireland	24	Lee	" 5, "	"	" 5, "	v.	Des. Jan. 31, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
Helyorsen, Peter . . .	Norway	28	Conway	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	v.	Kd. acc. July 8,'64, near Petersburg,Va.
Hebert, Joseph . . .	Canada	28	Hillsborough	May 24, "	"	May 24, "	s.	Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Hicks, Calvin	Compton, Canada	34	Columbia	" 18, "	"	" 18, "	d.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Colebrook, N. H.
James, John	Portland, Me.	32	Dover	Dec. 9, 1863.	"	Dec. 9, 1863.	v.	Wd. June 17, '64, Petersburg, Va. App. Sergt. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. April 6, '68, to date July 17, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Arthur M. . .	Haverhill, Mass.	19	Washington	June 6, 1864.	"	June 6, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Newton, N. H.
Johnson, William . . .	England	24	Keene	July 18, "	"	July 18, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K., 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Kimball, George S. . .	Rindge	21	Rindge	Oct. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Jan. 17, '62, Annapolis, Md.
King, Lewis	Canada	40	Shelburne	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Tr. from G. H. Beverly, N. J., to White Hall, Pa., May 12, '65. N. f. r, A, G, O,

Kelley, Owen	Ireland	19	Manchester	Oct. 6, 1863.	3 y.	Jan. 6, 1864.	s.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died Nov. 15, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Kuhlmann, William . .	Germany	22	Nashua	Dec. 22, "	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
LaFrance, Alexander .	Canada	35	Danbury	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent without leave since July 10, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Leeds, William C. . .	Springborough, O.	35	Newbury	Dec. 21, 1863.	"	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 5, '65, Wash., D. C.
Larey, John	England	30	Nashua	" 26, "	"	" 26, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Lafan, Joseph	Canada	19	Claremont	July 7, 1864.	"	July 7, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Marvin, James H. . .	Williston, Vt.	28	New Ipswich	Nov. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. from hosp. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Mansfield, Jonathan N. .	Fitchburg, Mass.	43	New Ipswich	Oct. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed July 7, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Mansur, William E. . .	Temple	45	New Ipswich	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died, wds. Sept. 25, '62, Fairfax Seminary G. H., Va.
McLittlefield, Timothy	Nova Scotia	44	Kingston	Dec. 4, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 30, '62.
Miller, Charles . . .	England	20	Lyme	" " 1863.	"	" 4, 1863.	v.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. May 18, '65, Readville, Mass.
Murphy, Patrick . . .	Ireland	26	Londonderry	" 10, "	"	" 10, "	v.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent sick since April 22, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Mack, Francis	Canada	20	Shelburne	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; July 7, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. Sept. 20, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
Myer, Anton	Saxony	25	Conway	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Killed June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.
McCarthy, John . . .	Ireland	27	Washington	June " "	"	June 7, "	s.	Des. July 2, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Murry, Thomas . . .	Ireland	22	Hollis	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	s.	Wd. July 11, '64, Petersburg, Va. Des. Oct. 29, '64.
[illegible]oughton, Duncan .	Canada	18	Franklin	May 20, "	"	May 20, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

COMPANY K, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Mills, Oscar A. . . .	Dover	20	Brentwood	Aug. 17, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 17, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
McMurphy, James . .	Ireland	19	Danbury	Sept. 14, "	"	Sept. 14, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Mendon, George E. . .	New Brunswick	18	Fitzwilliam	Aug. 24, "	"	Aug. 24, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. App. Corp. June 10, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Maloney, Michael . .	Ireland	21	Danville	Dec. 22, 1863.	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 11th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Nims, Charles	Sullivan	32	Peterborough	Nov. 1, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. disab. Aug. 12, '63. P. O. address, Marlow, N. H.
Nutting, James F. . .	New Ipswich	18	New Ipswich	Oct. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 15, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Nutting, Charles S. . .	New Ipswich	23	New Ipswich	" 29, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. March 29, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Nichols, Enoch . . .	Sutton	21	Winchendon, Ms.	Dec. 9, "	"	Dec. 9, "	v.	Disch. disab. March 20, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.
Neabrasca, Francis . . alias Francis Deaubeaux	France	22	Holderness	July 5, 1864.	"	July 5, 1864.	v.	Disch. insanity June 26, '65, Washington, D. C.
Nolan, Thomas . . .	London, Eng.	29	Littleton	Aug. 31, "	"	Aug. 31, "	v.	App. Musician. Must. out July 17, '65.
Osgood, George W. . .	Nelson	28	Nelson	Dec. 11, 1861.	"	Dec. 11, 1861.	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. App. 1st Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. 2d Lt. Jan. 3, '64; 1st Lt. July 3, '64. Not must. Disch. disab. as 2d Lt. Nov. 7, '64.

Osgood, John	Nelson	23	Nelson	Aug. 15, 1863.	3 y.	Aug. 15, 1863.	v.	App. Corp. Disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va.	
Olson, Peter	Portugal	20	Concord	July 14, 1864.	"	July 14, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Preston, George P. . .	New Ipswich	38	Jaffrey	Oct. 22, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Disch. Jan. 26, '63, Washington, D. C., on account of injuries recd. June 15, '62.	
Platts, John A. . . .	Fitzwilliam	23	Fitzwilliam	" 29, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. App. Corp. Jan. 4, '64. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. Com. Sergt. July 1, '64; 1st Lt. Co. K June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Fitzwilliam, N. H.	
Platts, Elijah T. . . .	Fitzwilliam	19	Fitzwilliam	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. Sergt.; Q. M. Sergt., July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Jaffrey, N. H.	
Potawski, Charles . .	St. Petersburg, Rus.	24	Upper Gilmanton	Sept. 29, 1863.	"	Sept. 29, 1863.	s.	Des. Jan. 11, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Preston, Daniel . . .	Vermont	42	Hanover	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.	
Piesback, Nicholas . .	Germany	21	Tuftonborough	May 18, "	"	May 18, "	s.	Disch. June 2, '65, Washington, D. C.	
Parsons, Flores E. . .	New Hampshire	18	Marlborough	Aug. 24, "	"	Aug. 24, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Rand, Howard	Jackson, Mich.	21	Rindge	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Killed Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.	
Reddy, Patrick . . .	Ireland	36	New Ipswich	Nov. 12, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died dis. July 30, '63, Milldale, Miss.	
Reed, Wilder	Stoddard	39	Sharon	Oct. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. June 24, '62, New Berne, N. C.	
Reynolds, John I. . .	Jaffrey	32	Rindge	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Died wds. Oct. 16, '62, Georgetown, D. C.	
Robbe, Alvarado . . .	Jaffrey	30	Peterborough	Nov. 6, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. disab. Nov. 27, '64, Pegram House, Va. P. O. address, Peterborough, N. H.	
[redacted]illiam H. H. .	Rindge	19	Rindge	Oct. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. Jan. 21, '62, Annapolis, Md.	

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	r. r.—Representative Recruit. v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute. d.—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Richardson, Justus S. .	Groton, Mass.	18	Rindge	Oct. 28, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. App. Corp. June 1, '65; Sergt., July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. P. O. address, Keene, N. H.
Richardson, Frank . .	Stoddard	20	Stoddard	" 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '74. Must. out July 17, '65.
Richardson, James E. .	Groton, Mass.	21	Rindge	" 24, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61; Sergt. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. 1st Sergt. Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Tr. to Co. C, 9th V. R. C., Jan. 20, '65. Disch. July 15, '65, Washington, D. C.
Richardson, Lyman E. .	Stoddard	27	Concord	Aug. 25, 1862.	"	Aug. 25, 1862.	v.	Wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. Disch. disab. Dec. 18, '62.
Rushford, Mark . . .	Clinton, N. Y.	18	Gilmanton	Dec. 30, 1863.	"	Dec. 30, 1863.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.
Randall, Charles E. . .								See Company E.
Russell, George . . .	Ireland	24	Haverhill	" 22, "	"	" 22, "	v.	Wd. Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Died June 22, '65, Alexandria, Va.
Rorke, Daniel	Ireland	39	Danbury	Sept. 19, 1864.	"	Sept. 19, 1864.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. July 13, '65, Washington, D. C.

Roberts, Auguste . . .	Switzerland	27	Barrington	Aug. 25, 1864.	3 y.	Aug. 25, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Simonds, Willard . . .	Groton, Mass.	29	New Ipswich	Oct. 15, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. July 21, '62, Newport News, Va.	
Smith, George	Sterling, Mass.	19	New Ipswich	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Must. out Nov. 27, '64.	
Smith, Walter W. . .	Worcester, Mass.	18	Worcester, Mass.	" 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Released. Died on way home from Wilmington, N. C., subsequent to Apr. 25, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.	
Scott, John	Stoddard	31	Stoddard	" 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Must. out Nov. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Stoddard, N. H.	
Shattuck, George W. .	West Berne, N. Y.	18	New Ipswich	" 21, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in from Townsend, Mass., Dec. 20, '63. Wd. Aug. 8, '64. Tr. to 168th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C., April 17, '65; to 159th Co., 2d Battl., V. R. C. Disch. Dec. 11, '65, David's Island, New York Harbor. P. O. address, Peterborough, N. H.	
Shedd, Joseph	Andover, Mass.	30	Temple	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died, wds. Sept. 7, '62.	
Sherwin, Henry H. . .	Rindge	21	Rindge	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. April 10, '62, Roanoke Island, N. C.	
Silver, Charles C. . . .	Norwich, Vt.	22	Peterborough	Nov. 2, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 21, '62, Baltimore, Md.	
Simpson, James . . .	New York city	30	New Ipswich	" 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Jan. 31, '63, Alexandria, Va.	
Smith, Nathan	Marlborough	36	Rindge	Oct. 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died dis. and starvation Jan. 7, '65, Salisbury, N. C.	
Stevens, George W. . .	Stoddard	19	Stoddard	" 30, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Must. out Nov. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Stoddard, N. H.	
[illegible]e, David	Lunenburg, Vt.	45	Rindge	Nov. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Sept. 20, '62, Antietam, Md.	

COMPANY K, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r. r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Stratton, Edward P. . .	Athol, Mass.	22	Rindge	Oct. 21, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Died dis. Jan. 13, '62, Annapolis, Md.
Swallow, Andrew S. . .	Dunstable, Mass.	37	New Ipswich	" 16, "	"	" " "	v.	Died dis. July 4, '62, New Berne, N. C.
Sweatt, Washington . .	Webster	24	Peterborough	Nov. 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. and mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Gd. from mis. Oct. 17, '62. Disch. disab. Mch. 19, '63. P. O. ad. Pembroke, N. H.
Stevens, John	Stoddard	19	Stoddard	" 26, "	"	Dec. 3, "	v.	App. Corp. Disch. disab. Mch. 22, '63, Providence, R. I. Served in 1st N. H. Cav. P. O. ad. Nelson, N. H.
Shedd, Abraham B. . .	Milford	19	Milford	Dec. 9, "	"	" 10, "	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Starkey, Luther . . .	Boylston, Mass.	24	Peterborough	" 11, "	"	" 11, "	v.	Disch. Dec. 10, '64, near Hancock Station, Va. Tm. ex. P. O. ad., Keene, N. H.
Scott, Wallace	Peterborough	21	Peterborough	" 14, "	"	" 14, "	v.	Tr. to Co. E, Mch. 1, '62. App. Musician; Prin. Musician Jan. 1, '64. Disch. Dec. 13, '64, near Petersburg, Va. Tm. ex.
Sebalts, August . . .	France	33	Hillsborough	Sept. 1, 1863.	"	Sept. 1, 1863.	s.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
State, William	Ireland	22	Plymouth	Dec. 30, "	"	Dec. 30, "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent sick since May 6, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Schon, Jens M. . . .	Denmark	32	Effingham	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Must. out July 17, '65.

Selkinghaus, Charles .	Prussia	41	Seabrook	Jan. 5, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Des. Nov. 9, '64, Newark, N. J.
Sullivan, John	Ireland	18	Stoddard	Sept. 20, "	"	Sept. 20, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 2, '65, Washington, D. C.
Sargent, Frank B. . .	New London	19	Danbury	Aug 26, "	"	Aug. 26, "	v.	App. Corp. Mch. 1, '65. Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Served in Co. H, 16th N. H. V. P. O. ad., Warner, N. H.
Taggart, Henry C. . .	Sharon	35	Peterborough	Oct. 28, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Thurston, Charles W. .	Stoddard	22	Stoddard	" " "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Reduced to ranks June 1, '63. App. Sergt. Dec. 1, '63. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '64. Wounded July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Capd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Escaped Dec. 19, '64. App. 1st Sergt. Feb. 1, '65; 1st Lt. Co. D June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Aug. 3, '71, Brandon, Ala.
Todd, Thomas R. . .	Rindge	30	Rindge	Nov. 21, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Died wds. June 10, '64, Alexandria, Va.
Tyler, John D. . . .	Stoddard	21	Stoddard	Oct. 25, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Corp. Nov. 30, '61. Killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.
Tyler, George B. . . .	Pepperell, Mass.	28	Stoddard	Aug. 6, 1862.	"	Aug. 25, 1862.	v.	Disch. disab. Dec. 27, '62.
Tyson, Tye	Norway	22	Manchester	Oct. 6, 1863.	"	Oct. 6, 1863.	v.	Died dis. Dec. 7, '64, Fairfax Seminary G. H., Va.
Thompson, John . . .	New Haven, Conn.	22	Bennington	Nov. 30, "	"	Nov. 30, "	v.	Wd. May 31, '64, Hanoverton, Va. Disch. to date July 17, '65.
Toole, Thomas	Ireland	20	Cornish	Dec. 4, "	"	Dec. 4, "	v.	Capd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Released. App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted, Drafted, or Appointed.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	*r.*—Representative Recruit. *v.*—Volunteer. *s.*—Substitute. *d.*—Drafted.	Final Record.
Privates.								
Tarbell, Joseph . . .	Canada	36	Warren	Jan. 5, 1864.	3 y.	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. June 28, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. Jan. 5, '65, near Hancock Station, Va.
Upton, John A. . . .	Stoddard	22	Stoddard	Oct. 20, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Corp. Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. App. Sergt. Disch. disab. July 7, '65.
Vose, Thomas J. . . .	Antrim	27	Peterborough	Nov. 18, "	"	" " "	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Died dis. May 10, '62, New York city.
Voight, Julius	Germany	32	Campton	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	App. Corp.; Sergt. Wd. April 2, '65, Petersburg, Va. App. 1st Sergt. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Walton, Charles . . .	Rindge	45	New Ipswich	Oct. 14, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. Sergt. Nov. 30, '61. Disch. as Pvt. Mch. 4, '63. P. O. ad., Temple, N. H.
Wellington, Leonard P.	Rindge	45	Rindge	Nov. 1, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Feb. 23, '63. P. O. address, Sharon, N. H.
Whitney, Thomas S. .	Peru, Vt.	18	Rindge	Oct. 23, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Must. out Nov. 27, '64. P. O. address, West Rindge, N. H.
Whitney, George A. . .	Rindge	24	Rindge	" 28, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. Oct. 6, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. address, Wadena, Minn.
Whitney, William L. .	Rindge	39	Rindge	" 13, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab, Jan. 2, '63, Alexandria, Va. P. O. address, Rindge, N. H.

Winch, Charles F. . .	Hancock	29	Peterborough	Oct. 28, 1861.	3 y.	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	App. 1st Sergt. Nov. 30, '61; Sergt.-Maj. July 1, '62; 2d Lt. Co. K Aug. 5, 62; 1st Lt. Sept. 20, '62. Wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Resigned June 27, '64. P. O. address, Georgetown, Mass.	
Woods, George W. . .	Peterborough	25	Peterborough	" 26, "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 14, '62, Baltimore, Md. Died Nov. 28, '62, Peterboro', N. H.	
Wright, Charles A. . .	Mason	19	New Ipswich	Nov. 12, "	"	" " "	v.	Re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64. Capd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va. Released. App. Corp. June 1, '65; Sergt. July 8, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Wright, Albert F. . .	Mason	19	New Ipswich	" " "	"	" " "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 16, '62, Providence, R. I. Served in Co. B, 56th Mass. Vol. Inf. P. O. address, New Ipswich, N. H.	
Wythe, George W. P. .	Townsend, Mass.	18	Ashby, Mass.	" 20, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Disch. disab. March 26, '63, New York city. P. O. ad., Cumberland Mills, Me.	
Wood, Carlos P. . . .	Stoddard	18	Stoddard	Dec. 9, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died wds. Sept. 10, '62, Washington, D. C.	
Wilson, George W. . .	New Ipswich	18	Concord	Sept. 3, 1862.	"	Sept. 3, 1862.	v.	Wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Disch. May 12, '65, Concord, N. H.	
Woodman, William . .	Nova Scotia	20	Orford	Dec. 16, 1863.	"	Dec. 16, 1863.	v.	Des. Jan. 6, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.	
Wiggin, Cyrus H. alias John Williams .	Philadelphia, Pa.	27	Salem	" 31, "	"	" 31, "	v.	App. Corp. July 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65. Died Nov. 29, '86.	
Wagner, Henry . . .	Germany	29	Effingham	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	App. Corp. Feb. 1, '65; Sergt. June 19, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	
Watson, Thomas . . .	Liverpool, Eng.	21	So. New Market	May 17, "	"	May 17, "	s.	Wd. July 19, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. July 7, '65.	
Wilson, George . . .	Ireland	27	Thornton	June 9, "	"	June 9, "	s.	Des. July 12, '64, near Petersburg, Va.	
Wilson, James H. . .	Bangor, Me.	18	Portsmouth	" 4, "	"	" 4, "	s.	Wd. July 30, '64, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. to date July 17, '65.	
West, Royal F. . . .	Vermont	19	Plainfield	Sept. 3, "	"	Sept. 3, "	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.	

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS, SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Age.	Residence or Place accredited to.	Enlisted.	Time for which enlisted.	Mustered in.	v.—Volunteer. s.—Substitute.	Final Record.
Private.								
Brown, Alonzo . . .	Canada	20	Alstead	June 7, 1864.	3 y.	June 7, 1864.	s.	Disch. to date Apr. 24, '65.
Musician.								
Healy, Daniel F. . .	Cedarburg, Wis.	15	Grantham	Feb. 9, "	"	Feb. 9, "	v.	Disch. Mch. 12, '64, by reason of illegal enlistment. P. O. ad., Manchester, N. H.
Private.								
Jackson, George . . .	Canada	22	Portsmouth	Jan. 4, "	"	Jan. 4, "	v.	Des. Jan. 13, '64, Concord, N. H., en route to regt.

INDEX.

The names of officers and men of the Regiment, mentioned in the narrative of the foregoing work, appear in this index. The names of all are given in the Regimental Register and Record. Names are here printed in full, with highest official titles, whether or not they so appear in the body of the work. The abbreviation *n.* after figures stands for note; *ns.*, for notes.

A, Company, see Companies.
Acquia Creek, 61 n., 62, 119 n.
Adairville, 200, 201.
Adams, Capt. Edward F., biographic sketch of, 384, 385.
Adams, Lieut. John L., wounded at Bull Run, 83.
Adams, Capt. Samuel P., 3.
Alexandria, 64, 85 n.; regiment in its last camp at, 367–370.
Ames, Lieut. Timothy K., killed at Bull Run, 83; biographic sketch of, 97.
Amory, Col. Thomas J. C., 50 n.
Anderson, Gen. Richard H., leads Longstreet's Corps to Spottsylvania Court House, 233 ns.; position of, there, 238 n.; position of corps of (Longstreet's), in Confederate line at Cold Harbor, 275 n.
Andersonville prison, 217.
Anecdotes, see Incidents, &c.
Annapolis, 19, 20, 210, 212.
Annapolis Junction, 18, 19, 212.
Annisville, 117.
Antietam, the battle of, position and arrangement of the opposing armies in, 101, 102 ns.; is evenly contested, 107; numbers and losses of the armies in, 108 n.
Antietam creek, description of, and bridges over, 101 and n.; Burnside ordered to cross, 103 n.
Antietam Iron Works, 113.
Appomattox river, 296 n., 300, 352, 366 n.
Army of the James, the, line to be held by, assigned by Grant, 300; prepared for the final movement of the war, 354.
Army of North Virginia, the Confederate, 119 n., and see Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, &c.; surrender of, 366.
Army of the Ohio, the, 197 n.
Army Posts, see Grand Army Posts.
Army of the Potomac, the, is moved from Peninsula, 61 n.; command of, resumed by McClellan, 98 n.; command of, taken by Burnside, 119 n.; command of, transferred to Hooker, 131 n.; Lieut.-Gen. Grant's head-quarters with, 211 n.; the composition and command of, 213 n.; movements, operations, &c., of, from the Wilderness to the James, 214–230 and ns., 233–283 and ns.; ditto, in three days' fighting before Petersburg, 291–299; line of investment to be held by, assigned by Grant, 300; prepared for the final movement of the war, 354; passes in grand review at Washington, 367.
Army of Virginia, the, 60 n., also see Pope, &c.
Ashland, Ky., 135.
Austin, Serg't George, 120; saves colors at Poplar Spring Church, 336, 379 n.
Ballard, Postmaster, 144.
Baltimore Cross Roads, 289.

Baltimore, regiment passes through, 14, 15.
Banks, Gen. Nathaniel P., 60 n.; at Cedar Mountain, 64 n; supports Sigel, 68 n.
Barlow, Gen. Francis C., at Cold Harbor, 276 n.; in attack of June 16, before Petersburg, 291.
Bartlett, Gen. William F., is captured in the crater at the Mine, 315 and n., 322.
Batchellor, Albert S., biographic sketches contributed by, 380–382.
Battery E, Horse Artillery, 8.
Battery, Nineteenth New York, 276.
Battery, Roemer's, see Roemer's Battery.
Battery Twenty-four, 352.
Battery Twenty-five, 352.
Battery, Twitchell's, 236.
Battle, men differently affected in prospect of, 71; conduct of men in, fear in, not necessarily cowardice, a case of one who was in his element in, 71.
Battles, list of, in which the regiment was engaged, 372, 373.
Bealeton Station, 64, 213.
Bear creek, 169 and n., 171.
Beauregard, Gen. P. G. T., testimony of, 291 n., 296 n.; is present at the Mine, 315 n.
B, Company, see Companies.
Beckwith, Byron A., 91.
Bell, Lieut. Col., 42; killed at Antietam, 105, 106 n.
Bemis, Lieut. Moses P., biographic sketch of, 381, 382.
Benjamin, Capt. Samuel N., battery of, 184.
Benton cross-roads, 168.
Berdan's Sharpshooters, see Sharpshooters, etc.
Berlin, Md., 116.
Berry, Gov. Nathaniel S., 2; congratulatory order of, 58; speaks at Veterans' reception, 208.
Bermuda Hundred, 272 n., 300, 352, 356.
Bertolette, Capt. John B., adventure of, at the crossing of the Big Black, 174–177.
Bethesda Church, Ninth Corps moves to, 273 n., 274; battle of, 274, 275.
Big Black river, the, 167, 168; demonstration towards, 169; Johnston falls back from, 171 n.; the march to and crossing of, 172–177; return to and recrossing of, 187, 188.
Birdsong's Ferry, 174 n.
Bixby, Col. Phin P., captured at Bull Run, 81, 92; exchanged and promoted from adjutant to major, 115; commands post at Frankfort, 198; jocose comparison by, 223; succeeds Lieut.-Col. Pearson in command of regiment, 269; narrowly missed by a twelve-pound shot, 281; details Capt. Carlton to command picket-guard, receives the captain's report, 288, 289; wounded with narrow escape from death, 306; promoted to colonel, 368; biographic sketch of, 375, 376.
Bladensburg, regiment encamps at, 15–17; returns to, 212.
Bliss, Col. Zenas, 318.
"Bloody Angle," the, description of, etc., 240 n., 243, 244 n.
"Blue-grass region," the, 133, 134, 136, 143, 148, 150, 154.
Blue Ridge, the, 116, 117.
Bombs, movement and explosion of, 164; effects of in Vicksburg, 165; stories of, 303–307; dodging, 317.
Brownsville, Miss., 187.
Boone, Daniel, exploit of, 141; cave of, 203.
Boonesborough, Ky., 141.
Boonsborough, Md., skirmishing at, 101.
Boonsborough and Sharpsburg pike, 101 n.
Bounties, high, 10, 11, 61, 205.

Bowlen, William, 304.
Bowling Green, 119, 267 n.
Boyle, Gen. Jeremiah, 55, 199.
Bradley, Thomas, 227, 228; remark of, 241.
Bragg, Gen. Braxton, 203.
Branch, Gen. L. O'B., 35 n.
Breckenridge's command in line at Cold Harbor, 175 n.
Brigade, the First, &c., see First Brigade.
Brigade, the Second, see Second Brigade.
Bristoe Station, 70 n.
Brock road, 204 n.
Brooke, Gen. John R., 272 n.
Brown, Lieut. Charles J., 7.
Brown, Asst. Surg. Marshall, statement of, 46 and n.
Bucktails, the Pennsylvania, 78.
Buford, Gen. John, pursuit of Jackson's force by, 64 n.
Bullard, Mrs. E. M., 392.
Bull Run creek, 86.
Bull Run mountains, 70 n.
Bull Run, the second battle of, position and arrangement of Union and Confederate lines in, 77 n.; description of, 77–86 and ns.; the part taken in by the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment and its losses, 79–86 and ns., (with Incidents) 90–96; losses of Reno's First Brigade in, 82 n.; Gen. Pope's statement respecting, 85 n.; respective forces and losses in, 89 n.
Burkeville, 366.
Burnham, Gen. Hiram, 273 n.
Burns, Thomas, 91, 399.
Burns, Gen. William W., commands First Division of Ninth Corps, 113 n.; position of division of, at Fredericksburg, 121 n.; relieved of command, 131 n.
Burnside, Gen. Ambrose E., organizes expedition to North Carolina, 17 n.; on way to North Carolina, 22; takes command of Department of North Carolina, 29 n.; captures Roanoke, 30; reorganizes his command, 50 n.; after capture of New Berne and other operations, goes to help McClellan, 52 and n., 53; organizes Ninth Army Corps, and goes to help Pope, 59 n., 61 n.; remains with one division at Fredericksburg, 59 n.; commands the First and Ninth corps at outset of Maryland campaign, 98 n.; has general command of the Union left at Antietam, 102 n.; is hard pressed, but not helped by McClellan, urges renewal of battle next day, 107; assumes command of the Army of the Potomac, adopts plan of operations, is disappointed as to pontoons, but determines to attack at Fredericksburg, and rearranges the army, 119 n.; purpose of, not carried out by Franklin, 121 n.; plan of, for battle, without fault, &c., 124; transfers command to Hooker, is assigned to Department of the Ohio, 131 n., 132; sends Ninth Corps into Kentucky, 133; petitioned by the people to let it remain, 134; prepares to go to East Tennessee, receives orders to reinforce Grant at Vicksburg, 153 n.; heads off Morgan's raid, 196; goes into East Tennessee, calls Ninth Corps to his help, 197 and n.; feels need of more troops, 203; transfers command to Gen. Foster, again takes command of Ninth Corps, 210 n.; recruits corps, adds division of colored troops, hopes to cooperate in North Carolina, but is retained with the Army of the Potomac, 210, 211 n.; moves promptly, leads corps into action in the Wilderness, 215 n.; orders Griffin to attack, 220; compliments the Sixth Regiment, 225; turns Lee's right at

Spottsylvania, 238 and n.; joins Hancock in assault upon the "Bloody Angle," 239 n., 240 n.; recommends Col. Griffin's promotion, 243 n.; positions, movements, and operations of corps of, before and after reaching the North Anna, 266, 267 n.; suggests incorporation of Ninth Corps with Army of the Potomac, 271 n.; movements and operations of corps of, 289, 290, 291 and n., 292–294; declaration of, as to the fighting before Petersburg, 295; favors the experiment of the Mine,—his plan, 309, 310; presents plan of attack to follow explosion of the Mine, is rebuffed by Meade, consults his division generals, lets the lot decide who shall lead the assault, 311 n., 313; is granted leave of absence—his character, 331, 332; biographic sketch of, 349–351; meets regiment in New York, on its return home, 370.
Burnside's bridge, 101 and n.; charge upon and passage of, 103–106 and ns.
Burnside's Expedition, composition of, and rendezvous of, at Annapolis, 17 n.; composition and command of Second Brigade in, 18 n.; movements and doings of, 20–58 and ns.
Butler, Gen. Benjamin F., 17 n., 272 n., 300, 354.

Cairo, arrival at and departure from, 159, 160.
Camden, the battle of, 44–46; result of, and losses in, 47 and n.
Camp Brooks, 2, 3, 4.
Camp Dick Robinson, 154.
Camp Nelson, 155, 197, 203, 206, 210.
Camp Winfield Scott, 27.
Camp Wool, 25.
Canal, the Albany & Chesapeake, 42.
Carruth, Lieut.-Col., 105 and n.
Carlton, Capt. Thomas J., has narrow escape at Bull Run, 91, 92; asks French a question at South Mountain, 100; helps Garrity "a jiffy" at Spottsylvania, 254; left at Cold Harbor in command of pickets, has a chance to go to Richmond, concludes not to go, 288, 289; biographic sketch of, 299; opens farmhouse gate in battle of Poplar Spring, is wounded, 336, 337; saves Sergeant Potter, 338; query concerning, 369.
Casey, Gen. Silas, 15.
Cate, Lieut. Omar W., 361.
Catfish, 167.
Cavalry Corps, the, 8.
C, Company, see Companies.
Cedar Hollow, 66.
Cedar Mountain, 64 n., 66.
Cemetery Hill, 301, 311 n., 313, 314, 315 and n.
Centralia, 159.
Centreville, 70 and n., 86 n., 87 and n.
Chalybeate Springs, the, 152.
Chambersburg, 332 n.
Chancellorsville, 213 n., 234 n.; the Ninth Corps comes upon battlefield of, 235, 236.
Chantilly, the battle of, 87 and n., 88, 89.
Chaplains, the, 64, 114, 115.
Charles City Court House, 290 n.
Charlotteville, 60 n.
Chattanooga, 153 n.; 197 n.
Cheney, Lieut. Thomas P., 56.
Cheshire House and Hall, 2, 391.
Chesley, Lieut. Charles C., 17.
Chesterfield (alias wooden) bridge, 267 ns., 268 and n.
Chickahominy river, the, 272 n., 275 n.; the crossing of, 289, 290 n.
Chickamauga, 203.
Chickasaw Bluffs, the battle of, 166 n.
Christ, Col., brigade of, at Spottsylvania, 236, 237, before Petersburg, 294.
Cincinnati, 133, 153, 156, 196.

City Hall, at Concord, 209; at Keene, 391.
City Point, 290 n., 360, 367.
Clark, Lieut.-Col., 42; at Antietam, 105 n.
Clark's Battery, 8.
Clark's river, 200.
Clay, Henry, home and grave of, 135.
Clay, Lieut. Hosea C., 7.
Clopton's mills, 289.
Cohn, Serg't-Major Abraham, wounded at the Mine, 322.
Colby, Anthony, Adj't-General, 2.
Colby, Daniel E., Adj't-General, 198.
Cold Harbor, 228, 270; taken by Sheridan, 272 n.; battle of, June 1, 272 n.; battle of, June 3, 275, 276 and ns., 277 and ns.; incidents of stay of regiment at, 279–282;
Cole's ferry, 291.
Collis, Gen., 360.
Colored Division, the, see Fourth Division and Third.
Colored people, the, rights of, not duly respected at first, 114, 115; receive the soldiers gladly in Kentucky, 137, 138, 139; departure of Ninth Corps regretted by, 156; are in their "Kingdom come," 202.
Columbia, N. C., 35.
Companies: A, where enlisted, 1; the second to reach rendezvous, 4. B, where enlisted, 1; the first to reach rendezvous, 2. C, where enlisted, 1; some boys of, disturb a loving pair, 204; Lieut.-Col. Pearson, dear to, 270; three men of, wounded at cards, 304; usually skirmished for regiment, 373. D, where enlisted, 1. E, where enlisted, 1; thrown forward as skirmishers at Spottsylvania, 241; a member of, seals pay roll with life-blood, 302. F, where enlisted, 1; death of, a member of, 25. G, where enlisted, 1; a man of, "lays it" to the shovel, 304, 305. H, where enlisted, 1; John Garrity of, disposes of a sharpshooter, 254; two gallant boys of, in battle of the Mine, 317. I, where enlisted, 1, 2; does some foraging on expedition to Elizabeth City, 38; loses Curtis Flanders at Camden, 45; quiets a sharpshooter in siege of Jackson, 182, 183; has "hand in the trick," 369. K, where enlisted, 1; boys of, seek for fresh rations, 116, 117; struck by a shell at Fredericksburg, 127.
Comstock, Charles, death of, 30.
Concord, N. H., reception and reassembling of reënlisted veterans, 207, 208, 209; reception at, on final return of regiment, 371.
Converse, Col. Nelson, 2, 3, 6; biographic sketch of, 9; at Hatteras, 25; resigns, 33; speaks at reunion, 394.
Coombs, Gen. Leslie, 198.
Cooper, Surg. Sherman, visited by wife at Russellville, Ky., 202; appointed Medical Director, 204.
Couch, Gen. Darius N., 119 n.; position &c. of at Fredericksburg, 121 ns.
Coveton cross-roads, 180.
Covington, 198, 207.
Cox, Gen. Jacob D., commands Kanawha Division in Maryland Campaign, 98 n.; has immediate command of Ninth Corps since Reno's death, 102 n.; statements of, concerning battle of Antietam, 103, 104 ns.; leaves with Kanawha Division, 113 n.
Crab Orchard, 152, 153 n., 154.
Crab Orchard pike, 149, 150.
Craig, Serg't. George W., killed at Bull Run, 90.
Crater, the, see Mine.
Crittenden, Gen. Thomas L., commands First Division of Ninth Corps, 238; operations of at the North Anna, 267 n.; relieved, 292 n.

Croatan Inlet, etc., 32.
Crook, Gen. George, commands brigade at Antietam, 103 n.
Cross, Joseph, 227.
Crossfield, Capt. William K., 7; hit by bullet at Fredericksburg, 128; assists in a charge of part of regiment left at Camp Nelson, 207; has presentiment before explosion of Mine, 312; death of, 321.
Culpeper, 65, 66, and ns., 119 n.
Cumberland Gap, 203.
Cumberland Mountains, the, 197.
Cumberland river, 196 n.
Cummings, Lieut. John A., 3.
Currier, Serg't. George W., 92, 338.
Curtin, Col., brigade of, in attack June 17, before Petersburg, 292, 293; ditto, in attack June 18, 295; ditto, in final assault, 358, 360.
Curtin, Lieut. John, becomes insane in battle of Spottsylvania, 244.
Custer, Gen. George A., 8.
Cutter, Albert O., captured in the Wilderness, 217, 227.

Danville prison, 183.
Darling, Chas. R., wagoner, wounded, 118.
Davis, Jefferson, 178; proclamation of, 187; receives Lee's message of despair, 361.
Davis Washington, brings water into crater at the Mine, 317.
D, Company, see Companies.
Dearborn, Capt. Thomas H., incident contributed by, 192, 193; biographic sketch of, 193, 194.
Deep Bottom, 300.
Department of North Carolina, the, 29 n.
Department of the Ohio, the, states comprised by, 131 n.; Ninth Corps returns to, 197 n.; regiment ordered to return to, 207; command of, transferred, 210.
Dinwiddie Court-House, 356.
Dick, Thomas, 228; killed at Spottsylvania, 245.
Dismal Swamp, the, 42.
Divisions, see respectively the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions.
Dix, Gen. John A., 132.
Dore, John S., chaplain, 114, 115, 207; helps bury Lieut.-Col. Pearson, 270.
Dort, Major Obed G., elected by vote of officers, 49; wife and son of, lost in disaster of steamer West Point, 73, 74, 76; resigns, 115.
Douty, Lieut. Jacob, relights fuses in the Mine, 312.
Drew, A. F., killed at Spottsylvania, 254.
Drowns, Hiram, remarks of, 53, 139, 144, 165, 170, 172, 235, 241, 280, 324; death of, 338.
Dudley, Gen., 198.
Dudley, Lieut. Hubbard T., 37.
Dustin, Capt. Isaiah A., 7.

Eagle Hotel, Concord, N. H., 371.
Early, Gen. Jubal A., at Spottsylvania, 238 n.; at Cold Harbor, 275 n.; is detached northward, operations and defeat of, 332 n.
Eastman, Major, mustering officer, 4.
East Tennessee, 153 and n., 197 and n., 210 n.
Eaton, William A., 304.
Echoes, on Kentucky river, 142, 155.
E, Company, see Companies.
Edgerly, Capt. Augustus S., killed in the Wilderness, 223.
Edwards, Hon. Thomas M., 209.
Eighteenth Corps, the, 272 n.; join in assault at Cold Harbor, 277; leaves Cold Harbor for Petersburg, 290 n.; position of, before Petersburg, 333.
Eighty-ninth New York Regiment, the, on Hatteras, 26 n.; on Roanoke, 35 and n., in the Camden expedition and battle, 42, 44, 45.

Eighth Connecticut Regiment, the, in battle of Roanoke, 32.
Ela, Capt. Robert L., 18; wounded at Bull Run, 83, 94; returns to regiment, 132; at Jackson, 182, 183; in command of regiment, 306, 312; in battle of the Mine, wounded, 321; becomes major, 368.
Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, the, on Hatteras, 25 n., at Antietam, 103 n.
Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, the, in battle of Fredericksburg, 121 n.; is assigned to Ninth Corps, 210; in battle of the Wilderness, 224; before Petersburg, 292; at Poplar Spring Church, 335, 338; in reserve in final assault before Petersburg, 358.
Elizabeth City, expedition to, 38.
Ely's ford, 213 n.
Emerson, Lieut. Edward M., captured at Bull Run, 81.
Ewell, Gen. Richard S., 70 n.; corps of, at Bull Run, 77 n.; ditto in the Wilderness, 214 n.; position and operations of, at Spottsylvania, 238 n., 240 n., 266 n.; at Bethesda Church, 274; position of corps of, in Confederate line at Cold Harbor, 275 n.
Excelsior Brigade, the, 252 n.

Fairchild, Col H. S., 42.
Fairfax Court House, 213.
Falls Church, 268.
Falmouth, 62, 118, 131.
Farnum, Henry N., captured in Wilderness, 227.
Ferrero, Gen. Edward, at Antietam, 105 n.; brigade of, at Fredericksburg, 121 n.; ditto, sent to Mount Sterling, Ky., 133; ditto, enters Jackson, 185; has command of Fourth (colored) Division of Ninth Corps, 211 n.; movement of division of, towards Petersburg, 291 n.
F, Company, see Companies.
Fifth Corps, the, in the Wilderness, 213 n., 215 ns., 224; moves to Spottsylvania, gains position, 233 and n., 236; joins in an attack, 238; operations of, before and after reaching the North Anna, 266, 267 n.; crosses the Chickahominy, 290 n.; assists in attack, June 17, before Petersburg, 294; attack by, June 18; position taken afterwards by, 295; marches to Weldon railroad, fights, takes position, 333, 334; moves towards Poplar Spring Church, assaults successfully, moves upon enemy's main position, 334; operates at Hatcher's Run, 340, 341; makes expedition to Nottoway Court House, 353; takes new position, participates in battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, 356.
Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, 121 n.; fights at Cold Harbor, 276 n.
Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, at Bethesda Church, 275; before Petersburg, 292.
Fifty-first New York Regiment, in Reno's Brigade in Burnside's expedition, 18 n.; belongs to Ninth Corps, 59 n.; at Bull Run, 83 n., 86 n.; at Antietam, 105 n.
Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, in Reno's Brigade in Burnside's expedition, 18 n.; in Camden expedition and battle, 42, 44; belongs to Ninth Corps, 59 n.; at Bull Run, 83 n., 86 n.; at Antietam, 105 and n.
Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, 268; at Bethesda Church, 275; belongs to Griffin's Brigade, 352 n.
First Brigade, of Second Division of Ninth Corps, of what composed, 59 and n.; at Bull Run, 79–82; movements and operations of, in first Kentucky campaign, see Ninth Army Corps and Sixth New Hamp-

shire Regiment; come into command of Col. Griffin, 150 n.; in the vicinity of Vicksburg, at Milldale, 165–168; demonstrates towards the Big Black, 169; takes position at Oak Ridge—incidents of stay there, 169–175; the march of, to Jackson, and position of, in investing line, 171–180; operations of, in siege of city, and after its capture, 181–186; march of, with corps, back to Milldale, 186–189; returns to Kentucky, is temporarily divided, 195–197; operations of part left in Kentucky, see Sixth New Hampshire Regiment; becomes the Second on reorganization of corps, 211 n.

First Division of Ninth Corps (reorganized), 211 n.; position of, in battle of the Wilderness, 215 n.; loses its commander, who is succeeded by Gen. Crittenden, 238; held in reserve at Cold Harbor, 277; operations of, in the attack of June 16, before Petersburg, 292, 293, 294; position and operations of, in battle of the Mine, 313, 314; charges at the Weldon Railroad; broken up in reorganization of corps, the Third becoming the First, under command of Willcox, 334, 335 n.; moves to Poplar Spring Church, and upon enemy's works, 335; position of, in line of investment, 352.

Five Forks, the battle of, &c., 356.

Flanders, Curtis, killed at Camden, 45, 55.

Folsom, Paymaster, 20, 60.

Foraging, forbidden but practised, 67, 116, 117.

Fort Davis, 353, 357.

Fort Fisher, 353.

Fort Hays, 352.

Fort "Hell," 333, 363.

Fort Mahone, 333, 350, 360.

Fort Powhatan, 289.

Fort Sedgwick, 333, 352, 358, 360.

Fort Stedman, battle of, 354, 355.

Fortress Monroe, 20, 21, 53, 62.

Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, on Hatteras, 25 n., 29; belongs to Ninth Corps, 59 n.; at Bull Run, 79, 80, 81, 83 n.; in Kentucky, 150 n.; in vicinity of Vicksburg, 169; fate of soldier of, at Spottsylvania, 245; before Petersburg, 292; the Mine suggested by Lieut.-Col. Pleasants of, 309; two members of, relight fuses in the Mine, 312.

Foster, Gen. John G., 17 n.; leads expedition to Columbia, N. C., 35; commands division, 50 n.; succeeds to command of Department of North Carolina, 59 n.; takes command of Department of the Ohio, 210 n.

Fourth (colored) Division of Ninth Corps, commanded by Gen. Ferrero, 211 n.; movement of, in march to Petersburg, 291 n.; rejoins corps and intensifies rebel spite, 302; drilled to lead assault after explosion of the Mine, forbidden to do so by Meade, 311 n.; makes a later attack, 315; becomes the Third Division, does good service, 334, 335 n.

Fowler, Sewall B., helps himself to supper, 14; adventure of, in Richmond, Ky., 144; ditto, at the Big Black, 175; captures a rebel deserter, 192.

Foxtown cross-road, 142.

Frankfort, Ky., regiment stationed at, 198, 199.

Franklin, Gen. William B., 85 n.; commands Sixth Corps at Antietam, 102 n.; commands left grand division at Fredericksburg, 119 n., 120 n., 121 n., 123 n.; disappoints Burnside, 124.

Fredericksburg, 59–61 ns.; regiment encamps opposite to, 63; arrival of

Burnside's army before, 118; occupied by Union troops, 119; heights in rear of, occupied by the Confederates, 119 n.; battle of, with incidents, 121–130; numbers and losses of the two armies in, 123 n.; discussion of result, 123–125; renewal of battle abandoned, 125.
Fredericksburg plank road and pike, 233 and n., 235, 236.
Fremont, Gen. John C., 60 n.
French, Serg't W. W., 100, 108, 109, 120; wounded at Fredericksburg, 127.
Fuller, Lieut. Charles L., 37; mortally wounded at Bull Run, 83; biographic sketch of, 96, 97.
Furlough, reënlisted veterans; see Sixth New Hampshire Regiment.

G, Company, see Companies.
Gainesville, 70 n.
Gale, Mayor Benjamin F., 208.
Garrity, John, 254.
George, Lieut. John A., 90, 93.
Georgetown, Ky., 135.
Germania Ford, 213 n., 214.
Getchell, Lieut. Sebastian L., 304.
Getty, Gen. George W., 113 n., 121 n.
Gettysburg, 211 n.
Gibson, Charles F., 127.
Gilmore, Gov. Joseph A., 208.
Goldsborough, Com. Louis M., 18 n.
Goodwin, George, 244.
Goodwin, Capt. Samuel G., anecdotes of, 36, 37 and n., 65, 66, 79, 118, 120, 127, 128, 144, 188; commands part of regiment left at Camp Nelson, 207; anecdotes of, 247, 252, 253; wounded, 268, 269, 282; anecdotes of, 303, 306, 307, 308; sick, 331; biographic sketch of, 380, 381.
Gordon, Gen. John B., corps of, at Fort Stedman, 355.
Gordonsville, Ky., 201; ditto, Va., 64 n.
Grand Army Posts: at Derry, 321; at Tilton, 344; John Sedgwick, No. 4, at Keene, 401.
Grant, Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S., at Vicksburg, 153 n., 154; rear of army of, protected by Ninth Corps, 167, 168; receives surrender of Vicksburg, 170, 171 and ns.; orders Sherman against Johnston, 171 n.; acknowledges services of Ninth Corps, 186, 189, 190; requires service of that corps in Virginia campaign, 211 n.; reviews it, 212; the movement of, a surprise to Lee and a mystery to others, 213 n., 214; orders and attempts of, in the Wilderness, 214 n., 216; makes movement by left flank, 233 n; position of army of, at Spottsylvania, 237 and n.; loses an advantage gained by Ninth Corps, 238 and n.; orders assault, writes to Gen. Halleck, 239 ns.; manœuvers, &c., 250 n.; makes second flank movement, description of it by, 266 and n.; his position at the North Anna described by, 271 n.; tries to turn enemy's right again, 271 n.; repeats the attempt, 272 n., 273; orders suspension of assault at Cold Harbor, 276 n.; losses of the army of, and its numbers, 282 n.; moves army across the James, 290 n.; believes Petersburg can be taken by Smith, 296 n.; concludes to reduce by siege, assigns duties, 300; assents to Meade's decision in affair of the Mine, afterwards believes Burnside was right, 311 n; orders withdrawal from the crater, 315; refuses to order court-martial on the Mine affair, 323; sends Sixth Corps northward to head off Early, 332 n.; tries to get possession of Southside railroad, 340; reasons for belief of, that the end of the war is at hand, 353, 354; issues general order respecting a grand movement,

354; makes haste to crush rebel army, 355; orders grand assault, 356, 357; army passes in grand review before, at Washington, 367.
Gray, Lieut. Frank L., wounded at Spottsylvania, 244.
Grays, the Philadelphia, 78.
Greenleaf, Capt. Matthew N., 7; visited by wife, at Russellville, Ky., 202; wounded at the Mine, 321.
Griffin, Capt. Henry J., leads column of pioneers at Petersburg, 358.
Griffin, Gen. Simon G., 5, 7; on passage to North Carolina, 23; sent upon a hazardous errand, 25; takes command of regiment, 34; joins in expedition to Columbia, 35; leads expedition to Elizabeth City, 38; in the battle of Camden, 45, 46; notifies officers of expected battle at Bull Run, 71; in the battle, 79, 80, 82, 90; leads charge upon Burnside's bridge at Antietam, 103, 104; has command of brigade, 115; protects flank of army moving southward, 118; statement of, respecting result at Fredericksburg, 124; again in command of brigade, 131; drills regiment and brigade, 132; takes permanent command of First Brigade, 150 and n.; on trip to Vicksburg, 160, 162; leads brigade towards the Big Black, 169; notified of intended surrender of Vicksburg, and to be ready to march, 170; is visited by Gen. Sherman, and makes reconnoissance with him, 171, 172; stations guards for protection on march to Jackson, 178, 179; repels sortie at Jackson, 183; commands Second Division, on return to Kentucky, and leads it to East Tennessee, 197 and n.; returns, takes command of Camp Nelson, 203; on veterans' furlough, 207, 209; assigned to command of Second Brigade of Second Division of Ninth Corps reorganized, 210, 211 n.; in battle of the Wilderness, 218, 220, 221, 223; in assault of May 12, at Spottsylvania, wins his star, 241–243 and ns.; leads in reconnoissance, 249; in the action of May 18, 252, 253; biographic sketch of, 257–265; anecdote of, 283; plans and leads in executing attack of June 17, before Petersburg, 292, 293; orders advance of picket line, recalls it, 298, 299; in the battle of the Mine, 314–315, description by, of scenes in the crater, 316–318; replies of, to Sixth Regiment, 320, 321; comes safely out, 322; tribute of, to character of Gen. Burnside, 331, 332; brigade of, leads its division in battle of Poplar Spring Church, 335; makes an unheeded suggestion, 339; position of brigade of, in front of Petersburg, 352; notifies Grant of point where enemy's lines may probably be broken through, 357; executes order to attack enemy's pickets, 357, 358; forms and leads brigade in grand assault, 358, 359; takes command of division, Gen. Collis reports to, 360; leads division in grand review at Washington, 367; speaks at Concord on final return of Sixth Regiment, 371; presides and speaks at regimental reunion, 394–397; receives present from the veterans, 401.
Griffin, Will., at regimental reunion, 397, 400.
Guerillas, 199; party sent against, 200, 201.
Guiney's Station, 266 n.

Hadley, Amos, speaks at regimental reunion, 400, 401.
Hadley, Serg't. Osgood T., commendation of, 343; biographic sketch of, 378–380.

Haines's Bluff, 166.
Hall, Prescott, 257.
Halleck, Gen. Henry W., 68 n., 85 n., 197 n., 239 n., 290 n.
Halloway, Mr., 144, 145, 147.
Hamilton, Rev. John A., chaplain, 64, 398.
Hamon, John, at Fredericksburg, 128, 129; in the Wilderness, 228.
Hancock, Gen. Winfield S., commands Second Corps, crosses the Rapidan, &c., 213 n.; in the battle of the Wilderness, 214, 215–218 n.; corps of, moves to Spottsylvania, 234 n.; in the assault of May 12, 239, 240 and ns., 242, 243 and ns.; suffering men of, saved, 249, 250; changes position, 250 n.; positions, movements, and operations of, before and after reaching the North Anna, 266, 267; position of corps of, near the Tolopotomoy, 272 n.; movements and position of, in Union line at Cold Harbor, 273 n.; crosses the Chickahominy and James, hastens to Petersburg, 290 n., 296 n.; corps of, participates in attacks, 291, 294; movement of corps of, 332 n.; at Hatcher's Run, 340, 341; relieved, 356 n.
Hanover Town, 271 n., 273.
Hanscom, Lieut. John W., wounded at the Mine, 321.
Hanscom, Capt. Theodore, incident contributed by, 40; ditto, 109; ditto, 126; ditto, 129, 130.
Hardy, Capt. Frederick P., raises a laugh in heat of battle, 359; at watch-meeting, 361.
Harper's Ferry, surrender of, 99 n.; left of Union line in vicinity of, 113 n.
Harriman, Azroe A., incident contributed by, 19; ditto, 39; ditto, 57; biographic sketch of, 382.
Hartranft, Gen. John F., at Antietam, 105 n.; in Kentucky, 150; at Spottsylvania, 243 n.; brigade of, in attack of June 17th before Petersburg, 293, 294; in battle of the Mine, 315, 322; commands Third Division of Ninth Corps, 352; good conduct of, in affair of Fort Stedman, 355; division of, in final assault at Petersburg, 357, 358.
Hatcher's Run, battle of, 340, 341; crossed by Second and Fifth Corps, 356.
Hatteras Inlet, 18 n.; arrival of regiment at, 24, 25.
Hatteras Island, 17 n.; landing of regiment on, 25; description of, 28, 29; left, 33; passed, 53; drill of regiment at, 373.
Hawes's Shop, 272 n.
Hawkins, Gen. Rush C., 26 n; characterizes Gen. Williams, 27 n.; left at Roanoke during expedition against New Berne, 35 and n.; marches to Camden, is led astray by guide who receives his deserts, 42, 43 and n.; wounded in battle, 45; hears gladly the New Hampshire volley, 46; receives false news concerning McClellan, 52.
Hawkins's Zouaves, see Ninth New York Regiment and Zouaves.
Hayes, Lieut. Albert W., wounded at Bull Run, 83.
Haynes, Ambrose D., death of, 30.
H, Company, see Companies.
Heald, Capt. Alvah, incident contributed by, 56, 57; ditto, 363; biographic sketch of, 363, 364.
Hickman bridge, 155.
Higgins, Lieut. Sidney B., 361.
Hill, Gen. Ambrose P., corps of, at Bull Run, 77 n.; supports rebel left at Antietam, 102 n.; in the Wilderness, 214–216 ns., 218 n.; corps of, at the North Anna, 267 n.; position of corps of, at Cold Harbor, 275 n.; attacks at Weldon Railroad, 333; death of, 360.

Hill, Gen. Daniel H., at South Mountain, 99; at Antietam, 102 n.
Hinckes, Gen. Edward W., speaks at Veterans' reception, 109.
Hook, James, 41.
Hooker, Gen. Joseph, 70; position of division of, at Bull Run, 77 n.; has immediate command of First Corps in Maryland campaign, 98 n.; position, &c., of, at Antietam, 102 ns.; commands second grand division at Fredericksburg, 119 n., 120 n.
"Hospital bummers," 61–62.
Houston, Quartermaster Serg't. Gilmore McL., 39.
Howard, Col., of Marine Battery at Camden, 42, 58.
Huger, Gen., 47 n.
Humphreys, Gen. Andrew A., in command of Second Corps; assignment of, in final assault at Petersburg, 356.
Hunt, Gen. Henry J., commands artillery, 213 n.
Hunter, Gen. David, 276 n.; 332 n.
Hutchins, Lieut. A. E., killed in the Wilderness, 223.

I, Company, see Companies.
Illinois, 159.
Incidents: Hard Beds and Buzzell's Chanticleer Call, 2, 3; "Bread or Blood," 6; Getting Grog, 6, 7; Of the Right Stuff, 8; Helping themselves to Rations, 14, 15; A Stolen "Smile," 18; An Unceremonious Drink, 19; Taking in Supplies, 19; Rude Burial, 30; The Rooster was Left, 31; "Drew" and his Jug, 36, 37; Escorting the "Colored Lady," 37; A First-of-April Joke, 37 n; The Sixth Regiment Dog, 38, 39; Stores Swamped, 39, 40; "Skeete's" Exploded Goose, 40; The Cleanest Man, 40, 41; Capturing a Stove and Turkey, 41; The First to Take a Rebel Prisoner, 41; Sergeant Gordon's Fees, 43 n.; Tampion *versus* Pig, 48; Before, at, and after "Camden," 54–56; A Muddy Mishap, 56, 57; Did n't Go off, 57; "Will Fits," 61, 62; The Fence-rail Bed, 65, 66; "Lightning Could n't Kill a Mule," 69; "Taking a Chew" in Battle, 72; Gen. Kearney among the Wounded, 89; Brave John Stevens, 90; Spitting out a Minié, 91; Firing to the End, 91; Firing on his Knees, 91; Carlton's Escape, 91, 92; A Bullet's Freak—Closely Pursued, 92, 93; The Wounded left on the Battle-field, 93, 94; The Camp of the Dead and Wounded, 94; Remarkable Recovery, 94, 95; A Mule Story, 96; Good Luck in No Dinner, 96; "Trying to make a Dead Rebel Talk," 100; Exchanging Shots, 108, 109; Where He Was, 109; Tipping over the School-Wagon, 114; Scooping up Chickens, 116, 117; The Captured Feather-Bed, 120; "Slap-Jacks" and Honey for Supper, 120; The Father and Son, 125, 126; Looked like New Hampshire, 126; "Find That Feather-Bed for him," 126, 127; "Come in, Gibson!", 127; Hugging Mother Earth, 127, 128; "Tell my Mother I Died a Brave Soldier," 128; "Johnnie" Hamon and his Pick, 128, 129; The Wounded Drummer Boy, 129; The Stray Mule in Battle, 129, 130; Fowler Found it "Awful Dry There," 144; Two Red-Headed Women, 151; A "Big Fish," 167; "About Frozen to Death," 175–177; The Anxious Mother and Daughter, 178, 179; The Troublesome Oak Tree, 182, 183; A Scare, 188; Tyranny Resisted, 191, 192; "Phull" and his Prisoner, 192, 193; The Frightened Adjutant-General, 217, 218; Finding the Enemy, 226, 227;

Brave "Subs," 227, 228; Capturing his Captors, 228; Fearful Wounds, 228, 229; Crying for Mercy, 229; As Many Guards as Prisoners, 229, 230; "Whippoorwill" or "Whip-you-Will," 241; "Close Calls," 244, 245; The Sleeper Killed, 245; Winch and his "Johnnie," 248; "Having a Little Fun," 249; Falling Asleep in Battle, 252, 253; "My Name is John Garrity!" 254; Burying Army Supplies, &c., 255; Devoted to Duty, 256; The Example of the Sixth, 256, 257; Tripped Up, 257; Perilous Bush-cutting, 257; The Flattened Ball, 268, 269; Pickets Left in the Lurch, 279; The Engineer who Knew it all, 280; The Colored Cook's Head and the Twelve-pound Shot, 281; Dodging the Big Ones, 283; All Ready to Go, 283; The Blood-stained Pay-Roll, 302; "Quit, quit, quit," 303; The Shell on the Bed, 304; A Bomb on a Card-Table, 304; Thought it was the Shovel, 304, 305, Double Dose of Shells with Lemonade, 305, 306; "Look Out for the Next One," 307; Funny Use of Scrip, 308; Foolhardiness, 323; Getting a Ticket, 324; Burying the Dead, 330; "Mein Gott! I am Shot!," 339; Hardy touching the "Darned Thing Off," 359; Watch-Meeting, 361; Criticising the Cook, 361, 362; Blowing up a Recruit, 362; A Narrow Escape, 363; A Shell Touched Off in Camp, 368, 369; The Drummer and the Darkey, 369.

Indiana, 159.

"Iron Brigade," Jackson's, 66.

Jackman, Capt. Lyman, 7; wounded at Bull Run, 83, 92, 94; incidents contributed by, 90–96, 108, 109, 126–129; returns to regiment, becomes aide-de-camp to Gen. Nagle, 132; meets the "red-headed women," 151; adventure of, at the Big Black, 176, 177; photographs found by, 186 n.; is post-adjutant and inspector at Frankfort, Ky., 198; is detailed as inspector-general of Northern-Central District of Kentucky, 204; assists in charge of part of regiment left at Camp Nelson, 207; incidents contributed by, 227–229; on dreary picket-duty, 241; has "close call" at Spottsylvania, 245; falls asleep and dreams, 252, 253; trips up a fugitive, 257; incidents contributed by, 256, 257; present at death of Lieut.-Col. Pearson, 269; narrow escape of, experiences of, with shells, 303–307; visits the Mine, 310; more experience with shells, 318, 319; biographic sketch of, 325–329; captured at Poplar Spring Church, 337; incidents contributed by, 361, 362; feelings of, at final parting from comrades, 371; speaks at regimental reunion, 400.

Jackson, 168; Johnston falls back to, the Ninth Corps ordered to move towards, 171 and n.; invested, 181; enemy's lines and works at, 181, 182; evacuated by enemy, and entered by Ferrero's brigade, 185.

Jackson, Gen. "Stonewall" (Thomas J.), at Gordonsville, 60 n.; fights at Cedar Mountain, withdraws, then marches northward, 64 n.; makes raid round Pope, 67 n., 69 and n.; takes position at Bull Run, 70 n., arranges forces, 77 n.; is reinforced by Longstreet, 85 n.; dispatched upon another flanking march, 87 n.; detached to capture Harper's Ferry, 99 n.; holds rebel left at Antietam, 102 n.; is beyond Blue Ridge, 119 n.; position of, at Fredericksburg, 120 n.

James river, the, 52 n., 62, 119 n., 271,

272 n.; the crossing of, 289, 290 n.; Lee expects attack north of, 296 n.; ground north of, by whom held, as part of Union line, 300, 356, 357.
James River canal, 290 n.
Jardine, Major, 38.
Jericho ford, 266, 267 n.
Jerusalem plank road, 300, 334, 357, 358.
Johnson, Gen. Bushrod, division of, at the Mine, 315 n.; ditto, at Fort Stedman, 355.
Johnson, Gen. Edward, division of, captured at the "Bloody Angle," 240 n., 242.
Johnston, Gen. Joseph E., in Grant's rear at Vicksburg, demonstration against, 167, 168, 169; begins to evacuate Jackson, 183; escapes across Pearl river, 185; in North Carolina, 354.
Jones's crossing, 289.
Jones, Gen. David R., at Antietam, 103 n.
Jones, Franklin, anecdote of, 192.
Jones, Capt. Josiah N., incident contributed by, 96; biographic sketch by, 97; passes through familiar country, 158, 159; remark of, at destruction of railroad near Jackson, 186; visited by wife at Russellville, Ky., 202; is provost-marshal at Russellville, 209; incident contributed by, 209; does not like to retreat in the Wilderness, 223; helps bury Lieut.-Col. Pearson, 270; advances the pickets before Petersburg, 294, 295; account by, of the affair, 297–299; watches for shells, and wants his lemonade, 306; notice of Irving W. Rand contributed by, 324; takes command of regiment in place of Ela, wounded, 331; in battle of Poplar Spring Church, 336; desires a fair soldiers' election, 342; items relating to battle, tribute to memory of Capt. Tilton, and account of election, contributed by, 342–346; has charge of non-reënlisted men, 363; biographic sketch contributed by, 385; biographic sketch of, 385–390; speaks at regimental reunion, 399, 400; presents cane to Gen. Griffin, 401.

Kanawha Division, the, 98 n., 203 n., 113 n.
Kearny, Gen. Philip, division of, at Bull Run, 77 n.; killed at Chantilly, anecdotes of, 89.
Keay, or Key, William H., 359, 361.
K, Company, see Companies.
Keedy house, the, 8.
Keedysville & Sharpsburg pike, 101 n.
Keene, N. H., rendezvous of regiment at, 2; people of, render kind attentions, 4; incidents of camp-life at, 2–7; breaking camp at, 10–12; departure of regiment from, 12, 13; welcome of reënlisted veterans at, 208; regimental reunion at, 391–402.
Kelly's ford, 66 and n., 67 and n.
Kentucky, campaigning in, 133–156; second campaign in, 195–205.
Kentucky river, the, 140, 141, 142, 154, 155, 203.
Kettle Run, 70 n.
Keysburg, 200.
Kilpatrick, Gen. Hugh J., 8.
Kimball, Lieut.-Col., 42.
Knowles, Moses B., anecdotes of, 40, 304, 361, 362.
Knoxville, 197, 203.

Lacy house, the, 233.
Lake Providence, 163.
Lancaster, Ky., 145, 148, 153, 154.
Ledlie, Gen. James H., commander of First Division of Ninth Corps, operations of, in attack of June 17, before Petersburg, 292 and n., 293, 294; the lot falls upon, to lead assault at the Mine, 313; operations of division of, in assault, 313, 314; relieved, 334 n.

Lee, Gen. Robert E., 64 n.; first tries to flank Pope's left, then his right, 67 n.; advances towards Bull Run battle-field, 70 n.; after battle dispatches Jackson upon a raid, 87 n.; crosses the Potomac into Maryland, 98 n.; finally crosses Antietam creek and takes position, 101 and n.; arrangement of army of, 102 n.; does not resume battle, retreats into Virginia, 107, 108; in vicinity of Culpeper, 119 n.; concentrates army at Fredericksburg, 119 n.; acknowledgment of, concerning the battle of Fredericksburg, 125; hastens to meet Grant in the Wilderness, 213 n.; orders an early attack, 216 n.; is punished severely, 225; gets possession of Spottsylvania Court House, 233 n., 237; position of lines of, 237 and n.; route of army of, to the North Anna, 267 n.; position of army of, 271 n.; makes haste to get position at Cold Harbor, 272 n.; is mystified by Grant's withdrawal from Cold Harbor, 291 n.; is at the Mine, 315 n.; detaches Early northward, 332 n.; is planning to withdraw from Petersburg, makes dash on Fort Stedman, 354, 355; sends message of despair to Jefferson Davis, 361; surrenders, 366.

Lexington, Ky., happenings while in camp at, 135; respect shown brigade at departure from, 136; regiment returns to, 156; mention of, 198, 199, 202.

Lincoln, Abraham, boys get a sight of, 16; suggests to Burnside the Fredericksburg route to Richmond, 119 n.; reviews Ninth Corps, 212; retains confidence in Burnside, 331; soldiers stick by, in presidential election, 352; Confederate commissioners have interview with, 353; death of, 366.

Libby prison, 282.

Little Bethel church, 268 n.

Little river, the, 271 n.

Long bridge, in Virginia, 290, 291 n.

Long bridge, at Washington, 212.

Longstreet, Gen. James, confronts Pope, 67 n.; advances to Bull Run battle-field, 70 n.; supports rebel right in battle, 77 n.; at South Mountain, 99; holds rebel centre at Antietam, 102 n.; in vicinity of Culpeper, 119 n.; position of Fredericksburg, 120 n.; siege of Knoxville by, 210 n.; in the Wilderness, 214, 215–218 ns.; wounded, corps of, moves to Spottsylvania, 233 n.; position of (Anderson's), at Cold Harbor, 275.

Louisiana, the steamer, 20, 22, 24, 25.

Louisville, Ky., 199, 202.

Lunatic Asylum, the State, at Jackson, Miss., operations near, 181, 182.

Lynchburg, 276 n., 322 n.

Mack, Capt., 9.

Magnolia tree, the, 169, 170.

Mahone, Gen. William, brigade of, at the Mine, 315 n.; statement of, 323 n.

Malaria, along the Mississippi and Yazoo, 165, 166, 167; sickness resulting from, 195, 196, 197.

Manassas Junction, 70, 213.

Manchester, N. H., 207.

Mansfield, Gen. Joseph K. F., commands Twelfth Corps at Antietam, 102 ns.

Mapes, Major, 335.

Marrs, John, 148.

Marston, Gen. Gilman, at Cold Harbor, 273, 276 ns.

Martha Greenwood, the ship, 20, 22.

Martinsburg, Va., 113 n.

Marye's hill, 121 n., 124.

Maryland campaign, the, 98–209.

Mattapony, the, Gen. Grant's description of, 237 n.

Maryland Heights, 113.
McClellan, Gen. George B., does not take Richmond, 52 and n.; retreats, and changes base, 60 n.; troops of, slow in coming to the help of Gen. Pope, 68 n.; reply of, to Pope's request for supplies, 84 n.; takes command of the army, 98 n.; arranges army at Antietam, 102 n.; orders Burnside to cross the creek, 103 n.; heeds not his request for help, dares not attack the next day, 107; decides to fight on the 19th, but finds no enemy in front, 108; relieved of command, 119 n.; Sherman unlike to, 172; as presidential candidate, soldiers do not vote for, 342.
McDowell, Gen. Irvin, 60 n.; corps of, in battle of Bull Run, 77 n.
McFarland, Major Henry, 371.
McKibbin, Capt., 323.
Meade, Gen. George G., at Fredericksburg, 124, 125; in command of Army of the Potomac, 213 n.; Grant's orders to, at Cold Harbor, 276, 277; in the investment of Petersburg, 300; does not favor the experiment of the Mine, 309; disapproves of Burnside's plan of assault to follow explosion of the Mine, 311; shows ill-will towards Burnside, orders a court of inquiry, is censured by Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, 323 n.; orders withdrawal from Hatcher's Run, 341; receives order from Grant as to grand movement, 354.
Memphis, 161, 166 n.
Merritt, Gen. Wesley, 8.
Messenger's ferry, 173.; Griffin's Brigade crosses at, 173, 174 and n., 177.
Milford, 266 n.
Milldale, 167, 168, 186, 187, 188, 189.
Milliken's Bend, 163.
Mine, the, 295, 306; situation, excavation, and charging of, 308, 309, 310; explosion of, 311–313; battle of—order of attack, 313, 314; affair of, becomes the subject of investigation, 323 n.; burial of the dead after the battle of, 330, 331.
Mississippi Campaign, the, 165–193.
Mississippi river, sailing down the, 160–163.
Monocacy, the, 332 n.
Moody, Henry, 67.
Moore, Lieut. Thomas T., killed at Bull Run, 81.
Morgan, Gen. John H., Confederate raider, 133, 143, 154; great raid of, 196 and n.
Mounted Rifles, Second New York, 335.
Mount Sterling, 133.
Mount Sterling pike, 139.
Mount Vernon, visit to, 367.
Mt. Carmel church, 272.
Muchmore, Lieut. George H., 37; killed at Bull Run, 83.
Mud March, the, 8.
Mules, troubles and dangers of drivers of, 118; see also Incidents.
Muzzey, William H., 257.

Nagle, Gen. James, in command of First Brigade of Second Division of Ninth Corps, 59, 60; at Bull Run, 79; at Antietam, 109; brigade of, at Fredericksburg, 121 n., 122, 123; at Newport News, 132; brigade of, sent to Lexington, Ky., 133; ditto, at Lexington, Ky., 143, 144; resigns, biographical sketch of, 149 and n.
New Berne, expedition against, 35 and n.
New Bethel church, 266 n.
Newport News, 53, 132, 133.
Nicholasville, 153, 197, 203.
Nineteenth Corps, the, 332 n.
Nineteenth New York Battery, the, 276.

Ninth Army Corps, the, organization of, 59 n.; assists Pope's Army of Virginia, 61 n.; in battle of Bull Run, see Bull Run, First Brigade, Griffin, Reno; service of, on second day, 86; covers retreat of Pope's army, 87; in battle of Chantilly, 87–89; retires to defences of Washington, 89–90; engages in Maryland campaign, 98 and n.; fights at South Mountain, 99 and n.; marches to Antietam and takes position, 100–101; takes bridge and crosses, 102–107 and ns.; marches to Pleasant Valley and encamps, 113 and n.; marches southard to Fredericksburg, crosses the river, and bivouacs, 116, 119; is in right grand division, 119 n.; part and position of, in the battle, 121 and n., 122, 123; the plan that heights be stormed by, the next day, given up, retreat of army covered by, 125; detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to Newport News, 131 n.; reviewed by Gen. Dix, 132; reports to Gen. Burnside in Department of the Ohio, 133 and ns.; sent to Kentucky, disarms prejudice against Yankees, its movements and operations, 133–135; also see First Brigade, and Sixth New Hampshire Regiment; departs for Vicksburg with regret of the people, 153 and n., 154–156; travels of, noted, proceeds to Cairo, 158–160; thence to Vicksburg, 160–165; movements of, 165–167; Western troops jealous of, 167; helps keep Johnston off, 167, 168; marches to Jackson, 171–181; siege operations of, is the first to enter the city, 181–185; subsequent operations of, at Jackson, 185, 186; services of, acknowledged by Gen. Grant, 186, 189, 190; effects of campaign upon men of, 189, 194; returns to Kentucky, 195, 196; subsequent operations of, 197 and n.; reorganized, reviewed by Gen. Grant and President Lincoln, 211 n., 212; march of, 212–214 and ns.; in the battle, 215 and ns., 218, 219 and ns., 224; loss of, 226 n.; after battle, brings up rear in march to Spottsylvania, 233–236 and ns.; position of, at Spottsylvania, 237 and n.; joins in an attack, 238 and n.; joins in the assault, May 12, 239–244 and ns.; buries guns, &c., and moves to the left, 255–256; movements, &c., of, before and after reaching the North Anna, 266–268 and n.; three divisions of, reunited, is incorporated with Army of the Potomac, 271 n.; marches to and crosses the Pamunkey and the Tolopotomoy, is left on extreme right, 272 and n., 273; second brigade of, attacked near Bethesda Church, 274–275; moves to Cold Harbor, 278 and n.; happenings during stay of, there, 279-282; withdraws, crosses the Chickahominy and James, marches to Petersburg, 289–291 and n.; participates in three attacks, 291–295; position of, in investing line, 300; rebel spite against, 302, 303; rebel redoubt to be mined opposite position of, 308, 309; formation of, for battle of the Mine, 313–314; loss of, 322 n.; three divisions of, march to Weldon Railroad, fight, and take position, 332, 334; reorganized, 334 n.; two divisions of, move to Poplar Spring Church, take part in the battle, 334–337; position of, in investing line, takes part in the battle of Hatcher's Run, 340–341; returns to front of Petersburg, takes position, change in organization of, 352; holds position during winter, 353; stands on the alert, 355; services of, 366; mention of, 370, 373, 374.

Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, the, in battle of South Mountain, 99 and n.; at Fredericksburg, 121 n.; in Kentucky, 149, 150 n.; near Vicksburg, 169; retained in Kentucky, 197; belongs to Griffin's Brigade, 210; at Spottsylvania, 243, 252, 256, 257; a devoted soldier of, 256; before Petersburg, 292; at Poplar Spring Church, 335; in reserve at final assault before Petersburg, 358.
Ninth New Jersey Regiment, the, 18 n.; two officers of, lost, 25.
Ninth New York Regiment (Hawkin's Zouaves), the, 25, 26 n.; in battle of Roanoke, 33; praises the firing of the Sixth New Hampshire, 35; two companies of, join in expedition to Elizabeth City, 38; left at Roanoke, 35 and n.; in march to, and battle of Camden, 43–45; congratulated by Gen. Burnside, 58; charge of, at Antietam, 107.
North Anna river, the, movement of Union Army to and its operations at, 266–271 and ns.; position of opposing armies at, 271 n.
Nottoway Court House, expedition to, 353.
Nottoway river, the, 353.
Noyes, Surgeon James H., assists in charge of part of regiment left at Camp Nelson, 207; mention of, 363.
Nute, Quartermaster Alonzo, biographical sketch of, 110–112; speaks at regimental reunion, 398, 399.
Ny river, the, 236, 237.

Oak Ridge, 169, 186–188.
Ohio river, the, 158.
Olive church, 289.
One Hundred Eighty-sixth New York Regiment, 352 n.
One Hundred Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, 352 n.; brought back by Gen. Griffin, 359.
Orange, plank road, 214, 215 n.
Orange turnpike, 215 n.
Ord, Gen. Edward O. C., receives orders from Grant as to a grand movement, 354; moves to extreme left, assignment of, in general assault, 356.
Osgood, Lieut. George W., account of reconnoissance contributed by, 226–227.
Otis, Lieut. Orange B., wounded at Cold Harbor, 282.
Ox ford, 267 n.

Paint Lick creek, 145.
Pamlico Sound, 32.
Pamunkey river, the, the march to and crossing of, 271–272 n., 273.
Parke, Gen. John G., 17 n.; commands division in Burnside's expedition, 50 n.; commands Third Division of Ninth Corps, 59 n.; commands Ninth Corps in Kentucky and Mississippi, 131, 133; order of Gen. Grant to, 190; becomes chief of staff, 197 n., 211 n.; directs in attack, June 18, before Petersburg, 295; takes command of Ninth Corps, 331; biographic sketch of, 351; in the battle of Fort Stedman, 355; all ready for grand assault, 356.
Parker, Sergt. Curtis L., account of loss of the West Point contributed by, 73–76.
Parker's store, 214 n., 215, 218 n.
Pearl river, the, 181, 185.
Pearson, Lieut.-Col. Henry H., 5; wounded at Bull Run, 83; promoted from captain, 115; in command of regiment, 131; absent, 198; in command of post at Russellville, 199; sends out a scouting expedition, 200; lets them dance, 202; releases a slave, 209; in command of regiment, 210; leads a reconnoitering party, 216–218, 226, 227; leads a charge, 221–223; has a "close call" at Spottsylvania, 248; is killed

at the North Anna—his burial and character, 269, 270; anecdote of, 283; biographic sketch of, 283–287.
Peebles farm, the, 340.
Pegram (Confederate raider), 133.
Pegram farm, the, 335, 337.
Pemberton, Gen. John C., 166 n.; surrenders Vicksburg, 170, 171 n.
Peninsula, the, 69 n., 60–61 n., 119 n.
Petersburg, 192, 288; three days' fighting before, and Union loss in, description of defences of, &c., 291–299 with ns.; siege of, 300–324, 330–346, 352–356, 361–363; fall of, 356–361; mention of siege of, 373.
Phenix Hall, 207, 208.
Phenix Hotel, 371.
Phillips house, the, 118.
Pickett, Gen. George E., at Five Forks, 256.
Pierce, Lieut. Frank, 244; biographic sketch of, 385.
Pillsbury, Hon. Oliver, speaks at Veterans' reception, 208, 209.
Pinkham, Capt. John H., helps turn guns of rebel battery, 359; at watch-meeting, 361.
Plantation—Mrs. Campbell's, 168; Mr. Nealey's, 169; Dr. Emanuel's, 178; Joseph Davis's, 178; McCall's, 189.
Pleasant Valley, Ninth Corps encamps in, 113 and n.
Pleasanton, Gen. Alfred, the cavalry of, 116 n.
Pleasants, Lieut.-Col. Henry, suggests mining rebel redoubt, and leads in the work, 309.
Plum Point, 160.
Po river, the, 237 and n., 266 n.
Pool, Hiram H., 75, 229; remarks of, 281, 324.
Pope, Gen. John, commands the Army of Virginia, 60–61 n.; portion of army of, fights at Cedar Mountain, 64 n; withdraws from Culpeper, takes position across the Rappahannock, 64 n., 65, 66, 67 and n.; hard pressed, sends Gen. Sigel towards Sulphur Springs. 68 and n.; changes plan, confronts enemy at Bull Run, 70 n., 77 and n.; in battle, is not seconded by Fitz-John Porter, makes a statement, 85 n.; commands the Ninth Corps, 86; withdraws to Centreville, 86 n., 87; falls back to defences of Washington, 89; relieved of command, 98 n.
Pope, Joseph, 41.
Poplar Grove church, 337.
Poplar Spring Church, the battle of, 335–340, 342–343.
Poplar Spring road, 335.
Posts, see Grand Army Posts.
Potomac river, the, 62, 73, 98 n.; Lee retreats across, 107, 108; armies rest on opposite banks of, 113 n.
Potter, Gen. Robert B., at Antietam, 105 n.; at Fredericksburg, 121 n.; commands Second Division of Ninth Corps, 133 n.; on the march to Jackson, 174, 176; gallant movement of division of, at Jackson, 184, 185; returning to Kentucky, commands Ninth Corps, 197 n., 203; commands Second Division of Ninth Corps reorganized, 211 n.; in the battle of the Wilderness, 218–219 n,; early operations of division of, at Spottsylvania, 237, 238 and ns.; good service of, in assault of May 12, 243–244 n.; the division of, at the North Anna, 267 n., 268, 270; commends Lieut.-Col. Pearson, 270; division of, brings up rear in march to Petersburg, 291; in attack, June 17, maintains position, 291–293, 294 n.; in attack, June 18, helps hold advanced line, 295; losses reported by, 303; in the affair of the Mine, 313; division of, in the battle, 314–315, &c.; division of, at Weldon Railroad, 334; ditto, at Poplar Spring Church, 335, &c; coolness of, in danger, 343; posi-

tion of division of, in investing line, 352; portion of division of, on an expedition to Nottoway Court House, 353; wounded, 360; biographic sketch of, 364–365.
Potter, Capt. Robert H., wounded at Poplar Spring Church, 337, 338; biographic sketch of, 346–349.
Prescott, Lieut. Josiah, 7; killed at Bull Run, 81.
Preston, Martin W., killed at Bull Run, 91.

Quarles, Lieut.-Col. Samuel D., 19; wounded at Spottsylvania, 253, 254; returns, is mustered as major, 341; becomes lieutenant-colonel, 368; biographic sketch of, 376–378.
Quarles's ford, 267 n.

Railroad: Camden & Amboy, 18; Alexandria & Gordonsville, 64; Orange & Alexandria, 70 n.; Ohio & Mississippi, 158; Illinois Central, 159; Mississippi Central and New Orleans, 185; Fredericksburg, 266–267 n.; Richmond & York River, 289, 290 n.; Norfolk & Petersburg, 295, 300; Weldon, 333, 334, 353; Southside, 340, 356; Danville, 359.
"Rally round the Flag, Boys!" song, 145, 150.
Rand, Sergt. Howard, killed, 108.
Rand, Irving W., notice of, 324.
Rapidan river, the, 64 n.; crossed by Lee, 67 n.; crossed by the Ninth Corps, 214 and n.
Rappahannock river, the, 66, 67 n.; crossed by Stonewall Jackson, 69 n.; action on north fork of, 118; mention of, 215 n.
Rappahannock Station, 68 and n.
Rawson, Serg't. Alvah S.; killed before Petersburg, 307, 308.
Recruits, see Substitutes, and Sixth New Hampshire Regiment.
Reed, Daniel H., incidents contributed by, 8; ditto, 40, 41.
Reënlistment, Veteran, see Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, and Veteran Reënlistment.
Rees, Serg't. Henry, relights fuses in the Mine, 312.
Reister, Otis, 228.
Reno, Gen. Jesse L., 17, 18, n.; leads expedition to Camden, 42, 43; joins battle near Camden, 44, 45; returns to Roanoke Landing, 48; commands a division, 50 n.; commended by Gen. Burnside, 57, 58; commands Second Division of Ninth Corps, 59; marches to join Pope, 64 and n., 65, 66; marches in support of Sigel, 68 and n.; position and conduct of, command of, at Bull Run, 77 n., 83 n., 85 n.; commands the Sixth New Hampshire, 84 and n.; has immediate command of Ninth Corps in Maryland campaign, 98 n.; is killed at South Mountain, 99; biographic sketch of, 109, 110.
Retreat, Cooper's Shop, 14, 370.
Reunion, the First Regimental, 391–402; list of guests at banquet table of, 392, 393.
Reynolds, Gen. John S., division of, at Bull Run, 77 n.
Rhode Island Battery, the, on Hatteras, 25 n.
Richmond, Ky., march of brigade to, and arrival at, 140–143; the Webster House at, 143; mention of, 197, 198, 199.
Richmond, Va., 52 n.; objective point of march from Pleasant Valley, 116; Burnside's plans to reach it, by way of Fredericksburg, 119 n.; Grant's movement in advance upon, 211 n., 214; covered by Lee at Spottsylvania, 233 n.; ditto, at the North Anna, 271, 273 n.; ditto, at Cold Harbor and vicinity, 272 n.; demonstration against, 332 n.; fall of, 361.

Ritchie, Henry, 126.
Roanoke Island, 17 n.; capture of, 30; result of battle, 30 n.; drill of regiment at, 373. See also Sixth New Hampshire Regiment.
Rodman, Gen. Isaac P., at Antietam, 103 n.
Roemer's Battery, 74 and n.; 184, 236.
Rosecrans, Gen. William S., 153 n., 197 n., 203.
Rowell, Capt. John S., at Spottsylvania, 246; tries his hand with a "Reb," 248, 249; carries dispatch to the Crater, 322; wounded at Poplar Spring Church, 337; helps turn guns of rebel battery, 359; query concerning, 369.
Runyon, Mrs., cordial welcome by, 198, 199.
Russellville, Ky., 199, 201, 202.

Sanborn, Serg't. James E., 7; incidents contributed by, 191, 192, 283.
Sanborn, Col. Peter, 10, 11.
Sanders, Capt. John B., biographic sketch of, 383.
Sandow, James, brings water into the crater at the Mine, 317.
Schaffer, Joseph, killed before Petersburg, 307.
Schall, Major, 42.
Schofield, Paymaster, 160, 161.
Schüttemeyer, Louis, 339.
Scott, Lieut.-Col. Charles, 49; on the West Point, when lost, 73–76; resigns, 115; speaks at regimental reunion, 397, 398.
Scoville, Paymaster, 197.
Second Brigade of Second Division of Ninth Corps, 210, 211 n.; moves towards left, in battle of the Wilderness, 218–220; makes magnificent advance, 220, 221; again formed to advance or repel, 223, 224; notified to move to the assault of May 12, at Spottsylvania, 240; moves, connects with Second Corps, saves it, takes position and holds it, 241–243 and ns.; engages in the action of May 18, loss of, in, 250–255; operations of, at the Tolopotomoy, 273; moves to Bethesda church, engages in sharp struggle, 274, 275; position of, in attack of June 3, 276; participates in attack of June 16, before Petersburg, 291; is assigned post of honor and danger in the assault of June 17, 292, 293; position of, before Petersburg, the "retreat," duties, dangers, and losses of, 300–308; part taken by, in battle of the Mine, 314, 315, &c.; leads its division in battle of Poplar Spring Church, 335, &c.; position of, in investing line in front of Petersburg, composition of, 352 and n.; a portion of, goes on expedition to Nottoway Court House, 353; several regiments of, attack enemy's picket lines, 357, 358; formed and led to final assault, 358, 359; mention of, 374.
Second Corps, the, in the Wilderness, 213 n., 215 ns., 224; moves to Spottsylvania, 234 n.; coöperates in an attack, 238; joins in assault upon the "Bloody Angle" May 12, 239, 240 and ns., 242, 243 and ns.; Excelsior brigade of, 252 n.; before and after reaching the North Anna, 266, 267 n. position of, near the Tolopotomoy, 272 n.; joins in assault of June 3d at Cold Harbor, 277; moves to Petersburg, 290 n.; joins in attack June 16, 17, 291, 294; attack by, June 18, position taken afterwards, 295; threatens Richmond north of the James, 232 n.; operates at Hatcher's Run, 340, 341; changes position, takes part in battle of White Oak Road, 356; in final assault at Petersburg, 360.
Second Division, the, of the Ninth Corps, 59 and n., 97 n., 133 n., 211 n.;

positions and operations of, in battle of the Wilderness, 215–219 ns.; not in action at the Ny, 237; reaches an advantageous position near Spottsylvania Court House, 238 and n.; good service of, in the assault of May 12, 242, 243 and n.; movement of, and gallant demonstration, 267 n., 270; crosses the Pamunkey, 273; attacks rebel left at Cold Harbor, 277; loss of, 278; brings up rear in march to Petersburg, 291; selected for assaulting column in attack of June 17, description of affair, 291–294; part taken by, in the attack of June 18, position held by, afterwards, 295; the position of, before Petersburg, the "retreat," duties, dangers, and losses of, 300–303, position and operations of, in battle of the Mine, 313–315, &c.; retains former numbering under reorganization of corps, 334–335 n.; moves to Poplar Spring Church, advances upon enemy's works, 335, &c.; loss of, in the battle, 337; position of, in investing line, 352; portions of, go on expedition to Nottaway Court House, 353; ordered to assault, 357; in pursuit of Lee and in line surrounding him, 366; mention of, 370, 374.

Second Maryland Regiment, the, 52; is attached to Ninth Corps, 59 and n.; at Bull Run, 79, 83 n.; at Antietam, 103; in Kentucky, 150 n.; near Vicksburg, 169; relieved at Frankfort, 198; before Petersburg, 292, 306, 307; at Poplar Spring Church, 335.

Second New Hampshire, 70 n., 71; at Bull Run, 84 n., 93; at Fredericksburg, 121 n.

Second New York Mounted Rifles, 292, 335, 352 n.

Sedgwick, Gen. John, commands Ninth Corps, 131 n.; commands Sixth Corps, crosses the Rapidan, &c., 213 n.; position and operation of corps of, in battle of the Wilderness, 214, 215 n.; corps of, moves to Spottsylvania, &c., 234 n., 236; death of, 237.

Seventeenth Vermont Regiment, the, before Petersburg, 292; at Poplar Spring Church, 328.

Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, the, 118, 150 n.; near Vicksburg, 169; loss of, at Jackson, 183; before Petersburg, 292.

Shackford, Mr., 144

Shand, Mr., 292.

Sharpsburg, 101 n., 107.

Sharpsburg road, the, 101 and n.

Sharpsburg turnpike, the, 101 and n.

Sharpshooters, Berdan's, 17; one of, at Spottsylvania, 349.

Shaw, Col. H. M., 30 n.

Shenandoah river, the, 113 n.

Shenandoah Valley, the, 113 n.; operations of Early and Sheridan in, 332 n.

Shepard, Lieut. Joseph M., killed at Cold Harbor, 282.

Sheridan, Gen. Philip H., commands cavalry corps, 8, 213 n.; cavalry of, clears way to Spottsylvania, 233 n.; beats rebel cavalry at Hawes's shop, takes Cold Harbor, 272 n.; destroys Virginia Central Railroad, 290 n.; operates in the Shenandoah Valley, 332 n.; campaign of, in Shenandoah Valley and north of Richmond, accomplished, 354; receives orders from Grant as to grand movement, 354; fights at Five Forks, 356.

Sherman, Gen. William T., fights battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, 166 n.; visits Gen. Griffin, and with him reconnoiters, 171, 172; notified to take the offensive against Johnston, 171 n.; pushes the enemy at Jackson—composition of force of, 180 and n.; men of, partially invest Jack-

son, 181; orders reconnoissance 184; march of, through Georgia, completed, 354; army of, passes in grand review at Washington, 367.
Shot and shell at Fredericksburg, 127; at Vicksburg, 164; at Jackson, 184; before Petersburg, 303–308; at the Mine, 314, 316–320.
Showell (or Sherwell) Charles W., firing of, at Chantilly, 88; killed at Fredericksburg, 128.
Sickness, see Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, and Malaria.
Sides, Lieutenant Andrew J., 37.
Sigel, Gen. Franz, 68 n.; position of corps of, at Bull Run, begins the battle, 77 n.
Simonds, Andrew, 55.
Six-Mile station, 333.
Sixth Corps, the, in the Wilderness, 213 n., 215 n.; moves to Spottsylvania, assists in an assault, 234 n., 236; loses commander, who is succeeded by Gen. Wright, 237; joins in an attack, 238; marches to the North Anna, 266 n.; position of, near the Tolopotomoy, 272 n.; joins in assault of June 3 at Cold Harbor, 277; crosses the Chickahominy and James, 289–291 n.; sent from Richmond northward, 332 n.; stands on the alert before Petersburg, 255; takes part in final assault, reaches the Appomattox, 360.
Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, the, enlistment, organization, and companies of, 1, 2; at rendezvous in Keene, 2–7; away to Washington, 10–15; suffers from sickness, other camp experiences of, 16,17; assigned to Burnside's expedition, 18 and n.; proceeds to Fortress Monroe, 17, 20, 21; sails to Hatteras, 22–24; lands on island, and quarters at Camp Wool, 25–27; goes to Camp Winfield Scott, 27, 28; suffers from sickness, 26–28; removes to Roanoke Island, afflicted with fever, &c., 33; resumes battalion drill, 33–35; sickness in, abates, 35, 36; six companies of, go in Columbia expedition, it does not accompany expedition against New Berne, 35 and n.; four companies of, go in expedition to Elizabeth city, 38; goes to, fights at, and returns from Camden, 43–49; goes, with health restored, to New Berne, 49, 50 and n., 51; sails to Newport News, 52 and n., 53; is congratulated for "Camden" by Gen. Burnside and Gov. Berry, 57, 58; is assigned to First Brigade of Second Division of Ninth Corps, 59 and n.; practises brigade and division drill, makes a foolish march, 60; proceeds to Falmouth, encamps, 62–64; marches to join Pope's army, guards Kelly's ford, 64–67; marches to Sulphur Springs and Warrenton city, 68, 69; moves towards Warrenton Junction, thence along railroad towards Manassas Junction, meets Second Regiment and bivouacs not far from the "Old Bull Run" battle-field, 69–71; marches to field next day, takes part in Second Battle of Bull Run, 77–84 and ns. (also, Incidents, 90–96); is commended by Gens. Reno and Burnside, 84; in what esteem is held, 84 n.; acts in support next day, 85, 86; fights again at Chantilly, 87, 88; falls back to Washington, 89; moves into Maryland, is slightly engaged at South Mountain, 98, 99 and ns.; moves to Antietam, charges at the Burnside bridge, 100–104; crosses bridge, is first to form line beyond, joins general advance, 106, 107; is praised by Gen. Burnside, has lost heavily, goes on picket in front, 107; goes into camp at Pleasant Valley, 113; ranks of, replenished, 113, 114; breaks camp, crosses the Potomac,

marches southward to Falmouth, 116–118; crosses river to Fredericksburg, and bivouacs in its streets, 119, 120; in the battle, 121 n., 122, 123 (also, Incidents, 126–130); is among last to retire across river, 125; in camp at Falmouth, transferred to Newport News and encamps, 131, 132; goes thence to Lexington, Ky., 133; in camp there, 135, 136; marches thence to Winchester, 136–138; in camp there, 138–140; moves thence to Richmond, 140–143; in camp there, 143–146; moves to Paint Lick creek, 146; in camp there, 146–148; moves to Lancaster, and encamps, 149, 150; the march of, to Crab Orchard, 150–152; the stay of, there, 152, 153; goes back to Lexington, 153–156; arrives at Cincinnati, proceeds to Cairo, 158–160; sails to Vicksburg, 160–165; disembarks, marches and countermarches, finally goes to Milldale, 165–168; makes demonstration towards the Big Black, goes into camp at Oak Ridge, 169; marches to Jackson, 171–180; takes part in siege operations, 180–185; returns to Milldale, 186–189; returns to Kentucky, remains to recuperate, 195–197; ordered to Frankfort, in camp there, 198, 199; ordered to Russellville, in camp there, 199–202; goes to Camp Nelson, on guard there, 202–204; Veteran reënlistment of, ranks of, recruited by "substitutes," 205–206; reënlistment furlough of, 206–209; rejoins Ninth Corps, in Second Brigade of Second Division, 210 and n.; marches to the Wilderness, 213–214 and n.; goes into battle, deployed as skirmishers, 215, 216; supports a reconnoitering party, 217, 218; moves towards left, 218–220; advances and makes a charge, 221, 222 (also, Incidents, 228–230); pursues, falls back, 222, 223; loss of, the charge of, complimented by Burnside, 225; after battle, 233; marches to Chancellorsville, 234–236; reaches Spottsylvania, 236, 237; acts as support, 237; throws up breastworks, &c., 239; awaits over night, assault of May 12, 240–241; moves to and engages in the attack, 241–243 and ns.; lies in position taken, 243–249; helps feel enemy's position, 249; engages in the attack of May 18, 250–255; helps bury muskets, &c., 255, 256; marches to the North Anna, crosses, is placed in front line, 266–268; loses its commander, 269, 270; marches to the Pamunkey, crosses it and the Tolopotomoy, drives the enemy, 270–273; takes part in battle of Bethesda Church, 274, 275; supports in attack on rebel left, 276, 277; position of, after assault, 277, 278; moves to Cold Harbor, 278; remains there, 289–292; furnishes picket detail on withdrawal of army, 288, 289; marches to Petersburg, takes part in attacks, 289–296; perilous position of, and happenings to, in investing line, 300–308; experience of, in the battle of the Mine, 318–322; ditto, in battle of Weldon Railroad, 334; ditto, in battle of Poplar Spring Church, 335–339; ditto, in action of Hatcher's Run, and afterwards, 340, 341; presidential vote of, 342; returns to former position before Petersburg, non-reënlisted men of, mustered out, 352; in expedition to Nottoway Court House, 353; supports in battle of Fort Stedman, 355; position and doings of, in grand assault, 358, 359; incidents of camp life of, near end of siege, 361–363; joins in pursuit of Lee, deserves to share in the praise of its corps, 366; is saddened by the death of Lin-

coln, marches to Alexandria, joins in grand review, 366, 367; closing days of military service of, 367–369; is mustered out, returns home, 360; reception of, at Concord, paid off, 371; reflections on disbandment of, 371, 372; list of battles of, 372, 373; brief review of services of, 373, 374; first reunion of, 391–402.
Smith, Albert, incident contributed by, 257.
Smith, George, 72, 75.
Smith, Adjutant John S., assists in charge of part of regiment left at Camp Nelson, 207; wounded at the Mine, 321.
Smith, Walter W., captured in the Wilderness, 217, 227.
Smith, Gen. William F., 131 n.; commands Eighteenth Corps, comes to Cold Harbor, 272 n.; position of corps of, in Union line, 273; is sent to Petersburg, 290, 291 n.; operations of, there, 296 n.
Smith, Gen. William S., in Mississippi campaign, 180 n., 184.
Smyth, Gov. Frederick, receives regiment on its final return, 371.
Soldiers' Election, the, 341, 342; account of, by Capt. Jones, 344–346.
Soldiers' Home, at Cincinnati, 158; at Philadelphia, 14.
Soldiers' Rest, at Baltimore, 15; at Washington, 17.
Song of the Ninth Army Corps, 190, 191.
South Anna river, the, 271 n.
Southern "chivalry" and "honor," 89, 338.
South Mountain, the battle of, 98, 99, and ns.; sights among the dead and wounded at, 100.
Southside Railroad, 340, 356.
Spottsylvania Court House, Burnside intends to push to Richmond by, 119 n.; mention of, 228; situation of, seized and relinquished, comes into Confederate possession, 233 n.; battle of May 12 at, 240–247; terrific musketry fire in, 244; Union loss in, 244 n.; total loss in operations around, 256.
Squirrel Level road, 335, 340.
Stannard's ford, 266 n.
Starke, Gen. (Confederate), 77 n.
State Lunatic Asylum, Jackson, Miss., operations near, 181, 182.
Stevens, Gen. Isaac I., 59 n.; with Pope's army, 68 n.; killed at Chantilly, 88.
Stevens, John, killed at Bull Run, 90.
Stevenson, Gen. Thomas G., 211 n., killed at Spottsylvania, 238.
Stone, Capt. Andrew J., killed at Spottsylvania.
Stone bridge, the, see Burnside's bridge.
"Stone house," the, 78 and n.
Storer (or Stover), Serg't. Archibald H., 7.
Streeter, John H., 8.
Stringham, Rear-Admiral Silas H., 17 n.
Stuart, Gen. James E. B., 61 n., 70 n.
Sturgis, Samuel D., commands Second Division of Ninth Corps, 98 n.; division of, ordered to carry Burnside's bridge, 102 n.; orders the charge, 104; remains in command of Second Division, 113 n.; division of, holds enemy in check at Waterloo Bridge, 117; position etc., of division of, at Fredericksburg, 121 n.; relieved of command, 133 n.; biographic sketch of, 156, 157.
Substitutes, 205, 206; brave specimens of, 227, 228.
Sudley ford, the, 77 n.
Sudley road, the, 78 n.
Sullivan, Lieut., of Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, 183.
Sulphur Springs, 68 n., 69.

Sumner, Gen. Edwin V., commands Second Corps at Antietam, 112 n.; commands right grand division at Fredericksburg, 119 n., 120.

Talbot, William H., killed at Bull Run, 91.
Telegraph road, the, 266 n.
Tenth Corps, the, 323 n.
Tenth New Hampshire Regiment, at Fredericksburg, 121 n.; at Cold Harbor, 273 n., 276 n.
Third Division of Ninth Corps, the, 59 n.; detached, 133 n.; in reorganized corps, 211 n.; in battle of the Wilderness, 215–216 n., 218–219 n.; seizes bridge at Spottsylvania, 236; rests on the Ny, 237; position of, at the North Anna, 267 n., 271 n.; attacks rebel left at Cold Harbor, 277; leads column in march to Petersburg, 290; brigades of, make attack June 17, 293, 294; position of, in battle of the Mine, 314; becomes the First Division, 334–335 n.; (now Colored), rejoins its command, 340; detached and made part of Twenty-fifth Corps, and a new Third formed under command of Gen. Hartranft, 352.
Third Georgia Regiment, the, at Camden, 46 and n.
Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment, at Fredericksburg, 121 n.; at Cold Harbor, 273 n., 276 n.
Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, at Antietam, 105 n.
Thirty-first Maine Regiment, the, 210; before Petersburg, 292; at Poplar Spring Church, 335.
Thirty-second Maine Regiment, the, 210; before Petersburg, 292; at Poplar Spring Church, 335.
Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, before Petersburg, 292.
Thomas, Gen. George H., 354.
Thoroughfare Gap, 70 n.
Thunder-Storms, after Camden fight, 48; on the Virginia march, 68, 69; at Chantilly, 88; at the crossing of the Big Black, 174–177; on return from Jackson, 188; near Bethesda church, 274.
Tilton, Capt. Adams K., killed at Poplar Spring Church, 337, 338, 343; tribute to memory of, 344.
Titcomb, Lieut. David A., wounded at Bull Run, 83.
Tolman, Sergt. Lorenzo F., biographic sketch of, 383, 384.
Tolopotomoy creek, movement to, 270; the crossing of, 272 n., 273; the opposing forces at, 272 n.
Toombs, Gen. Robert, at Antietam, 104 n.
Tracy, Surgeon William A., 16.
Tunstall's station, 289.
Turner, Gen. John W., at the Mine, 323 n.
Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, at Fredericksburg, 121 n.
Twelfth Rhode Island Regiment, 150 n., 154 n.
Twenty-fifth Corps, 352, 360.
Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, the, in Burnside's expedition, 18 n.; in battle of Roanoke, 33; in expedition to, and battle of Camden, 42, 44; congratulated by Gen. Burnside, 58; assigned to Ninth Corps, 59 n.; at Bull Run, 83 n., 86 n.
Twenty-fourth Corps, the, 360.
Twitchell's Battery, 236.
Tyler's mills, 289.

Upton, Lieut. George E., with Lieut.-Col. Pearson at the death of latter, 269; killed in battle of the Mine, 321.

Varden's mills, 289.
Veterans' Furlough, see Sixth New Hampshire Regiment,
Veterans' Reënlistment, 205.

Viall, Mayor, of Keene, speaks at regimental reunion, 293, 294.
Vicksburg, 153 n., 154, 163; siege of, 163–165; movements of regiment and its brigade in vicinity of, 165–168; surrender of, 170, 171 and ns.
Virginia Mud, 65, 66.
Volley, the, at Camden, 46 and n., 54.

Wabash river, the, 159.
Wallace, Charles, death of, 30.
Wallace, Deacon, 146.
Wallace, Gen. Lew, 332 n.
Warren, Dr., the wounded left in charge of, after "Camden," 48.
Warren, Gen. Gouverneur K., commands Fifth Corps, 213; crosses the Rapidan, &c., 213 n.; corps of, in the battle of the Wilderness, 214, 215 ns., 218 n., 224; prisoners taken to head-quarters of, 222, 230; corps of, moves to Spottsylvania, 233 and n.; fights, and gains position, 236; Spottsylvania, 233 and n; supports assault of May 12, 240 n.; changes position, 250 n.; positions and operations of, before and after reaching the North Anna, 266–267 n.; position of corps of, in line at the Tolopotomoy, 272 n.; movements and position of, in Union line at Cold Harbor, 273 n.; corps of, crosses the Chickahominy, 290 n.; operations of, on Weldon Railroad, 333.
Warrenton, in Virginia, 69, 119 n., 214 n.; in Mississippi, 165.
Warrenton Junction, 69.
Warrenton Springs, 118.
Warrenton turnpike, 77, 78 ns.
Washington, arrival of regiment at, 15; departure from, 20; capture of, threatened, 60 n.; Pope's army retreats to, 90; review of Ninth Corps in, 212; protected against Early, 332 n.; grand review of army in, 367; final departure of regiment from, 370.
Washington, George, birthplace, &c., of, 62, 63; grave of mother of, 63 n.; visit to resting-place of, 367.
Waterloo bridge, 117.
Waters, Sylvanus C., 8.
Webster, Mr. and Mrs., 143, 145.
Webster House, the, 143, 145, 146.
Weitzel, Gen. Godfrey, 356.
Weldon Railroad, battle of, position of Union line at, 333, 334; expedition down the, 353.
Welsh, Gen. Thomas, 154 n.
Wentworth, Lieut. Eli, death of, 189 n.
West Point, the loss of, 64 n., 73–76.
Whiskey ration, the, 50.
Whitcomb, Lucius, 40.
White House, 271, 272 n., 288–290 n.
White, Gen. Julius, operations of division of, 334 and n.
White Oak road, 356.
White river, the, 162.
White, Stephen, 304.
Wilcox's landing, 290 n.
Wilder, Thomas, 41.
Wilderness, the, campaign and battle of, and incidents, 213–230 and ns.; remarks on, 224, 225; respective forces and losses in, 226; mention of, 373.
Wilderness tavern, 213 n.
Willard's hotel, 212.
Willcox, Gen. Orlando B., in command of Ninth Corps, 113 n.; takes part in battle of Fredericksburg, 121 n.; resumes command of First Division of Ninth Corps, 131 n.; transferred, 154 n.; commands Third Division of Ninth Corps, 211 n.; division of, in the Wilderness, 215, 216, 218 ns.; seizes bridge over the Ny, 236; position of division of, 237; ditto, at the North Anna, 267 n., 271 n.; division of, leads column in march to Petersburg, 290; two brigades of, make attack June 17, 293, 294; operations of, in attack of June 18,

295; in the affair of the Mine, 313, 314; at the Weldon Railroad, 333; in command of First Division under reorganization, 334, 335 n.; position of division of, in investing line, 352.
"Will fits," 61, 62.
Williamsport, Md., 113 n.
Williams, Gen. Thomas, at Hatteras, 26–29; canal dug by, at Vicksburg, 167.
Wilmington, N. C., 353.
Wilson, Gen. James H., cavalry of, takes, &c., Spottsylvania Court House, 233 n.; guards Union right at Cold Harbor, 276, 277; crosses the Chickahominy, 290 n.
Winch, Lieut. Charles F., 7; accompanies the boys in quest of fresh rations, 116, 117; wounded at Fredericksburg, 128; collects prisoners in the Wilderness, and takes them to Gen. Warren's head-quarters, 222; is of Lieut.-Col. Pearson's reconnoitering party, 226; statement of, respecting prisoners, 229, 230; biographic sketch of, 230–232; anecdote of, 248.
Winchester, Ky., 136, 138, 139, 198, 199.
Window Shades, 291 n.
Wise, Gen. Henry A., 30 n.
Woodward, Ira E., 80, 92, 93.
Woman's Relief Corps, 392, 401.
Wright, Charles A., captured in the Wilderness, 217, 227.
Wright, Gen. Horatio G., commands Sixth Corps, 237; supports assault of May 12, at Spottsylvania, 240 n.; changes position, 250 n.; movements, &c., of, before and after reaching the North Anna, 266, 267 n.; position of corps of, in line at the Tolopotomoy, 272 n.; assault by, at Cold Harbor, position of, in Union line, 272 n., 273 n.; corps of, crosses the Chickahominy and James, 289, 290, 291 n.; all ready for assault, 356.

"Yankees," prejudice against, in Kentucky, removed, 134, 135, 140, 145, 146.
Yazoo river, the, 166; malaria and catfish of, 167, 189.
"Yellow girls," the, in Kentucky, 138, 202.
York river, the, 119 n.
Young's Point, 165.

Zouaves, 25, 46, 78, 79.

ERRATA.

On page 73, in 13th line of text from top, omit the expression, "(afterwards Lieutenant)."

On page 88, in 17th line from top, and on page 128, in 8th and 13th lines from top, read *Sherwell* for "Showell."

On page 211, in 10th line of note, read *became* for "remained."

On page 228, in 7th line from top, read *Dick* for "Dickey."

On page 253, in note, read *in Chapter* 21 for "at end of chapter."

On page 384, in note, read *others* for "those."



